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Address all communications to the Editor, LYON G. TYLER,
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RICHMOND LIGHT INFANTRY BLUES, OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

(From Ruddy & Duval's *"U. S. Military Magazine,"* Philadelphia, October, 1841.)

The Richmond Light Infantry Blues is one of the oldest volunteer companies in the United States. Like the "moss covered bucket revered for its age," it is now cherished for its antiquity, and as the young green moss grows healthily upon the old bucket, so our youth, who have taken the places of the ancients of other days, put forth their vigorous limbs, renewing the life of the old stock and keeping alive the spirit of former times. The date of the formation of the company cannot be precisely ascertained.* The register of the officers in the service of the State prior to the year 1793 has been lost, and the earliest record of the company has its date about the latter end of that year; but we have sufficient testimony to establish the fact that the company existed several years prior to that time. There are but two members now living who were in the company in 1793. These are George Watt and Zalma Rehine; the first, one of the oldest and most respectable of our citizens, and the last, a worthy resident of the city of Baltimore. Mr. Watt was the Secretary of the company in 1793, Mr.

* Its first commander, however, as we have been informed by undoubted testimony, was John Wilson, but whether he raised the company by his individual exertions, or was elected after it had been formed by the exertions of others,—what was the date of his commission and how long he continued in command, are facts which we have not been able precisely to ascertain. There is no record evidence of these facts in existence, and the information derived from individuals is too vague to be relied upon.

Rehine its second Corporal. From these gentlemen we learn that the company was in existence prior to 1793, but the exact date they cannot designate—that at its commencement, its uniform was a scarlet coat with white trimmings, but in consequence of the prejudice then existing to the uniform but few could be induced to become members. The "Red Coats," the uniform of the British Regulars, could not be tolerated at so short a period after the Revolution, and so long as this uniform was retained the company languished and struggled to keep itself in existence. In April, 1793, it was reduced to about twenty men, and had not many spirited citizens determined to make an effort to sustain it, it would have been disbanded. At the instance of these citizens, a meeting of the company was convened, and they were prevailed upon to discard the scarlet coat and to adopt a blue coat trimmed with white in its stead. As soon as this determination was known, upwards of sixty of the most respectable citizens of Richmond became members. A new election of officers was made by consent of the old members, and the whole corps was thoroughly re-organized. Wm. Richardson who was then Captain was re-elected, and the other officers necessary to complete the organization were chosen. These were George Richardson, Lieutenant; Robert McCartney, Ensign; Alexander Yuille, 1st Sergeant; John Dunsmore, 2d Sergeant; James Cronly, 3d Sergeant; Manuel Judah, 4th Sergeant; Francis Hyland, 1st Corporal; Zalma Rehine, 2d Corporal; H. Ball, 3d Corporal; James Warden, 4th Corporal, and George Watt, Secretary.

At this period the name of the Company was the "Richmond Light Infantry,"—but it appears that after the change of the uniform from red to blue, they were designated in common parlance as "The Blues," and this name at last seems to have been added to the other by general consent.

On the first of May, 1793, they paraded with sixty-two men, and in a short time their numbers increased to upwards of eighty. From the Militia Register in the Executive department of the State, it appears that the officers elected in the preceding month were commissioned on the 10th day of May, and this being the first date on record when the existence of the corps was re-organized

by the State, the 10th of May has been selected as its anniversary. For many years this day has been kept as a day of festivity, when old friendships are renewed and strengthened—old scenes talked over and revived; when the old and the honorary members meet with the new, and keep alive that *esprit du corps* so essential to the preservation of all military companies. It is pleasant to the old to be reminded of joys that are passed while they participate in the enjoyment of those which are present. It is a source of happiness to the young to look into the vista of futurity for joys yet to come, while they are mingling the present enjoyment with those who are recurring to the past. It is pleasant to listen to the story and the song, and to join in the merry laugh over the gladsome tales of other days. This is the day, too, when the company practise their target firing: on which occasion a silver medal is bestowed upon the member who proves himself the best shot. When this is completed it is their wont to retire to a shaded cool retreat by a delightful spring, and welcome their friends around the festive board with a soldier reception.

We are indebted to Mr. Watt for the oldest of the company's records,—he having carefully preserved it as a precious memento of boyish days. From this record we derive the names of the entire corps at the period of its re-organization. It affords us information of the uniform then worn, and gives an insight into the military fashions of the day. It is a curious relic of the martial appearance and particularity of our forefathers. Our modern dress would scarcely be recognized as a lineal descendant, and yet the present uniform is but the modernized regimentals of our honored sires. The changes have been so gradual as to be almost imperceptible, and we have glided from the old-fashioned long-tailed blue into the short coat of the present day, without knowing the *quo modo* of the change.

On the 6th of May, 1794, the By-Laws of the company were revised, and new rules and regulations were adopted for its government. From these revised by-laws we extract the following relative to the uniform:

"Every member who shall fail to attend parade dressed in the following manner, viz.: Regimental coat and cap cleanly brushed,

white waistcoat, short breeches and stockings, black gaiters or half boots, black knee bands and black stock, with their hair combed, powdered and turned up behind, face shaved, musket and bayonet bright and clean, together with cartouch box and bayonet case in proper order, shall forfeit and pay the sum of three pence, three farthings for each article deficient, or in improper condition, and any commissioned officer guilty of a similar offence, shall pay six times the sum imposed on a private."

The Regimental coat was the same worn by the old continental officers. The cap was a sugar-loafed fur hat, with a grey fox tail from front to rear over the top, a leopard skin around the brim over the fox tail, tied with a blue ribbon behind, and an oval tin plate in front, having an eagle and stars painted upon it and the name and date of the company, with a long plume of black feathers tipped with white.

About the close of the administration of the elder Adams, when party spirit was at its height, much discord and dissention prevailed in the company. The politics of the day were mingled with company matters, and confusion was the result. Each party desired to have officers of its own politics, and each desired the entire control of the affairs of the corps, and to such an extent was this feeling carried that the existence of the company was jeopardized. At last, however, like the patriarchs of old, they mutually agreed to separate in peace, and the one party said to the other, "Let there be no strife between me and thee," "If thou wilt take the left hand, then I will go to the right; or if thou depart to the right hand, then I will go to the left." Thus two companies were formed out of the one, and each gaining accessions from the parties of the day, both became respectable in numbers. The Richmond Light Infantry Blues retained the officers then in command, who were Captain Richardson, Lieutenant John Dunsmore and Ensign Henry S. Shore; and the other party formed a new company, which they styled "The Republican Blues," and elected John Dixon, Captain; Joshua West, Lieutenant, and Richard Thompson, Ensign. The rivalry between the two companies only served to keep alive their military ardour. The Republican Blues lived for many years, but were finally disbanded, the old

company continuing in its onward career. Its by-laws required a monthly parade, which was strictly adhered to.

The first active service rendered to the State was in the year 1800. On the 30th of August of that year, information was received by the Governor of the State, that an extensive insurrection of the slaves was contemplated, and that it was to take place during the night of that day. This information having been derived from two slaves who could be relied on, and the plan of operations having been somewhat developed, the Executive took immediate steps to encounter the danger. The 19th and 33d Regiments of militia, being those in Richmond and its immediate vicinity, were ordered to hold themselves in readiness. The volunteer companies attached to the 19th Regiment, of which the Blues constituted a part, immediately paraded, and in one hour after the order was issued reported themselves ready for service. Ammunition was distributed among them and they were ordered to patrol the city and its environs and guard the public buildings, in which the arms and ammunition of the State were secured and the State prisoners were kept.

The plan of the insurrection had been well devised, and had it been executed would have produced bloodshed and destruction. The slaves had elected a general and other officers, had armed themselves temporarily with scythe blades and other similar weapons, and it was their design to take possession of the State Arsenal, and distribute arms to those who should unite in the cause. They contemplated assembling in the country about five miles from the city, and in the dead of night firing several wooden buildings in the lower end of the town, and when the citizens should have been assembled at the fire they designed taking possession of the public arms and murdering every male citizen in his defenceless condition as he returned from the fire or as he could be caught at his private house. That night, however, there fell the heaviest rain that had ever been known in Virginia; and in a few hours the smallest streams were swollen to such an extent as to be wholly impassable. This Providential interposition worked upon their superstitious fears and induced an abandonment of their designs for that night, and finding afterwards from the prep-

arations that were making in the city that their schemes had been detected and their general and other ringleaders in the conspiracy having been captured and executed, the whole plan was frustrated and tranquility was restored to the State. The troops were kept in service from the 30th of August to the 18th of October and were then discharged. In the message of Governor Monroe to the Legislature in the succeeding December, he uses the following complimentary language to those who had been mustered into service.

"I cannot too much commend the conduct of the militia on this occasion. They were obedient to order, exact in their discipline, and prompt in the execution of every duty that was enjoined on them. Their improvement was rapid and far exceeded anything I had ever witnessed. Nor can it be doubted, had a crisis occurred, they would have proved as firm and decisive in action, as they were patient and persevering in the discharge of every other duty."

This testimonial affords the highest evidence of the discipline and conduct of these troops.

The company continued their monthly parades, ever prompt to render any service to the State, always well disciplined and efficient.

On the 22d of June, 1807, the memorable attack by the British ship of war Leopard, Capt. Humphreys, was made upon the U. S. frigate Chesapeake, commanded by Commodore Barron. The history of this unwarrantable attack and of the surrender of the Chesapeake in consequence of her unprepared condition is too well known to be dwelt upon. The information of her capture reached Richmond on Saturday evening, June 27th. The whole community were indignant at the outrage, and a meeting of the citizens was convened, at which the most glowing and patriotic resolutions were adopted. On Monday, the 29th of June, the Blues were called together at the Bell Tavern and the following resolutions were adopted:

"The company of R. L. I. Blues have heard with sentiments of abhorrence and indignation the account of the late base and cowardly attack made by the British ship of war Leopard, of 50 guns, upon the United States frigate Chesapeake, of 36 guns,

while in a state of profound peace. This outrage, unparalleled in the history of nations, can be viewed in no other light than a declaration of war, and although as citizens, the members of this company are highly sensible of the blessings of peace, as soldiers they are ever ready to avenge an insult offered to their country by any nation whatever.

"*Resolved,* therefore, That as citizens and soldiers, the members of this company pledge their fortunes and their lives in support of such measures as the government of their country may in its wisdom adopt for the purpose of obtaining satisfaction.

"*Resolved,* That these proceedings be signed by the Captain and Secretary of the company, and a copy thereof be transmitted to the President of the United States, and that they be inserted in the newspapers of the city of Richmond."

We accordingly find them so inserted, signed by Wm. Richardson, Captain, and James Brown, Jr., Secretary.

The following answer to these resolutions, which were duly forwarded to the President of the United States, was received by the company:

"*To Capt. W. Richardson and the company of the R. L. I. Blues*:

"The offer of your services, in support of the rights of your country, merits and meets the highest praise, and whenever the moment arrives, in which these rights must appeal to the public arm for support, the spirit from which your offer flows, that which animates our nation, will be their sufficient safeguard.

"To the Legislature will be rendered a faithful account of the events which have so justly excited the sensibilities of our country, of the measures taken to obtain reparation, and of their result, and to their wisdom will belong the course to be ultimately pursued. In the meantime it is our duty to pursue that prescribed by the existing laws; towards which, should your services be requisite, this offer of them will be remembered.

"I tender you, for your country, the thanks you so justly deserve.

"July 8th, 1807. THOMAS JEFFERSON."

The services of the company were also tendered to the Execu-

tive of the State in case of further hostilities. The spirited proceedings of the citizens of Norfolk and the surrounding counties, and their refusal to permit supplies to be furnished to the British fleet then in our waters, caused the British Admiral to publish a threat that if those supplies were not furnished as theretofore, he would take them by force. This information having been communicated to the Executive of the State, a part of General Matthews' Brigade was immediately ordered into service; and in addition, most of the volunteer companies then in the city of Richmond. These volunteers, composed of the Cavalry commanded by Captain Sheppard, the Light Infantry Blues commanded by Captain Richardson, and the Republican Blues commanded by Captain Randolph, left Richmond on the 8th of July, 1807. They had but a day to make their preparations; and being unprovided with camp equipage they were compelled to obtain quarters wherever they could be afforded. They performed the march of 120 miles on foot in less than five days, having left Richmond on the 8th and arriving in Portsmouth on Sunday evening, July 12th. They were badly provided with provisions and every necessary of life and suffered severely in this expedition. In consequence of assurances from General Matthews that the Militia already called into service from his Brigade, aided by the Cavalry from Richmond and Petersburg, would be amply sufficient to repel any attack that could be made by any force which could be spared from the British squadron, the Infantry from Richmond and Petersburg were ordered to be discharged, and it appears by the papers published in Richmond at that time that the R. L. I. Blues and the Republican Blues returned to the city on the 28th of July, 1807, and were escorted into the city by the new corps of volunteer Cavalry commanded by Colonel Carrington, by the Shockoe Hill Volunteers, Captain Hallam; by the Artillery, Captain Street, and the different military companies of the city. On their return a dinner was given to the companies who had been in service by those who had remained at home, at which much good feeling and many patriotic sentiments were elicited. The company were on duty only twenty days, and were discharged because there was no further occasion for their services. By their pay-roll it appears that they

numbered ninety-four; eleven commissioned and non-commissioned officers, and eighty-three privates.

Captain Richardson continued in command until his death, having been sixteen years and upwards the commander of the corps. He died, sincerely lamented by his men, who buried him with military honors. About the same period Lieutenant Dunsmore resigned and Ensign Shore was promoted to the Captaincy, Wm. Murphy was elected Lieutenant, and David I. Burr, Ensign. Captain Shore's commission is dated June 24th, 1809; he retained it, however, but a short time, having resigned about the first of the succeeding February. Lieutenant Murphy was then promoted and was commissioned Captain on the 21st of February, 1810.

Under Captain Murphy the company attained its highest prosperity. The prospect of war with Great Britain and the subsequent declaration of war kept alive the military spirit in the State, and the ranks of the Blues were well and efficiently filled. The company were continually ready for duty and tendered their services to the Executive whenever occasion should require.

In 1814, intelligence reached the Executive department of the State, stating that the British fleet, then in Chesapeake Bay, had just been reinforced, and that from the demonstrations of some of their ships it was believed they would ascend the York River, with a view to disembark at the White House and march against the city of Richmond. The Executive determined forthwith to dispatch a light corps of 700 or 800 men to prevent the landing of the enemy and to watch their motions. Colonel Thomas M. Randolph was selected to command this corps. They were styled the first Corps D'Elite Brigade of Virginia Militia, and were mustered in the service of the United States. The Richmond volunteers composing a part of this corps constituted of a company of Flying Artillery, which had just been raised, commanded by the late lamented Wm. Wirt as first Captain and Wm. Lambert as second Captain; a company of Riflemen commanded by Captain Wm. H. Richardson, and the Richmond Light Infantry Blues. The Blues were mustered into service on the 25th of August, 1814, and consisted of one hundred and seven men, nineteen commissioned and non-commissioned officers, eighty privates and a band

of eight musicians. The commissioned officers were Wm. Murphy, Captain; John G. Gamble, 1st Lieutenant; John G. Smith, 2d Lieutenant; John G. Blair, Ensign, and Wm. Finney, 2d Ensign. On the 25th of August, 1814, the company received its orders and on the same day the line of march was taken up with the finest and most enthusiastic spirit. The State was wholly unprovided with camp equipage, and the company went into service without a tent or any other necessary camp furniture. They procured for their own use a wagon to carry their baggage, and provisions were furnished by their own members, which were replenished in the same manner as an opportunity offered. On the third day's march they reached Worronigh Church, the place at which they were stationed. Most of the privates for want of other accommodations were quartered in the church; the officers and a few squads of the men constructed bush tents around the church, where they remained, encountering rain and mud, for nearly ten days. About this time tents and provisions were furnished by the State, but the autumnal rains having set in and the men being unaccustomed to such exposures, sleeping on the damp ground and with their clothes thoroughly saturated with water, contracted fevers, and in a very short time, in the small command of Colonel Randolph, upwards of one hundred men were on the sick list at once, of whom many were dangerously ill; among the latter were Captain Murphy, Lieutenant Gamble and Ensign Blair, of the Blues. It was soon ascertained that the hostile fleet had made no progress up the river, and no other demonstrations having been made, all cause of alarm ceased, and the company were ordered home and returned to Richmond on the 4th, and were mustered out of service on the 5th of October. Thus ended this disagreeable campaign, which only served to demonstrate the readiness of the men to endure fatigue and encounter danger. After serving through the campaign Ensign Blair resigned.

A short time after the termination of the war Captain Murphy resigned, and Lieutenant Gamble was promoted, and received his commission on the 20th of April, 1815. He retained it, however, but a year, and was then promoted as a field officer in the 19th State Regiment.

Again the command of the corps was tendered to Captain Murphy, and after much persuasion he was induced to accept it. His second commission is dated April 29th, 1816, but after serving nearly a year he again resigned, and Wm. Finney was promoted to the office; Lieutenant Smith having also resigned.

Captain Finney received his commission on the 12th of April, 1817. At this period the Blues were again placed upon the peace establishment, and the 2d Lieutenant and 2d Ensign were dispensed with. The Subalterns were David Judah, Lieutenant, and John Jones, Ensign. Captain Finney was an excellent officer, and the company continued to prosper,—its numbers being from sixty to eighty men. He was in command for five years, and contemplating a removal from the city resigned his commission.

Again Captain Murphy was invoked to accept the command, and being as much devoted to the company, as its members were to him, he was prevailed upon to render his services the third time. His commission is dated on the 3d of September, 1822.

About the close of the year 1823, the events that transpired in Greece caused great sensation throughout the United States, and invoked for the suffering Greeks the liveliest sympathy. The establishment of a liberal, free and independent nation in the midst of the monarchies of the old world was looked for with anxious solicitude. The glory and renown of the ancient Greeks, caused every lover of liberty to hail the slightest gleam of hope for the re-establishment of that once mighty nation. The oppressions of the modern Greeks and their struggles for independence, roused every American to contribute his countenance and his purse to alleviate the one and to sustain the other. They hoped to see the laurels which had faded under the grip of despotism, revive and bloom again under the invigorating breath of liberty. This sympathetic feeling pervaded most of the northern cities, and large sums were collected to promote the cause of this oppressed people. In Virginia, the Blues first took up the subject, and subscribed liberally themselves and recommended to their brethren to aid in what they then believed to be a holy cause. A meeting of the company was convened at the Bell Tavern, on Thursday evening,

January 15th, 1841, when the following resolutions were submitted and unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved,* That we consider the cause of the Greeks as deeply interesting to the freemen of these United States as well as to the friends of freedom throughout the world; that the oppressions under which they have groaned, command all our sympathies, and that the heroism which they have displayed during their arduous struggle, worthy of the best days of ancient Greece, is entitled to our warmest admiration.

"*Resolved,* That the contributions of a free people towards the support of their struggling brethren is calculated to impart a moral energy to their cause, which may strengthen their hearts and nerve their arms in the days of persecution and peril; that however small the gift, there is a virtue in it, which, like 'the widow's mite,' may hallow its application.

"*Resolved,* That exclusively of the free principles which the Greeks are now defending, the establishment of an independent and enterprising nation in the peloponnesus is calculated to open new sources of commercial prosperity to our country, to stay the ambition of the Russian empire, to check the piratical spirit of the Barbary States, and under every point of view to command the warmest wishes of the enlightened statesman as well as the friend of freedom.

"*Resolved,* That we admire the generous spirit which animates the Greek committee of England as well as of our own countrymen, who have already stepped forward to express their wishes and contribute their resources; and that animated by so noble an example, we, the Light Infantry Blues of the city of Richmond, the citizens of a State which has never hesitated to offer her heart and hand for the support of liberty, are willing to offer our humble tribute to the cause of the Greeks.

"*Resolved,* That Messrs. Wm. Murphy, Wm. Finney and David I. Burr be a committee to forward to Charles Wilkes, Esq., Treasurer of the Greek fund in the city of New York, whatever may be collected, together with a copy of these resolutions, and request him to transmit them to the proper authority in their behalf, with our warmest congratulations for the success which they have

hitherto obtained, and with the fervent hope that their glorious struggles may speedily be terminated by the permanent establishment of a free, independent and energetic government.

"*Resolved,* That the non-commissioned officers of the Blues be a committee to solicit from the present, and from the old and honorary members of the company, donations in furtherance of the foregoing resolutions.

"*Resolved,* That the proceedings of the meeting be published."

They were accordingly printed in the public papers of the day, and signed by Wm. Murphy, Chairman, and Robert B. Cringan, Secretary. The committee speedily collected upwards of three hundred dollars, the members subscribing five dollars each, which was forwarded to the Treasurer of the Greek fund as directed by the fourth resolution, and although the contest in which the Greeks were engaged terminated in their total overthrow, yet the feeling and spirit by which the company were actuated in making the contribution was one which should receive the warmest commendation.

In the same year (1824), during the visit of General La Fayette to the United States, that distinguished philanthropist was invited by the volunteers of Virginia to meet them on the plains of York to commemorate the victory achieved by the combined American and French forces over the British army at the close of the Revolution. This invitation was accepted, and the Blues attended on this festive occasion and received, in conjunction with their brother volunteers, the Nation's Guest on the 19th of October. This celebration is too fresh in the recollection of all to require any elaborate description, suffice it to say that the good old General was received as became Virginians, with a cordial welcome and with every demonstration of respect and attachment which generous hearts know how to bestow. The whole corps of volunteers exhibited an enthusiasm and gallant bearing that called forth the warmest encomiums from the old patriot's ready and overflowing spirit.

Captain Murphy remained in command until his death, and was buried with military honors. The company had demonstrated on three several occasions their high estimation of his services as

an officer, and his death was sincerely lamented. Lieutenant James M. Johnston succeeded to the command by promotion, and received his commission as Captain on the 25th of March, 1825. Captain Johnston was also an excellent officer, and under his command the company continued to prosper. He retained his commission more than four years, the company keeping up their regular monthly musters and preserving their discipline. The Subalterns at this period were Lieutenant Thomas B. Bigger and Ensign George W. Munford. In July, 1829, Captain Johnston and Lieutenant Bigger both resigned their commissions, and Ensign Munford was elected Captain. His commission bears date on the 22d of July, 1829.

About this period disturbances were apprehended among the slaves; their condition had been much ameliorated in Virginia—the rigid discipline of former days had been succeeded by a mild and kind treatment, which allowed them frequently to assemble together and gave them greater liberty. This liberty was taken advantage of to plot the destruction of their owners; their assemblages at camp meetings and funerals were frequent, and large bodies of men and women from several counties were not unfrequently assembled under various pretexts. These circumstances induced the fear of insurrection, and constant rumors of disturbance agitated the public mind and alarmed the timid. The volunteer companies in our cities were repeatedly called upon to patrol night after night. The Blues were ever ready upon such occasions and performed their full share of service. Their records show that they patrolled on the night of the first, third and fifth of August, 1829; and we know that on many other occasions similar services were performed of which no record has been kept. If any insurrections were intended at this time, the appearance of readiness on the part of the whites to encounter the danger had the effect of delaying the scheme during that year. But in the month of August of the succeeding year (1830), an insurrection of the Slaves did take place in the County of Southampton, and several entire families were horribly massacred. Upon the receipt of this intelligence the whole State was in a ferment. The extent of the defection of the Slaves was not known, the most exaggerated ac-

counts swept over the State like a whirlwind. The Blues, with the rest of the volunteers in the city, were in a moment ready for action; their services were tendered to the Executive to perform any duty that might be assigned. They, however, were instructed to remain in the city, while the Cavalry and Artillery were ordered to Southampton. The insurrection having been speedily quelled by the citizens of the county in which it occurred, these companies soon returned to the city. Upon their return a detachment of the Blues were ordered by the Executive as a guard to transport arms intended for distribution among the militia in several of the Southern counties of the State. For this purpose Ensign Charles L. Pendleton and twenty men were detailed from the company and performed with the utmost alacrity the duty assigned them.

Again, in 1831, a rumor reached the city that the Slaves contemplated an insurrection near the Coal mines in the county of Chesterfield. A meeting of the company was called on the 26th of August, and spirited resolutions were adopted, again tendering their services to the State in case of necessity. These resolutions were transmitted to the Executive and the company received through Colonel Lambert, the colonel of the Regiment to which they were attached, a flattering testimonial of the manner in which their offer had been received by the Executive. They kept themselves in readiness for a moment's warning, but all apprehensions of danger soon subsided, and there was no necessity for their services. In 1832, Captain Munford, having served nearly three years, was promoted to the office of Major in the 19th Regiment. Upon his promotion the company elected Thomas B. Bigger, who had been their first Lieutenant in 1829, as Captain. His commission is dated April 26th, 1832. Captain Bigger was one of the few survivors of that gallant little band of Petersburg volunteers, who rendered such distinguished services at fort Meigs during the last war. He was then but a youth, and gallantly volunteered with the flower of "the cockade of Virginia" to fight the battles of his country. All who have heard of that gallant band know that every man was every inch a soldier and every strippling was in heart and soul a valiant man. Captain Bigger

served as Captain more than seven years and was much beloved by the company. He was generous, liberal and hospitable, and contributed his full share to raise the character of the corps. He was promoted to the office of Lieutenant Colonel in the 19th Regiment, Colonel Munford, who at this time held that office, having resigned his commission.

Upon the promotion of Captain Bigger the company again tendered the command to Colonel Munford, and he accepted the appointment. His second commission is dated August 8th, 1839, and he still continues in command.

Many friendly visits have been paid at different times by the company to their brother volunteers in our sister towns of Petersburg, Norfolk, Portsmouth and Fredericksburg, and on many occasions they have been honored in return by similar visits from them. These interchanges of friendly greetings and extensions of hospitable civilities have elicited much good feeling, and contributed much to keep true discipline and a military pride among our volunteers, and none have been more benefited than the Blues. They have rekindled their fires at the altars of their brethren, and a generous emulation has been excited which only prompts to greater exertions. It is their sincere desire that their brethren, the volunteers of their own city, as well as those of the whole State, may ever continue in a prosperous condition, and that each one may be able to say to the other in the words of that good old song,

"We'll meet together at the foot, John Anderson my Joe."

There are at present eighty regular members upon the Roll, besides a numerous list of honorary members; and attached to the company is a band of thirteen free coloured musicians, who have been regularly instructed in martial music by a competent teacher and who are properly uniformed at the expense of the company. The officers of the corps as at present organized are the following:

George Wythe Munford,— Captain.
George H. Tompkins, 1st Lieutenant.
C. W. Macmurdo, Jr., do do
Hugh A. Watt, Sr., 2d. Lieutenant.
Edward N. Allen, Jr., do do

Sergeants.

E. H. Richards,— Orderly.
2d.—John H. Tompkins,
3d.—Charles H. Powell,
4th.—Thomas Fitzwilson,
5th.—John B. Danforth.

Corporals.

1st.—Isaac L. Cary,
2d.—Richard C. Hall,
3d.—David W. Fisher,
4th.—John F. Regnault,
5th.—Peter D. M'Kinney,
6th.—Robert M. Burton.

THE VIRGINIA STATE LIBRARY.

The beginnings of the Virginia State Library are to be sought in early Colonial times. In the collection to-day there are about fifty books belonging to the Council of colonial Virginia, having in them the Council's book-plate. The Council, it will be remembered, was a body performing executive, legislative, and judicial functions. It assisted the governor in the administration of laws; as the upper house of the General Assembly, it took part in the passage of laws; and as the highest court in the Colony, it interpreted these laws. Its varied and responsible functions demanded that it should have the best assistance that could be obtained from books, and this demand was recognized in the early formation of a working library. At what date the collection of these books was begun, I am not at present able to say; nor can I tell how many books were secured for this library during its entire history, or what number it contained at the time of its greatest expansion. It is altogether probable, however, that the number secured first and last was considerable; for it must be remembered that the state house in Williamsburg was burned several times, and that the removal of the capital from Williamsburg to Richmond must have been costly in books, to say nothing of the vicissitudes to which the books have been subjected since first brought to the present capital of the State. Some day a special history of this collection of books may be, I hope, prepared.

As soon as Virginia became a State, some of her enlightened citizens saw clearly the advantages that would ensue from the founding of a free public library,—one to be used not only by the members of the General Assembly, the judges of the various courts, and the department officials, but also by the citizens at large. Notably, Thomas Jefferson had this vision. He was a member of the committee of revisors of the laws of Virginia appointed in 1776 to make a consistent code of the laws already on the statute books and to suggest additional laws suited to the new conditions. Thomas Jefferson's fellow members were Edmund

Pendleton, George Wythe, George Mason, and Thomas Ludwell Lee, the most of the work of the committee being done, however, by Jefferson, Pendleton, and Wythe. The report of the committee was ready for the action of the Assembly of 1779, and it was printed in full in 1784. It consisted of one hundred and twenty-six bills recommended by the committee for passage by the General Assembly. The bills relating to public education were three in number, all written by Jefferson. The first had the title, "A Bill for the More General Diffusion of Knowledge"; the second, "A Bill for Amending the Constitution of the College of William and Mary and Substituting More Certain Revenues for Its Support"; and the third, "A Bill for Establishing a Public Library."

This is not the place to describe Jefferson's comprehensive scheme for the furtherance of education. We shall have to confine our attention to his bill for the establishment of a public library. It provided that ten thousand dollars a year should be laid out in the purchase of books and maps for a public library to be established in the city of Richmond, and for defraying the expenses necessary for their care and preservation. The library was to be under the management of a board of visitors, consisting of three persons appointed by the General Assembly, who were to serve without pay, and who were to select a competent librarian to take actual charge of the institution. The library was to be a reference library, pure and simple, the privilege of withdrawing books for home use not being granted even to the librarian or to members of the board of visitors. But, in the language of the bill, the library was to be "made useful by indulging the researches of the learned and curious, within the said library, without fee or reward, and under such rules for preserving them safe and in good order and condition as the visitors shall constitute." Jefferson had a vision more penetrating than that of most men of his time, but even he was unable to foresee the day when books would be carried to the front doors of the users. The financial condition of Virginia at that time did not seem to the majority of her legislators to warrant the expenditure of money for the purpose indicated. Consequently, the bill failed, and the State was compelled to wait

many years for the advent of a library even distantly approximating such a one as Jefferson had in mind.

The first actual provision made by law for the establishment of the Virginia State Library is contained in the act of 1823, entitled "An Act for Completing the Publication of the Statutes at Large." This act set forth that a certain number of volumes of Hening's "Statutes at Large" should be obtained from Mr. Hening at a certain price, and that these should be sold and the proceeds "appropriated for the purpose of a library, under the superintendence of the Executive, for the use of the Court of Appeals and General Court, and of the General Assembly during the sessions thereof." The object of this law was two-fold: first, to secure the completion of the publication of the "Statutes at Large," and, secondly, to found a library. The publication of the statutes went forward to a successful conclusion, but the sale of the copies which came into possession of the State lagged. It was found a difficult matter to dispose of them. A law was accordingly passed in 1826, entitled "An Act to Provide More Effectually for the Establishment of a Public Library," which provided that the Executive (that is, the governor and his Council) should appoint an agent to dispose of the copies of Hening's "Statutes at Large" and the Supreme Court Reports, to whom there should be allowed such a commission as the Executive deemed necessary. As soon as the proceeds of the sales should be turned over to the treasury, the Executive were authorized to appoint three competent persons to make selection of the books to be purchased. Pursuant to provision of this act, agents for the sale of the books were appointed and a committee for the management of the library named. In 1828 was passed an additional act, having the title "An Act Concerning the Public Library," which authorized the Executive to select in the capitol a suitable room for the location of the public library.

This law of 1828 named the clerk of the Executive Council (that is, the Council of State) as the public librarian. It also provided that the Council should draw up a set of rules for the government of the library. The rules drawn up in pursuance of

this consisted of seventeen, and are of no little interest. They provided for the opening of the library from nine until three on every day that the General Assembly was in session, Sundays excepted, and for its opening three days in the week when the General Assembly was not in session. Article 5 of the rules is in part as follows: "For all books issued to any person, a receipt or note shall be given, payable to the governor and his successors in office, of double the value thereof, if in one volume only, but if it be one of a set, then double the value of the set to which it may belong, as nearly as the librarian can ascertain the same, conditioned to return the book undefaced, within the term above mentioned, or to forfeit the amount of such note, which shall be in the following form. (Here follows the form of the note.) At the expiration of which, unless application has been made by another person for the same book, and the librarian requested to make a memorandum thereof, the said librarian, upon the book's being produced to him, may renew the issue for the same, for the time, and upon the conditions aforesaid: Provided that every receipt or note shall contain a further forfeiture or penalty for every day's detention of a book beyond the specified time—that is to say, for a folio, one dollar per day; for a quarto, fifty cents per day; for an octavo or duodecimo, twenty-five cents per day. Which forfeiture or penalty may, for good cause, be remitted by the Executive, in whole or in part, as the case may require." When it is remembered that it was contemplated that only members of the State government were to use the library—for the library, though called the "public library," was not to be used by the public, but merely to be supported by the public—the strictness of this rule will be more fully appreciated. There are no data which allow us to say with what success the rule was operated. It continued to be one of the rules of the institution certainly as late as 1856, for it is found in the set of rules printed in the general catalogue of the library issued in that year.

Rule No. 17 provided that a printed catalogue of the books, with the rules and regulations annexed, was to be furnished to each person entitled to the use of the library. In accordance with

this rule, the librarian some time in 1828 prepared and published a catalogue. From this catalogue, which is, however, merely a list of books in the various sections of the library, it is seen that there were in the library at that time 1,313 books, of which 392 were law books, and many others were public documents. However, there were in the section of history and biography 274 volumes. Two hundred and seventy-eight books were classed as "miscellaneous," which shows the want of skill of the classifier. Under this head were put the collected works of various writers, encyclopedias, dictionaries, works in moral philosophy, and even works which should have been placed under the head of history and biography, already provided for.

Another catalogue (or rather list of books) was published in 1831, at which time there were 5,548 books in the library. The next catalogue, published in 1849, shows 11,294; the next, published in 1856, shows 17,480; the next, published in 1877, shows about 30,000. No general list of the books in the library has been published since that time, though there have been published since 1907 several lists of books in different departments of the library, as American history, foreign history, biography, etc. At present there are in the library about 120,000 books and pamphlets. Hence a general printed catalogue would be very voluminous and costly, and would take so long to print as to be nearly out of date on publication.

The clerk of the Executive Council was succeeded as librarian by the secretary of the Commonwealth, and this official continued to hold the office until July 1, 1903, when, in accordance with laws passed pursuant to the provision of the present constitution on the subject of the library, the affairs of the library were given into the keeping of the present Library Board. Of course, for many years the secretary of the commonwealth had had an assistant who actually discharged the duties of State librarian.

Even after the passage of the law of 1826, providing for the appointment of an agent to dispose of Hening's "Statutes at Large," very little money came into the treasury for some time to the credit of the library fund, and, accordingly, in 1829 provision was made by law for the loan to the library fund from the

literary fund of $6,000 at an annual interest of six per cent., and the next year provision was made for the loan of four thousand dollars at the same rate of interest. With these two amounts many new books were purchased; and this gives an explanation of the great increase in the number of books added to the library between 1828 and 1831, the catalogue of 1831 giving 5,548, an increase of over three hundred per cent. Provision was made in both these laws for the gradual repayment to the literary fund of the amounts borrowed when the sale of State documents (including Hening's "Statutes at Large") would enable payments to be made.

The selection of the books was by the law of 1829 taken out of the hands of the committee of the Executive Council and placed in the hands of a new committee constituted by this act itself, namely, the Joint Library Committee, that is, a committee made up of members of both the Senate and the House. The entire control of the library was given specifically to the Joint Library Committee by the act of 1830, where it remained till, according to provision of the present constitution, it passed into the hands of the Library Board. A committee on the library is still named by each house of the General Assembly, and to these committees, which frequently meet as a joint committee, are referred bills and resolutions affecting the library in any way, but they do not have the control of the library in the old sense.

At present the State Library is controlled by a board of five members, serving without compensation, who are named by the State Board of Education, one member being appointed each year to serve for five years. The Library Board appoints the librarian and makes the rules for the government of the institution, and, with the secretary of the commonwealth, fixes the prices at which are sold the State documents, the proceeds of the sale of which constitute the library fund, out of which books are paid for and supplies for the maintenance of the library. The prices of the documents having been fixed by the Library Board and the secretary of the commonwealth, the secretary of the commonwealth is actual agent of the State in the sale of these documents, and each month turns into the treasury to the credit of the library fund

the amounts collected. These amounts at present average about three thousand five hundred dollars a year, which is an entirely inadequate sum for the maintenance of the library. The salaries of the employees in the library and the maintenance of the traveling library department are provided for, however, by appropriation made by the General Assembly.

The constitution of 1902 provided that the law library and the State miscellaneous library should become separate institutions, the State miscellaneous library, or simply the "State Library," as it is usually known, to be under the control of the Library Board, as explained above, and the law library to be under the control of the Supreme Court of Appeals. The two institutions are now, accordingly, entirely distinct, each having its librarian and force of assistants. They are, however, in the same building, the law library being on the floor below the State library, which occupies the entire upper floor of the library building, which was put up in 1892, and of the annex to the library building, which was added in 1908. This proximity of the two libraries to each other is very advantageous to both, since the users of either have quick access to the other whenever they may find it convenient.

The only connection in law now between the two is the provision that such law books (that is, court reports, session laws, codes, revised statutes, etc.) as come to the Virginia State Library from other States in exchange for Virginia State documents sent to all the states and territories of the Union, under the system of inter-state exchange which has been in operation for many years, shall be sent immediately to the law library. This is exactly as it should be, since, as its title indicates, the law library is a special library,—for the use, primarily, of the Supreme Court of Appeals. It may be used, however, by any lawyer in the State, the lawyers of Richmond having a limited privilege of borrowing books for home use—and, in fact, by any person whatever who conducts himself in an orderly manner. Where the State had before this separation took place one library, consisting of a legal collection and what may in distinction be called a miscellaneous collection, it now has two libraries, namely, the law library and what should

be called the State Miscellaneous Library, but what is usually called simply the State Library.

The executive head of the Virginia State Library, under the Library Board, holding office "at the pleasure of the board"—that is, in effect during good behavior—is the State Librarian, who has control of the work of the institution. It would not be proper in an historical sketch like the present to give a detailed account of this work. It may be said, however, in a general way, that the Virginia State Library has become, since the Library Board took charge of its fortunes, not only an agency for carrying on what is usually understood by the term "library work," but a publication agency of no small importance. It issues an annual report, a quarterly bulletin, and special publications. And if one will examine the library work proper which is done, he will find that, though the library is, in the main, still a reference library for the use of such students as may come to the library building to examine the institution's books and pamphlets and its almost unrivaled collection of manuscripts, a great deal of information is given by correspondence to inquirers in all sections not only of Virginia, but of the whole United States as well, and that the library is functioning to an ever enlarging degree as a true public library for the people of Virginia. At present any one in the State, over 18 years of age, who may be recommended by some one connected with the State government or by the mayor of any city or town in the State, is allowed to become a borrower of books for home use. Many books are being borrowed daily. To borrowers living away from Richmond they are sent by mail or express. Borrowers now pay cost of carriage of books each way, but it is not impossible that the General Assembly may be induced to appropriate a sufficient amount of money to enable the library to pay the cost on packages sent to borrowers. This would do away with much correspondence and would greatly increase the number of those taking advantage of the library's facilities.

REMINISCENCES OF KENTUCKY AND HER EARLY PATRIOTS.

[From Reports of Committees, 1st Sess. 29th Cong., vol. 2, 1845-46. Report no. 403, p. 22-25.]

The following article is taken from *"The Commonwealth,"* a paper published May 23, 1838, in Frankfort, Kentucky, and is copied to show the opinion of Chief Justice Marshall:

[*From the Western Presbyterian Herald.*]

The statesmen of the present day can form but an imperfect idea of the anxious efforts of the early patriots of Kentucky during the eventful period just preceding her introduction into the family of sovereign States. Three deeply interesting subjects occupied the public mind in that critical day through the magnificent valley which now teems with a dense population, and with all the blessings that flow from civil and religious instructions. A consideration of their remote position in the wilderness annoyed by the savage foe, and the vital importance of the free navigation of the Mississippi, and the necessity of a separation from Virginia, were the all-engrossing topics of the periods between 1784 and 1792.*

The annexed letters from two of the purest, wisest patriots of America, addressed to Judge Muter, may serve to show the deep interest felt on this subject. Next to Washington, the names of Madison and Marshall are held in greater veneration than those

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*** Previous to 1738 all that part of Virginia west of the Blue Ridge was included in Orange County, but at the fall session of the General Assembly in that year it was divided into two counties—Frederick on the north and Augusta on the south. In November, 1769, the southern part of Augusta County was organized into Botetourt County. In February, 1772, Fincastle County was created out of Botetourt, and in October, 1776, it was divided into three counties—Montgomery, Washington and Kentucky. In May, 1780, Kentucky was di-**

of any of the national benefactors. Franklin, Jefferson, Hamilton, and Henry, each had their pre-eminent qualities; but, in disinterested patriotism, in purity of private character, in long and distinguished public services, and in transcendent claims to the character of constitutional civilians, Madison and Marshall occupy the second, if not the first, niche in the temple of fame.

It is curious, after a lapse of a half century, to see the views entertained at that day by these eminent patriots. The idea suggested by Judge Marshall, that the communication then proposed to be opened between the James and Potomac rivers and the western waters, and the project of Rumsey to propel boats by steam, would render the navigation of the Mississippi of little value, is in singular contrast with what is passing before us in this great valley.

One reflection is suggested by this correspondence. The Judge Muter whom Madison and Marshall so much loved, and who sacrificed his all in the war of the Revolution, spent his last days upon the bounty of Judge Todd. Judge Muter was the victim of that want of good faith on the part of Kentucky, which the illustrious Marshall so much deprecated in 1785. The legislature of 1806 induced Muter to resign his office as chief justice, upon the promise of a pension of $200 per annum; but a subsequent legislature repealed the grant. At an advanced age, and without the imputation of crime, he was cast upon the charity of the world. Judge Todd came to his relief, and by his bounty, in part, redeemed the honor of the State. By a singular providence, Congress afterwards recognized Muter's revolutionary claims, which have descended to the heirs of his benefactor. May no second blot ever appear upon the escutcheon of Kentucky's fame!

vided into three counties—Jefferson, Fayette and Lincoln. Two years later they were constituted into Kentucky district and given a court, independent of the General Court and Chancery Court of Virginia. The question of separate independence was now agitated, and contest arose between Virginia, who wanted her daughter State admitted at once into the Union, and the Northern States, who controlled Congress and were jealous of the growing power of the South. Because of this conflict Kentucky was not made a State till 1792.

Richmond, January 7, 1785.

Dear Sir: Let me thank you for the full account you have given me of the situation of affairs in the western country. I begin to think that the time for a separation is fast approaching, and has perhaps actually arrived. All I am solicitous about is, that the business be done with wisdom and temperance. If honor and public faith should be distinguished features in the character of the new State, she will soon attract very many of the wise and virtuous from her sister States, and Kentucky may be the seat of happiness as well as wealth. It is impossible that we can, at this distance, legislate wisely for you, and it is proper that you should legislate for yourselves. I presume you heard that Mr. Innes was chosen attorney general for your district court. We had you nominated as judge in his place, and I am persuaded you would have been appointed in preference to any other person who was in nomination, had not Cyrus Griffin been put on the list. Your friends withdrew you. There is some doubt whether that gentleman will serve or not. If he should decline it, you may depend on my applying for you to the executive, and using my best endeavors to procure the appointment for you. The salary is £300 per annum.

We have passed two bills this session of the utmost consequence, both to you and us. They are, to open the communication between the James and Potomac rivers with the western waters. Should this succeed, and should Mr. Rumsey's scheme for making boats to work against the stream answer the expectation of our sanguine gentlemen, the communication between us will be easy, and we shall have but little occasion to contest the navigation of the Mississippi. My father sets out early in the spring. Will you present my compliments to my acquaintances in your country, and believe me to be, dear colonel, with esteem and affection, yours,

J. MARSHALL.

Richmond, February 11th, —'87.

My Dear Sir: How do you approve of the measures of the last assembly, so far as they affect your district? But before you can answer this, I expect to hear your sentiments, and those of your country. A separation, I expect, either has or will be decided on. I had, the other day, some conversation with Col. Carrington, one of our delegates in Congress, on the subject, and he seems to entertain some doubt whether Congress will consent to your admission into the Union. Do not imagine that any difficulties will be generated by Virginia or her delegates. I believe I can assure you that you will experience from them every good office. What prospect have you of obtaining the

navigation of the Mississippi, and what are your sentiments of the treaty about the cession of it for a term of years? People in general here are decidedly against it, and yet some who are chiefly interested in the prosperity of the western country appear to wish for it, as being beneficial to you. I cannot conjecture how this opinion is to be supported, but I assure you it is the opinion of some very rational men, who are, I believe, sincere friends to the prosperity of the western country. I suppose you have before this time collected all the comfortable things of this world, except one to share them with you—how do you feel on that subject? Are you not beginning to think 'tis time to take up the consideration of this subject?

Farewell. I am, my dear sir, with the warmest wishes for your happiness, yours,

J. MARSHALL.

Richmond, January 7, 1787.

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 23d of September, by Mr. Fowler, by which I am much obliged, was duly handed to me. I regret much the event that has probably delayed the decision of your convention on the great point referred to them; and the more so, as the actual delay may foster the suspicion of a premeditated one. The shortness of the time given for the determination of Congress, was an unavoidable part of the plan, which proposed to render any further interposition of the assembly unnecessary, by leaving a sufficient residue of the year for the convention to complete the arrangements for a separation. It was supposed, also, that this shortness of time would be sufficient for Congress, as they were not called to determine that Kentucky should not become an independent member of the confederacy, but only that it should become so on a convenient future day, remaining in the meantime on a like footing with the proposed States beyond the Ohio. The act which has passed at this session will, I hope, remove every doubt of the legislature's desire to give effect to the former act. An earlier day would have been fixed for the choice of the new convention, but for the unwillingness of the assembly to violate even the shadow of decorum towards the old one, whose appointment will now expire before the new choice is to come on. Even a prolongation of the time, which is prayed for by the members of the convention, would have taken place, if it had not been conceived that such a change in the business transcended the authority of the assembly. The authority of the convention, though defined by the law under which they were chosen, was derived solely from the people by whom they were chosen. Any extension or new modification of the authority, therefore, could only be derived from the same source. The objections

made to the seventh article do not appear to me to be well founded. A concurrent jurisdiction is both practicable and equitable; the Delaware as well as the Potomac furnish examples of it; the law of nations is explicit on the subject; and taking into view the case of the Mississippi, Kentucky is the last part of the world from which I should have expected to hear of doctrines which impeach the equal and reciprocal rights of the owners of opposite shores over the stream itself. You will learn from the representatives of your district the measures taken with reference to the projected treaty with Spain. Whether this project will go on in Congress will depend on the temper of the new members. I have some ground to suppose that the sentiments of some of the middle ones will be changed in favor of the western rights. Perhaps on the other side defection may take place in some of the southern ones. Would Kentucky purchase a free use of the Mississippi at the price of its exclusion for any term, however short? You will also learn from the same source the melancholy crisis of things in Massachusetts. Our latest information renders it not improbable that civil blood may be shed, and leaves it somewhat uncertain whether the government or its adversaries will be victorious. There is good ground to believe that the latter are secretly stimulated by British influence. These events are distressing beyond measure to the zealous friends of the revolution, and furnish new proofs of the necessity of such a vigor in the general government as will be able to restore health to every diseased part of the federal body. An attempt to bring about such an amendment of the federal constitution is on the anvil. The meeting of the deputies for that purpose is to be held in May next in Philadelphia.

With great respect, I remain, sir,

Your obedient and humble servant,

J. Madison, Jr.

JUDICIAL DISTRICT FOR WESTERN VIRGINIA.*

At a meeting of the members of the General Assembly of Virginia from that part of the State Situated West of the summit of the mountains which separate the waters emptying into the Chesapeake Bay and Roanoke River, from the waters which fall into the Ohio River, held at the Capitol in the City of Richmond, on Wednesday the 9th. day of December 1818—Present—forty-two members. Upon Motion General Francis Preston, was chosen President of the meeting, and Moses M. Chapline Secretary.

The President stated the object of the meeting to be, to take into consideration, a joint letter from the Honorable James Barbour and John W. Eppes Senators of the State of Virginia in Congress, to the Delegation in the Virginia Assembly, West of the Allegheny, enclosing a Bill which has passed the House of Representatives entitled "An Act to establish a Judicial District in Virginia West of the Allegheny mountains"; and a decision on which is suspended in the Senate: & urging their attention to said Act, in order that their wishes & views in relation thereto, might be ascertained.

On motion of Mr. Thompson of Kenhawa the following resolution was agreed to:

Resolved, as the opinion of this Meeting, that it is Expedient to establish a District Court of the United States in the Section of country within the Commonwealth of Virginia lying West of the Allegheny mountains.

Moved by Mr. Hamilton, Senator from Botetourt; That the above resolution be reconsidered; and the question for reconsideration being put, it was decided in the Negative; yeas 11, Nays 28. On motion of Mr. Thompson of Kenhawa: Resolved, as the

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***This account was found among the papers by Gov. Thomas Walker Gilmer. The bill creating the District Court was passed and approved February 4, 1819.**

opinion of this Meeting; That the Convenience of the Inhabitants of the Counties of Cabell, Mason, Kenhawa, Nicholas, Giles, Greenbrier, Monroe, Bath and Botetourt, would be promoted by the establishment of one other court, on the District West of the Allegheny Mountains, in addition to the two mentioned in the Bill now before the Senate of the United States, and that the said Court, ought to be held at Lewis Burgh in the County of Greenbrier.

On motion, Resolved, that a committee of five, be appointed to report on tomorrow evening, a proper and respectfull answer, to the letter of the Honorable Messrs Barbour and Eppes, Senators from the State of Virginia in Congress expressive of the necessity and expediency of establishing a United States Judicial District West of the Allegheny mountains, within the said State, conformably of the two Resolutions agreed to at this Meeting.

Messrs. Philip R. Thompson, Andrew Hamilton, Isaac Leffler, Isaac Morris and I. McFarland were appointed by the President as the Committee on the above Resolution.

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourns, it will adjourn to Meet in the Senate Chamber tomorrow evening at 1½ past five oclock and then the meeting adjourned accordingly.

Senate Chamber Thursday December 10th. 1818.

Present forty two members.

Mr. Thompson, of the Committee to whom was referred the communication from the Honorable James Barbour and John W. Eppes, to the Virginia Delegation West of the Allegheny, and who were directed to report at this time a proper and Respectfull answer to said Communication Made a report of the following Answer.

Richmond, December 10th. 1818.

Gentlemen,

The Delegation in the Virginia Assembly west of the Allegheny have had the Honor to receive the letter you were pleased to address them on the 4th. of the Present Month, and conformably to the Recommendation suggested therein, have held a meeting at the Capitol, on the evening of the 9th. Instant, with a view of

taking into consideration the subject of your letter and the Bill which it enclosed; and expressing their opinion on the expediency of erecting a Judicial District of the United States, in that section of the Commonwealth which they represent.

Considering the great extent of Territory embraced within the linits proposed for the New District; the growing commercial concerns of their Towns and Villages; the large bodies of lands held by non-residents, which are likely to be productive of legal litigation; the encreasing ———————— population of the country; the Contiguity, and extensive intercourse between the States of North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Maryland; and many of the counties of the western parts of Virginia, bordering on these States; as well as a belief that the paucity of suits, from that section of the State, may have probably been produced, from the remote situation which they occupy, in relation to the District Court of the United States holden at Richmond; amounting almost to a prohibition of seeking redress in cases coming within the cognisance of the Federal Court; have induced the members, composing this Meeting, in a large convention of the Senators and Delegates, from the Counties west of the Allegheny, to decide in favor of the Erection of the Judicial District contemplated in the Bill; as you will perceive by a copy of their proceedings which is herewith enclosed.

They take the liberty, at the same time, Gentlemen to solicit your Attemtion to another Resolution, which you will observe in their Proceedings, expressive of the convenience they believe will arise to the inhabitants of the Counties of Cabell, Mason, Kenhawa, Nicholas, Giles, Greenbrier and those parts of Bath, and Botetourt which lie west of the mountains from the establishment of an additional seat of holding the court; which is nearly central, between the Northern and Southern extremes of the proposed District; to wit at Lewis Burgh, in the County of Greenbrier.

Could an Amendment to that effect be introduced, without endangering the passage of the Bill, it would be very acceptable to the wishes of the Western Delegation to the Legislature of Virginia. —

In behalf of the convention of the Senators and Delegates from the West of the Allegheny.

I have the honor to be gentlemen

With great Esteem & respect your mo bt

Fran[s] Preston, Pres.

And the question upon the adoption of the report being taken, it was decided in the affirmative. On motion of Mr. Leffler of Ohio it was resolved, that the report of the Committee be adopted, as expression of the sense of this Meeting; and that the same, together with all other the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President, and countersigned by the Secretary; and transmitted without delay to the Honorable James Barbour and John W. Eppes our Senators in the Congress of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Edmonson of Montgomery, Resolved that the Counties embracing both Western and Eastern waters, within the Federal Judicial District ought to be included in the said District; and that our Senators be requested to use their endeavors, to have such an Amendment introduced in the law now before the Senate of the United States.

Upon motion of Mr. Thompson of Kenhawa, it was unanimously, resolved, that the thanks of this meeting, be returned to General Francis Preston, a Senator from Washington, for the dignity, impartiality and ability, with which he has presided over the deliberations of this Convention.

Mr. Leffler from Ohio then rose and stated that he believed the business which had called the meeting together was finished, he therefore moved that the meeting do now rise not to meet again which being seconded and carried in the affirmative, the meeting accordingly rose.

Fran[s] Preston, Pres.

Attest

Moses M. Chapline

Secretary.

(Endorsed on the back) 15 Cong. 2 Sess. Vt.

Letter and proceedings of the Delegation in the Virginia Assembly West of the Alleghany, 1818.

Referred to the committee on the Judiciary with the bill to establish a Judicial District in Virginia, West of the Alleghany Mountain.

SALE OF TOBACCO.

From a statement of C. & O. Hanbury of London, to whom the College of William and Mary shipped in 1768 13 hds. of tobacco in the *Hanbury,* of which James Esten was master, the tobacco netted £490.9.5.—this after making allowance to the purchaser for damage, suttle, draft, sample, and tret. But from this the largest portion was taken for taxes and other charges. These taxes and charges were the "old Subsidy" and the "new Subsidies," amounting to £358.13; freight at £8. pr. ton amounting to £26; Country duties 2s. per hhd. £1.6 and cocket 1s.; Primage and petty charges 2s. 7½ per hhd. £1.14.1; Entry inwards, bonds, bill money, and Landg^{s} 1s. 6. amounting to 19s. 6; Cooperage in and out 2s. per hhd. £1.6; Cartage and warehouse room 3s. 6 per hhd. £2.5.6; Brokerage 2s. per hhd. £1.6; Shipping charges & debenture &c. £0.6; Porterage, wharfage, lighterage £0.5; Weighing £0.5; Postage of letters and watching 6d. per hhd. £0.6.6; Commission charges on £490.9.5. at 2½ per ct. £14.14.3. Making in all £409.7.10, so that the College received but £81.17. Nearly all the tobacco was sold between 9½ and 10½ pence per pound, but two hogshead brought but 3d. and one hogshead went as low as 2¾d. The weight of the tobacco per hhd varied from 812 pds. to 977 pds.

WILLIAM HOWARD, THE PIRATE.

William Howard was a quartermaster for Edward Teach, known as Blackbeard, the pirate. According to Gov. Spotswood, Howard came to Virginia about 1718 and lived for some time in a very disorderly manner in "one of our port towns," where he was suspected of conspiring with some sailors to run away with some vessel and so "to pirate again." He was arrested, tried and condemned upon very full evidence of having committed various acts of piracy after the time limited in the King's proclamation of Sept. 5, 1717. (*Letters of Gov. Spotswood*, II, 353.) But it appears that the seasonable arrival of a second proclamation from the King saved Howard's life. (*Letters of Gov. Spotswood*, II, 319.) Below is a copy of the articles exhibited against him at the trial and now preserved in the State library. They are very imperfectly rendered in *The Calendar of Virginia State Papers, Vol. I.*

Articles exhibited before the Hon^{ble} his Maj^{tys} Comm^{r} appointed under the great Seal in Pursuance of an Act of Parliament made in the Eleventh and twelfth years of the Reign of King William the third Entituled an Act for the more Effectual Suppression of Pyracy

Against

William Howard For Pyracy and Robbery committed by him on the High Seas

First

That the Said W^{m} Howard not having the Fear of God before his Eyes nor Regarding the Allegiancy due to his Majesty nor the Just Obedience he Ow'd to the Laws of the Land did some time in the Year of our Lord 1717 Join and Associate him self with one Edward Tach and other Wicked and desolute Persons & with them did combine to fit out in Hostile manner a Certain Sloop or Vessel Call'd the Revenge to commit Pyracys and depridations upon the High Seas on the Subjects of our Lord the King and of other Princes & States in Amity with his Majesty trading in America

And 2

That in pursuance of the Said Felonious and Pyratical Combination the said Will[m] Howard did together with his Associates and Confederates on or about the 29[th] day of Sept[r] in the Year Aforsaid in an Hostile manner with force and Arms on the high Seas near Cape Charles in this Colony within the Jurisdiction of the Admiralty of this Court attack & force a Sloop Calld the Betty of Virginia belonging to the Subjects of our said Lord the King, and the said Sloop did then and there Rob and plunder of Certain Pipes of Medera Wine and other Goods and Merchandizes and thereafter the said W[m] Howard did Sink and destroy the said Sloop with the remaining Part of the Cargo.

3.

That the Said W[m] Howard and his Associates and Confederates did on or about the 22[d] of Octo[r] in the year aforesaid in the Bay of Delaware in America w[th]in the Jurisdiction of the Admiralty of Great Brittain & of this Court Pyratically take Seize and Rob the Sloop Robert of Philadelphia and the Ship Good Intent of Dublin both bound for Philadelphia aforesaid and divers goods and Merchandize then on board the s[d] Ship & Sloop belonging to the Subjects of our Lord the King did feloneously and piratically take seize and carry away.

4.

That on or about the day of decembe[r] the said W[m] Howard and other of his Associates did Pyratically take and Seize the ship Concord of Saint Malo commanded by Cap[t] D'Ocier belonging to the Subjects of the French King one of the Allyes of our Sovereign Lord the King near the Island of Saint Vincent in the West Indias within the Jurisdiction aforesaid and having Rob'd and feloniously spoiled the said Subjects of the French King of their Merchandize and Effects consisting of Negroes Gold dust money Plate, and Jewels, did Carry away the said Ship and Convert the Same towards the Carrying on and Prosecuting his the said Howards Pyratical designs.

5.

That whereas his Sacred Maj[ty] by his Royal Proclamation bear-

ing date at Hampton Court the 5th day of Septr and in the fourth year of his Reign was graciously pleased to promise and declare that all Pyrates surrendering themselves to Any of his Majtys Principal Secys of State in Great Brittain or Ireland or to any Governor or Deputy Govr of his Majtys Plantations Beyond the Seas should have Majtys most Gracious Pardon for such Pyracys by them Committed before the fifth of January then next ensuing nevertheless the said Wm Howard not being Ignorant of his Majtys Gracious Intentions declar'd in the said Proclamation but Dispising his Majtys Royal offers of Mercy did after the said fifth of Jany continue to Perpetrate his wicked and Pyratical designs at sundry times and places more particularly he the said Wm Howard in Company with the afforesaid Edwd Tach and other their Confederates and associates in the afforesaid ship called the Concord of St Malo and afterwards denominated by the said Pyrates by the name of Queen Anns Revenge on or about the month of April 1718 a sloop belonging to ye subjects of the King of Spain upon the high seas near the Isld of Cuba did piratically take & seize ye same did detain and upon the day of May in year of our Lord 1718 the Brginteen —— of London bound on a Voyage from Guinea to South Carolina in and upon the high seas near the Post of the said province and within ye Jurisdiction aforesd did pyraticaly take and divers Negro Slaves & other goods and Merchants belonging to the Subjects of our said Lord the King did then and there feloniously take seize & carry away all which acts of Pyracy and Premisses are notoriously known to be true and for which the said Wm Howard ought by the Judgmt and Sentence of this Court to suffer such pains Penalties and Forfeitures as by the Laws of Great Britain are inflicted upon Pyrats and Robbers on the high seas

[Endorsed;] Edmund Hyde of the [?] Sloop
George Maynard of the Pearl Sloop

These endorsements do not appear to be contemporary, but were probably made by some person subsequently handling the paper. The sloop of which Edmund Hyde was a member is ren-

dered in the published calendar as the *Lynx,* but it was more probably the *Lyme,* which was one of the vessels sent against the pirates. (*Letters of Gen. Spotswood,* II., 317.) At this time Lt. *Henry* Maynard is mentioned in the Hampton records, and the inventory of a "Captain Henry Maynard," of whom Alexander McKenzie, of Hampton, was administrator, is record in Prince George Co. in January, 1726-27. Another record shows that he was killed by two negro slaves. (Journal House of Burgesses.)

PETITION OF SARAH BLAND.

From the original paper filed in Virginia State Library, "Colonial Papers," 1863.

To his Excelency Thomas Lord Culpepper Barron of Thorsway his Ma^ties^ Liv^t^ and Governer Genall of Virginia.

The humble peticon of Sarah Bland widd Relict & Executrix of John Bland late of London Marchant deceased
Sheweth

That the said John Bland in his life tyme haveing adventred into this Country a very greate pte of his Estate intrusted in the hands and mannagem^t^ of his Brother Theodricke Bland likewise deceased as his ffactor and agent and not haveing any accompt thereof from the said Theo: in his life tyme, the said John after the decease of the said Theo did ymploy and ympower Gyles Bland his sone then his Ma^ties^ Collector in this Country to suie and ymplead the Executor of the said Theo for what was due from y^e^ said Theo to y^e^ said John as aforesaid: And the said Gyles haveing dureing his residence in theise pts contracted divers and sundry debts which were p^r^tended to be due from him at the tyme of his decease to divers of the inhitants of the Country all or most of whome brought theire severall actions ag^t^ yo^r^ Peticoner either as Attorney or Ad^m^stratrix of the said John Bland and obteyned Judgm^ts^ ag^t^ for theire severall p^r^tended debts amongst whome Liv^t^ Co^l^ Grenden and James Tubb Chirurgion obteyned two severall Judgm^ts^ and hath taken out severall executions thereon authentique coppies of booth which are hereunto annexed.*

Which Executions being delivered to the sher of Charles Citty County he the said sher by p^r^tence and couler thereof (knowing that yo^r^ peticoner had certaine rents due to her for a certaine water mill and lands thereunto belonging scituate in y^e^ aforesaid

* These papers not found.—

County whereof yo[r] peticoner in her owne right is seized in ffee and by her demised for tearme of years to one James Crosland Miller) hath in his Ma[ties] name Comanded the said Crosland to deliver and pay unto him the said sher the some of 2348[li] of tobaccoe & caske pte of her rente due to yo[r] peticoner for y[e] last yeares rent for yo[r] peticoners ffreehold as aforesaid and hath soe terified the said Crosland w[th] y[e] said execution that y[e] said Crosland dare not as he sayeth pay the same to yo[r] peticoner to whome he knowes it is iustly due.

Now for asmuch as the pceedings of the said Sher aforesaid are arbitrary and in many respects unwarrantable and eleagall as by the said Executions & retornes thereof refference being thereunto had doth and may appeare

Yo[r] Peticoner humbly prayeth yo[r] Excelencie to order said Sher to appeare before you to answer for his eleagall and unwarrantable pceedings aforesaid and in the meane tyme to direct y[e] said Crosland to pay ye[r] Peticoner her rent due as aforesaid: And likewise to order that in case the said Sher have compelled the said Crosland to pay him any Pte thereof that he y[e] said Sher retorne the same to him y[e] said Crosland w[th]out delay.

And yo[r] Peticoner shall pray

Tho: Blayton
Attorney for y[e] said Sarah Bland

[Endorsed:] Bland
vs
Luellin
Ent Febr[y]
25[st] 168⅝
E C cl

SKINS AND FURS.

The following is a summary of the report* of Charles Neilson, of the Duties received on the exportation of Skins and Furs within the district of Rappahannock from the 25th October 1764 to the 25th of April 1769, to the College of William and Mary. The vessels engaged in the trade were the *Black Prince* Master John Watson, the *Carlisle* Master John Sargeant, the *Martin* Master Thomas Haddon, who performed two voyages; the *John & Pressley* Master William Thompson, the *Charming Sukey* Master John Dyson, the *Cunningham* Master Andrew Lee, the *Nancy* Master Benjamin Cooke, the *Nelson* Master Richard Harrison, the *Venture* Master John Harvey for Potomack, the *Cochran* Master John Ewing, the *Alice* Master Arthur Sinclair, the *Martin* Master Charles Evans, the *Aussia Merchant* Master John Carnaby, the *Matty* Master William Fox, the *Mayflower* Master William Buchan, the *Justitia* Master Colin Summervell, the *Leeds* Master John Anderson, the *Adventure* Master William Buchan.

These ships exported within the time mentioned 2250 buckskins, 4497 doe skins, 69 pds of Beaver skins, 112 Otter skins, 54 Wildcat, 120 mink, 708 fox skins, 1371 Raccoon skins, 171 muskrat and 15 elk. The total duty was £32.6.4½ of which the naval officer Neilson took as his commission £1.18.8., leaving to the College under act of Assembly £30.7.8½.

* Found among some old papers at the College of William and Mary.

THE BLUE COAT BOYS.

Christ Hospital has a history in one shape or another extending over upwards of six centuries. Its first habitation was the monastery of the Grey Friars in Newgate, London, whose churchyard was a burial place almost as popular with royalty as Westminster Abbey. Before the dissolution of the religious houses, the monasteries with their various numerous appendages occupied, it is calculated, two thirds of the area of the city, and cloistered within their walls is supposed to have been one fifth of the whole population. In the clean sweep made by Henry VIII. of monastic property, that of the Grey Friars was included. The King gave the vacant buildings and property to the city of London "for the reliefe of the poore." The gift was practically unused till the accession of Henry's son by Jane Seymour, the amiable, impressionable and religious lad, Edward VI. In 1553 he granted a charter to Christ's Hospital, and four years later the institution had 400 boys,—250 children, "who were" lodged to learn "and 150 suckling children." The boy King has ever since lived in the hundreds of boys who have felt his inspiration as the Founder.

The school was at first an asylum for the very poor, but with the increase of the benefactions of the middle class the pauper children fell off, and by 1652, a century after the foundation, an order was made that no one should enter except the sons of freemen i. e. persons admitted to a voice in the affairs of the city. The school has, however, never lost its eleemosynary character, though great care is taken as to the reputation of the boys admitted; and under its present rules (1918) none but those who are, in the opinion of the governors, in need of assistance, can be enrolled.

It sends annually to the University of Cambridge, and supports, six to eight students. Its revenues, arising almost entirely from the gifts of the charitably inclined, amounted in 1877 to £70,000 per annum, and it has become one of the greatest institutions of

England. Some sixteen years ago (1902) the school was removed from its ancient site in London to West Horsham in Sussex County. In 1918 there were 770 boys at West Horsham and 254 girls at Hertford. The age of entrance is from 9 to 12, and the scholars cannot remain longer than 17 years of age. They all receive education, clothing and maintenance at the cost of the Foundation. While the school has shared in all the modern improvements, the children still wear the ancient uniform of blue, by reason of which they are often known as "The Blue Coat Boys." It has furnished hundreds of distinguished men to the public service, and among its most eminent alumni of a literary character were Charles Lamb, Samuel Taylor Coleridge and Leigh Hunt.

The school has an interest to Virginians in that many of the scholars were sent as apprentices to the colony in the 17th century. There is an order by the Governor and Council of State at Jamestown, dated July 3, 1692, directing regular reports from them to be sent twice a year to the governors of Christ's Hospital (WILLIAM AND MARY QUARTERLY, V., 189). None of the names of these boys sent over in the earliest days is known. One "Blue Coat," however, who attended Christ's Hospital in the next century and later acquired a considerable reputation in Virginia, was Gabriel Jones, called "the Valley Lawyer." He was the son of John Jones, citizen and weaver of London, and Elizabeth Jones, his wife, and was born near Williamsburg, Va., May 17, 1724. After the death of his father his mother returned to England, and Gabriel Jones was admitted, in 1732, at the age of eight, to Christ's Hospital, where he remained seven years. He afterwards studied law under Mr. John Haughton of Lyon's Inn, in the County of Middlesex, Solicitor in the High Court of Chancery; and a grant was made to him of 5 pds, "clothes included," from the school funds, as appears by the Apprentice's book. He returned to Virginia, married Margaret Strother, widow of George Morton and dau. of William Strother, of King George County, Va., and, after living in Winchester a short time, purchased a fine estate in Augusta County, where he lived from 1753 to 1777. After that time he was prosecuting attorney of Rockingham Co., formed from Augusta, and died in that county in October, 1806. He was fre-

quently a member of the House of Burgesses, and in 1788 was a member of the State convention called to consider the Federal Constitution. He was a friend of George Washington, and executor of Lord Fairfax. Mr. Randolph Barton, of Baltimore, Attorney-at-Law, is a grandson. An interesting account of his life was written by A. W. Lockhart, Fellow of the Royal Historical Society, and read by him before the "Amicable Society of the Blues" in London on November 18, 1918. Mr. Lockhart is the Honorable Secretary of the Society, and the Society itself, founded in 1629, consists of a limited number of former scholars, and of governors, and present or past masters and officers of the Foundation.

Blanch, *The Blue Coat Boys, or School Life in Christ's Hospital.* London, E. W. Allen, Ave Maria Lane E. C., 1897; *Christ's Hospital,* 1917-1918, Annual Report and Statements of the accounts for the year ending 31st of March, 1918. *William and Mary College Quart Hist. Magazine,* V., 189. *Gabriel Jones* 1724-1806, by A. W. Lockhart, London, printed by the School Press, 5, Rupert Street, E. I., 1918; Tyler, *Cyclopedia of Virginia Biography,* Vol. I.; Grigsby, *Convention of* 1788, has an interesting sketch of Gabriel Jones.

LETTERS.

John Tyler to Hugh Blair Grigsby.

Sherwood Forest,
Jan. 16, 1855.

My dear Sir:

On my return from Norfolk I found your letter awaiting me and also a copy of your discourse* delivered before the Historical Society on the 15 December 1853— I will with true pleasure answer your enquiries relative to my Father at the earliest possible day, and now return my sincere thanks for the pamphlet copy of your Discourse which I have read with deep interest— Virginia has cause to thank you for having drawn with so life-like a resemblance the portraits of so many of her highly gifted sons, and I as one of their associates in the Convention of 1829-30 experience a pleasure which cannot well be expressed in the fact of the perpetuation of their features— I sincerely rejoice that your labours are not destined to stop here—and that other great names lustrous with talent and patriotism and connected with epochs antecedent to the convention of 1829-30 are to be rescued from that forgetfulness which time is so apt to produce. A more glorious set of men than those who performed their parts in the great drama of the Revolution and who figured in the Legislative bodies and conventions consequent upon that era, the world certainly never saw— I shall look for the discources you may deliver on these and kindred subjects with an anticipation of inexpressible pleasure—

Will you pardon me My Dear Sir, for calling your attention to a single page in your discourse which in its perusal struck me as entirely new and most probably resting in mistake— In speaking of the action of the Legislature in the case of Mr. Giles at p. 25-6 you in substance state (I do not quote your words) that in consequence of the differences which had prevailed among the

* **The Virginia Convention of 1829-30. A Discourse delivered before the Virginia Historical Society at their annual meeting held in Richmond December 15, 1853. By Hugh Blair Grigsby.**

Democratic party on questions which had arisen during the administration of Mr. Madison, it became necessary to have a "common ground to stand on and a common victim to appease all discontents and to bind together a brotherhood which had been so much at variance—and you found on this hypothesis the inference that the resolutions in disapproval of the course of Mr. Giles and Brent (of the one for having disclaimed the right of the Legislature to instruct its senators and of the other for having voted in opposition to its instructions) were levelled exclusively at Mr. Giles and designed to victimize that distinguished man by way of reconsolidating a party at war among its members— Now My Dear Sir, I was a member of the General Assembly at the period when those resolutions were introduced and I declare to you that all you have said on that subject is new to me. I was not only a member but *I introduced the first resolution* in censure of the course of our Senators. The resolution introduced by me was limited to the expression of our disapproval in the briefest form and the fewest words possible—my object being to assert what I believed to be a great right—and to vindicate the claim of the State to exemption from attack for its opinions by its representatives in the Senate. My resolution was referred to a select Commitee of which Mr. Leigh was Chairman, who did what I was not inclined to do myself—he presented an elaborate report in vindication of the right of instruction by the Legislature— It was my first session in the Legislature and I was in my 22d. year—and I *introduced the subject without conference or consultation with any human being*— The truth is that at the moment, I entertained for Mr. Giles the most exalted opinion—but I felt all the impulsive ardor of a young man who believed a fundamental principle to have been scoffed at by one of our Senators and violated by the other—and I felt that it was due from the Legislature to itself, to administer to its servants, for such I regarded the Senators to be, a calm and dignified reproof in the fewest words possible— There was in fact but little division on political questions in the Legislature— The *tertium quids* were few in number, probably not a half dozen in all, and differed not from the great majority on fundamental questions of which the Bank

was one, and the federal party to a man, with Mercer in their lead, instead, as you state, of hailing the resolutions as the signal for the overthrow of their greatest opponent in the U. S. Senate, sprung promptly to his side in vindication of his course— Mercer's report in vindication and support, was not less elaborate than Mr. Leigh's in condemnation— At the hazard of fatiguing you with incidents of no great importance I venture to give you a personal anecdote which occurred at a much later day— When the instructions of the Legislature came up to Mr. Leigh and myself, then the Senators, (singular change of position on our part was it not?) to expunge the record of the Senate disapprobatory of the course of Gen'l Jackson on a well known decision, I made up my mind instantly to resign my place (Mr. Leigh you are aware took a different course) and in doing so I encountered the decided opposition of all the opposition Senators, except Col. Preston of S. Carolina— Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun were deputed to wait on me to dissuade me from resigning— My reply was "Gentlemen "the first act of my political life was a censure of Messrs Giles "and Brent for opposition to instructions—the chalice presented to "their lips is now presented to mine, and I will drain it even to "the dregs"— They replied, Mr. Calhoun being the spokenman, "if you make it a point of personal honour we have nothing more to say". I will add that having been previously nominated by Maryland for the Vice Presidency, I was told by the Senators from that State, its Legislature being in session at the time, that my resignation would be immediately followed by a repeal of my nomination— In this they were mistaken.—

I mention these facts merely to satisfy you that whatever might have been the feelings and motives of others, my own were entirely free from the taint of either personal ill-feeling or political intrigue—

Excuse me for the trouble of so long a letter on an unimportant subject, and also for its disfiguration by blots and interlineations— I have not time to copy it, and throw myself on your goodness to over-look its imperfections—

Very truly and faithfully Yrs,
John Tyler.

Mr. Grigsby—

Thomas L. Boyd to Thomas W. Gilmer

Wythe Ct House Nov^{r} 4th 1830.

My dear Sir,

Yours of the 24th inst. has been duly received. I omitted to say in my last to you, that Gen^{l} Preston had gone to Kentucky—he left Abingdon about the 10th of Oct. but will very probably return by the 3rd Tuesday in this month, the Washington Ct day. Should Gen^{l} Preston not return in time for taking his affidavit at the next Washington Court, I can take Cap^{t} Smith's, & will attend to the taking of Gen^{l} Preston's at any other time that should be appointed. Since I wrote to you from Abingdon I have heard but little said against the Loyal Company claims—those who pretend to know any thing about them, generally acknowledge their validity. Candidates are the persons that make most noise about them; and that has been almost confined to the Washington Candidates—Mayo was much opposed to them, & is defeated by Cowan, who, I undertand, acknowledged in one of his replies to Mayo, that he knew nothing about the claims, but that he would put his foot upon them if they came before the Senate & he should be a member of that body. It has occurred to me that it might be very well for you to publish the "Sketch of the Company," with such explanations & additions as you may think the present excitement requires, in the paper about to be published at Abingdon—M^{r} Alexander would, no doubt, cheerfully insert any thing of the sort in his paper, free of expense to yourself or the company. This paper will have pretty extensive circulation in the counties West of this County, & will, I think, afford the best opportunity of giving the people a correct understanding of these claims. I think if the people can be made to understand these claims perfectly, & shall see that any effort to abolish them in the Legislature will fail, they will say nothing further against them but settle them as cheerfully as they would any other just claim. I have heard of no difficulty having occurred with those who have rec^{d} orders from you—indeed I have not been informed that any of your orders have been presented. The instance that M^{r} Brown named, I think, happened some time back. I have not been able

to hear what Hector is doing—I have met with no one that could give me any information about his proceedings.

I see in the paper by this morning mail, that J. Barbour is beaten. I am sorry to see it, altho' I am opposed to his politicks. Barbour's legal & general information could do much service in the next Legislature.

Present me respectfully to Mrs Gilmer. Remember me to your father & brothers, to Mr Southall, Mr Wood, & Mr Saunders, and to any other friend that may enquire after me.

With great esteem & regard

I am

Your friend & obt. St.

Th: L. Boyd

(Addressed)

Thos W. Gilmer—esqre
Attorney at Law
Charlottesville
Virga

J. L. Edwards to Wm. L. Goggin.

Pension Office
Feby 5th 1849

(Dear Sir)

(The letter) of Mrs Susan Campbell, recently referred by you to this Office (was) returned, and in reference to the claims of Mrs Campbell, for (————) bounty land and "Commutation Pay," in right of her deceased husband William Campbell, who was a Captain the 1st Regt of the Virginia *State* line, commanded by Colo Geo. Gibson, (which Regiment was, on the 12th January 1830, decided by the Secretary of War, to have been a Continental Regiment, from October 1777) I have the honor to inform you that, on the 24th December, 1832, land Warrant No 1903 for 300 acres, issued in favor of Susan Campbell, Widow, and others, as the Devisees of the aforesaid Captn William Campbell, decd, which Warrant was sent to the Honl Jas Barbour, Barboursville Virginia—This Warrant for 300 acres, being the full

quantity of land promised by the U. States to Captains of the Continental lines of the Army, it follows that, there is nothing further due, in bounty land, on the part of the U. States, to the representatives of Capt^{n} W^{m} Campbell, dec^{d}.

It appears from an authentic document in this Office, that there was paid to Cap^{t} William Campbell, of the 1st Virg^{a} State line Regiment, $2,556.40—being commutation (principal and interest), pursuant to an Act of the Virginia Assembly, passed in February, 1820. The heirs of that Officer, have therefore no Valid claim for "Commutation Pay" from the U. States.

I have the honor to be
Very Resp^{y} Y^{r} Obt Sert
J. L. Edwards

(Addressed)
Hon^{l} W^{m} L. Goggin
Ho of Representatives.

(Endorsed)

Mrs. Campbell you will see from the enclosed letter that your case has again been decided by the Com^{r} of Pensions *against the claims.* I have however presented your petition to Congress—Respy.

W. L. Goggin.

MARTIAU.

By JUDGE JOHN L. THOMAS, Waco, Texas.

Nicholas Martiau probably came to Virginia in 1623 and became the progenitor of George Washington, Thomas Nelson and scores of other distinguished Americans, but his name has been spelled in so many ways by historians and others, that for 250 years it was not positively known what his real name was, and especially how he wrote it himself. In 1621 the Virginia Company directed Gov. Wyatt to cause a census of Virginia to be taken every year. This was the first movement for census taking in that Colony. Hotten was named to take the enumeration of the people, and the first time he did this was for the year 1623. In that census Hotten recorded the name "Nicholas Marteaw." In his next census, that for 1624-25, he recorded the name "Captain Nicholas Martue."* In a land grant to this man, issued by Gov. Harvey, March 14, 1639-40, the name is repeated seven times and every time it is spelled "Martien." Gov. Harvey, in his controversy with the House of Burgesses and the Council in 1635, called this gentleman "Martue"; and in his commission as justice of the Court of Kiskiack Borough (now York County), in 1633, and all records of that court for over twenty years, the name is spelled "Martian."

He was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses from Elizabeth City Borough in 1624 and from Kiskiack Borough in 1632 and 1633, and in these his name is reported in 1624 as "Marten" and in 1632-33 as "Martian." Even in his will in 1656, *as recorded,* the original not having been preserved, the name is "Martian."

According to a record made by the General Court in 1657 and recorded in Accomac County and another record made by the County Court of York County in 1662, "Nicholas Martin" was naturalized in England, but when is not stated, and so far as I have been able to discover, these two records are the only evidence in existence of Martiau having been there naturalized. I will add,

these records, though mis-spelling the name, it is generally conceded, and I concede, refer to Nicholas Martiau. The historians of Virginia discovered that Capt. Martiau, no matter what the spelling of his name was, was the ancestor of Gen. Washington, who commanded the Continental Army, and Gen. Nelson, who commanded the Virginia forces at the siege of Yorktown, and that that siege was on the home plantation of this same man, and then they became intensely interested in his name, nationality, etc.; and they have tried to come to some conclusion about these and various theories have been advanced.

Brown's theory of Martiau's name and nationality:

When the religious war, known as "The Thirty Years War," commenced in 1619, fifty-five families, consisting of fifty-five men, forty-one women and one hundred and twenty-nine children, belonging to the class of French Walloon Huguenots, residing in the Valley of the Meuse, Belgium, fled to Holland for safety, and the last part of 1621, finding, like the "Pilgrim Fathers," that Holland was not a safe place for Protestants during such a war as that, determined to go to America, and they applied to "The London Company" for permission to settle in Virginia, which permission the Company granted on condition the Colony would not consist of more than three hundred, and that the emigrants should agree to conform to the laws and the rites and practice of the Established Church of England. The Company also added it could not furnish shipping for them. Holland offering them more favorable terms than these, they went to the Hudson River and settled at a point they called Amsterdam, on that river, under Dutch auspices and protection. Among those emigrants who signed the above application in "round robin form," asking for permission to settle in Virginia, we find this name: "Nycholas de le Marlier, dyer, wife and two children," and Dr. Alexander Brown, in his "The First Republic," suggested this man was the one who figures in Virginia history from 1623 to 1657 under the various names above given. He thought "de le Marlier" and a few others of these Walloons refused to go to the Hudson River, but went to England, where they were naturalized, and then to Virginia. If Dr. Brown is correct, Martiau was a French Walloon, a descendant

of one of the families inhabiting the Meuse Valley when Julius Caesar invaded Gaul in the last century B. C. Historians and other writers have generally accepted Dr. Brown's theory as reasonable and have acquiesced in it. At first, I fell into this current and accepted Brown's theory. I was very anxious to connect this man, whom I found to be my ancestor, too, with the crucial assembly of the Colony in 1624, which made such a gallant, tho unsuccessful, fight for their charter, but when I found Hening, in 1808, in his compilation of the Statutes of Virginia from the beginning did not mention any one under any of the above names, but did name "Nicholas Marten" as a member, I began to doubt whether my ancestor was a member of that body or not, and I scrutinized the extant records more closely than I had previously done, and I came to the conclusion Brown and all the rest had not found the true spelling of the name. Hotten gave the name of Martue in the census of 1625 and Gov. Harvey called this immigrant "Martue" in 1635, which satisfied me they spelled it as it was popularly pronounced, and if a French name (which it undoubtedly is), it was Martiau, which would be pronounced Martue, and not Martian, which could not be pronounced that way.

I wrote Dr. Tyler, President of William and Mary College, giving him my theory, and he thought so much of it he went to York County and carefully re-examined all the records there to see if the copyists had not made an "n" out of the final letter of the name instead of a "u," but he reported he found every record had an "n" for the final letter. So it seemed I was at the end of my rope in seeking a confirmation of my view.

I did not, however, change my view, and when I wrote up the Ancestry of Frank Trumbull I wrote the name "Martieu," as will be seen by an examination of that booklet which has been printed. I found de le Marlier's calling of "dyer" was, so far as we know, inconsistent with Martiau's work from the time he landed at Old Point Comfort till his death in 1657, a period of over thirty years. We hear no more of "de le Marlier" after the signing of the "round robin." Hotten in his census lists of Virginia of 1623, his first, and 1624, named no "de le Marlier" with or without wife and children, but in 1623 he listed "Nicholas

Marteaw" in "Basse's Choice," which was opposite Newport News in Elizabeth City Borough, and in 1624-'25 he listed "Nicholas Martue" in Elizabeth City and calls him "Captain," having a "muster."* I could not believe and did not believe that de le Marlier could go to England and be naturalized, then go to Virginia, drop "de le" from his name; change "lier" in his name to "tiaw, tue or tian," abandon his business of dyer, become able to write his name and speak the English language well enough to justify an English constituency in electing him a burgess of the Grand Assembly, as a colleague of such a man as William Tucker, and that his wife and two children died inside of two years. I feel sure de le Marlier went to New York in 1623 with the other French Walloons. It occurred to me that if the seven historic papers, numbered from A to G, which the members of the Assembly of 1624 adopted, signed and sent to London, protesting against the revocation of their charter, were still extant and legible, the mystery about this name might be cleared up, and I wrote my nephew, Mr. Frank Trumbull, of 61 Broadway, New York, requesting him to make an effort to find those papers, and, if found, to have a tracing of the name, as the man himself wrote it, made. Mr. Trumbull wrote his friend, W. M. Acworth, of London, asking him to engage a competent person to look for these papers, and, if found, make a tracing of this name. Mr. Acworth engaged Miss L. Diver (17 Primrose Hill Road, London), who found some of those papers in the British Public Record Office, all signed by Gov. Wyatt, and all of the members of the Council and House of Burgesses, and she made four tracings from separate papers of a name on them and they are all alike.

These tracings unquestionably make it plain this immigrant wrote his own name "Nicolas Martiau," and what is still more important, it proves, beyond the peradventure of a doubt, that the great-great grandfather of Generals Washington and Nelson was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses in 1624 and took

* Hotten, among the immigrants to the Colony, also gives, p. 176, Nicholas Martin as living in the Maine, Elizabeth City Borough, in February, 1623.

part in laying the foundations of our Republic on an enduring basis. Another correspondent in London of Mr. Trumbull's discovered three of the seven papers above mentioned had been removed out of the reach of the German airplane bombs, and that since this tracing was made, the other four have been removed, so it is fortunate we got tracings of the autograph of Martiau when we did, or we might not have obtained it for a long time, if ever.

Five of the papers mentioned above were addressed to the King or some of his cabinet in answer to papers of Smith, Johnson and Butler criticising the then government of the Colony; one was addressed to the Committee the King sent out at that time to examine into and report the true condition of affairs, and the other was a copy of the laws passed by that session of the Grand Assembly. The Assembly sent these papers to London by John Poyntz, who delivered them to the proper parties, and they were deposited in the British Public Record Office, Department of the Colonies, and they can all be found printed in Sainsbury's Calendar of State Papers under date, 1624.

I may be asked what my theory is about this gentleman's nationality and when we went to Virginia if he was not de le Marlier? I will answer that I feel sure he was a Frenchman, but I have no means of knowing whether he lived before coming here in France or Belgium. We have no evidence whatever when he migrated to Virginia. In Hotten's census of 1623 there is nothing showing how he reached Virginia, but in the census of 1624 he is reported to have come over in the Bona Ventura and was thirty-three years old. As stated above, it is probable he came over in 1623, but he may have come earlier than that. John Berkeley in 1620 brought to Virginia several Frenchmen to plant mulberry trees and raise worms for the production of silk, and it may be Martiau was one of these. Then, again, Martiau may have gone to England some years prior to 1623 and when he desired to embark for Virginia the King granted him naturalization papers, that being within the province of the sovereign. In either one of these contingencies, he would have had time and opportunity to learn to speak the English language with sufficient distinctness to justify an English constituency in electing him to an English Assembly in 1624. It

may be added Martiau married John Berkeley's widow in 1625, Berkeley having lost his life in the Indian massacre of 1622.

NOTE: In support of the spelling de Le Marlier, which appears in Hotten, is a grant, dated 22 Oct., 1651, to George Reade, (who married Elizabeth, Martiau's daughter), recorded in the Land Office for 600 acres in the County of Lancaster. Among the headrights are Capt. Nicho. Marleaw, Mrs. Jane Marleaw and Eliza Marleaw. One fact going to prove that the "French Walloon" de le Marlier and Martiau were not the same is not adverted to by Judge Thomas. The French Walloon made his mark to the papers presented to the English Ambassador, whereas Capt. Nicholas Martaiu signed his own name to the papers of 1624, proceeding from the House of Burgesses. It should be remembered, however, that the letters "l" and "t" were written very much alike in those days and could be readily mistaken for one another. And then Hotten may have erred in attaching a mark to de le Marlier's name as printed. This doubt might be readily solved by a view of the "Round Robin."

TOMBSTONES IN NEW KENT COUNTY.

Inscriptions on old tombstone slabs in a family graveyard in New Kent County, between Black's Store and Quinton, on the Southern R. R., about 20 miles from Richmond, on land deeded on March 28, 1780, by Major Thomas[4] Massie to Nathaniel Littleton Savage.

Communicated by EUGENE C. MASSIE.

"M. S.
Here lyeth interred the Body of
Mr. William Massie
Son of Thomas Massie
Of the County of New Kent, Gentn
He married Martha A Daughter
of William Macon *
of the said county Esq.
By whom He had two Sons
William and Thomas
Both surviving him who under
a just & dutiful sence of their Father
and Mother's tender affection
and Regard have caused this
and the adjacent Stone to be laid
over the place of their interment
as grateful memorial of them
He departed this life June the 15th 1751
in the 38th year of His Age"

"M. S.
Here lyeth interred the Body of
Mrs. Martha Bland
Daughter of William Macon
of the County of New Kent, Esq.
She was first wife of
Mr. William Massie to whom

She was married November ye 20th 1740
after whose decease She was married
to Richard Bland *
of the Couty of Prince George, Esq.
January the 1st 1759
She departed this life Aug. ye 8th †
in the 37th year of Her Age."

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* This furnishes sufficient confirmation of the statement in QUARTERLY, XIII, 197, that William Massie married Martha Macon, daughter of Col. William Macon.

† This tombstone confirms the tradition that Martha Macon, after the death of William Massie, married a Bland, only it was Richard Bland and not Theodorick. Col. Richard Bland, b. May 6, 1710—d. October 28, 1776, married (1) Anne, d. Peter Poythress (2) in 1759, Martha Macon, widow of William Massie, (3) Elizabeth Blair, dau. of John Blair, President of the Council.

NOTES FROM BARTON'S COLONIAL DECISIONS.*

Vol. I. Sir John Randolph's Reports. Cases decided between 1728 and 1743.

Page 10. Booth vs. Dudley. Ejectment:

Peter Ransom (Ransone) died leaving three sons James, George and William. George died and left an only child Elizabeth, who married (Major) Robert Dudley, who died Oct. 20, 1701. They had a son Robert Dudley, born 1691, lessor of the plaintiff Booth. After Major Dudley's death, his widow Elizabeth married 2dly. another Robert Dudley, who died in 1710, when she married 3rdly. Thomas Elliott, who died in November, 1716.

James Ransom (Ransone) died and left three sons George, Robert and Peter. Declaration in the suit was filed October 5, 1726. (See Ransone Family, QUARTERLY X., 265; XIV. 129.)

Page 15. Meekins & Vaden vs. Burwell and Holdcroft. Ejectment:

Thomas Meekins made his will March 7, 1669, and left 4 children: Thomas, who died March 2, 1721, leaving issue —— Meekins, his son and heir, one of the lessors; William, who died before 1682 without issue; Roger, who died March 2, 1723; Mary, who married —— Vaden and died around 1723, leaving a son one of the lessors. Burwell, one of the defendants was Bacon Burwell a descendant (son) of James Burwell, who was son of Lewis Burwell. Holdcroft, the other defendant, married the widow of Alexander Walker, living in 1691.

Page 22. Burgess admx vs. Chichester admr. In Chancery:

William Fox died, willing his estate to his wife, during her natural life, and in case of her death the property should go to his

* The object is not to set out the legal aspect of the cases, but the family connections.

nephew David Fox and his heirs, but if it should so happen that he should not be alive nor have any heirs at the time of the decease of his said wife, he gave his estate to Mrs. Burgess, and all the daughters of G. H., who should be living at that time. David Fox is dead, and Mrs. Burgess is his only sister and admx. Mrs. Chichester died during the suit, and it was revived by George Heale, in behalf of all his daughters, several of whom were born after the testator's death. (For Fox pedigree see QUARTERLY XVIII., 59-64; for Heale pedigree, see *Ibid,* 202-204. William Fox married Anne Chinn, who married 2dly. Richard Chichester. George Heale married her sister Catherine Chinn and left four daughters. Mrs. Burgess, was Frances Fox, daughter of Samuel Fox and wife of Charles Burgess. Her brother David Fox is omitted from the pedigree.)

Page 30. Thornton vs. Buckner. In Chancery:

Thomas Pannell and John Prosser received from Sir William Berkeley, November 4, 1673, a patent for 2500 acres of land. John Prosser died leaving 1 John, eldest son and heir, who left surviving a son Samuel Prosser; 2 Roger, who died s. p. and 3 Anthony, who left son Anthony. These sons Samuel and Anthony sold their interest Jany 21, 1717 to Francis and Anthony Thornton the plaintiffs. Thomas Pannell died leaving issue a son and two daughters: 1 William, 2 Mary, who married Francis Stone, 3 Isabella, who married Richard Phillips, and died after her father and left a daughter Catherine who married John Knight. John Knight and Catherine, his wife, made a deed 24 March, 1705 to Francis and Anthony Thornton.

John Buckner devised land to Thomas Buckner, one of the defendants, and Richard Buckner was the other defendant.

Page 35. April, 1730. Marston vs Parrish. Detinue:

John Williams made his will 22d April, 1713, and left a wife and 3 children. The widow married John Marston, who made his will December 1, 1719, and then she married 3rdly. Parrish the defendant in the suit. None of Williams' children are of age.

Page 36. Edmonds vs Hughes. Detinue:

Richard Alderson made his will, 16 Sept. 1695, leaving a son Richard Alderson and a widow Margaret, who after her husband's death married the plaintiff Edmonds.

Page 39. Legan & Vanse vs Latany. Ejectment:

John Penn willed the plantation he lived on to Ann Sharp, daughter of John Sharp, and, if she should died issueless, then to his friend Thomas Harman. Anne Sharp married Vincent Vanse & had issue John Vanse, who is the lessor of the plaintiff. But Vanse and his wife by deed dated Feb 20th, 1692, devised the lands to Edward Thompson in fee who devised them to the Parish of South Farnham, Richmond Co., of which Latany (Latané) is now parson.

Page 50. Denn vs Smith. Ejectment: April, 1731.

Powell died and left the lands in question to Mary wife of Ephraim Thomas. Thomas and wife conveyed the land to Owen Davis. Mary Thomas died upwards of 50 years ago leaving two daughters Elizabeth and Mary both very young. The husband survived the wife ten years and died in 1690. Elizabeth Thomas, two years old when the mother died, married at 18 Giles Dewberry, of Elizabeth City Co. Both Dewberry and his wife died in Dec. 1716, leaving issue 2 sons Giles and Thomas. Giles died sine prole in 1719, having reached 21, and Thomas is one of the lessors of the plaintiff being about 22 years of age.

Mary, the other daughter, married at 17 Anthony Simmons, who died 2 years after the marriage. His widow in 1703 married John Roberts. He died 1711 and she died 1719, leaving issue John Roberts, the other lessor of the plaintiff. So Thomas Dewberry and John Roberts, the grandsons of Mary Thomas, entered and made the lease to the plaintiff January 1, 1728.

Page 57. April, 1731. Berryman & Ux vs Cooper & Ux. In Chancery:

John Bushrod's widow married Willoughby Allerton, and on his death she married ——— Cooper. By John Bushrod she had

two younger children Sarah, who married Berryman, and another daughter.

Page 61. October, 1731. Waddy & ux vs. Sturman & als. In Chancery:

John Jordan by his will dated Febr. 6, 1693, gave several legacies to his sons-in-law (stepsons) John Spence and Thomas Spence. Dorcas Jordan his wife. Thomas Spence d. s. p., and John died, leaving a daughter born, 1698, Jane, wife of Waddy, the complainant, and the widow of John Spence married Laurence Pope. John Sturman was one of the executors of John Spence and surviving executor of Dorcas Jordan.

Page 63. Thruston vs Pratt. Appeal from a judgment in Westmoreland Court:

Robert Howson was seized in fee of 450 acres and died leaving 3 daus:—Ann married Rice Hooe, Mary married Charles Calvert and Frances, who died unmarried. 8 January 1699 these 3 sisters made partition of the land, and soon after Frances d. s. p. Calvert and his wife entered upon the land and died leaving two daughters, who January 27, 1718, conveyed their estate to John Pratt, father of the defendant. Ann Hooe's son, the lessor of the plaintiff, was 33 years old in February, 1729.

Page 65. Goodright Lessee of Daniel Middleton vs. Ann Batson. Appeal from Northampton Co. in Ejectment:

William Satchell made his will June 7, 1619, (1699?) leaving a son John Satchell and daughters Grace, who married John Batson, and Ellen who married Daniel Middleton. John Batson devised land to his two sons, Francis and William Batson, and by deed 30 December, 1705, his wife Grace made a transfer. Francis made his will Feb. 22, 1725, and names his wife Ann. The lessor of the plaintiff is the son and heir of Ellen Middleton, who died in 1711.

Page 68. Lawson vs Connor. Ejectment:

Anthony Lawson, who had Thomas by one venter, and by a

second venter Anthony, Margaret, wife of Charles Sawyer, and Elizabeth, late wife of the defendant Connor. Anthony died in the lifetime of his father without issue. The father died in the year 1701. Thomas entered and held the land with John Fulcher, and died leaving his wife *enseint* of a son, the lessor of the pltf.

Page 76. Waughop vs Tate & uxor.

John Coutanceau, an infant, by deed December 17, 1718, conveyed several negroes to Richard Ball for the use of his half-brother Peter Coutanceau. Tate's wife is Peter's heir.

The heir at law of John Coutanceau claims under Wauhop. (See Coutanceau and Wauhop families QUARTERLY 271-273.)

Page 80. Goddin vs Morris & Uxor. In Chancery:

Goddin died in October, 1710, leaving a son, who is the plaintiff. Stannup marries Goddin's widow, and Keiling obtains a judgment against them June 14, 1711.

Page 84. Lightfoot vs Lightfoot. In Chancery:

Francis Lightfoot, the plaintiff's father, left a great estate and a son and daughter. The son died in May 1730, 2 yrs & 5 months after the death of his father; and defendant Philip Lightfoot, brother of the testator, entered in possession, and was sued by the daughter of Francis Lightfoot. Court decided for the defendant.

Page 97. Armistead vs Swiney & his wife, exors of N. Curle.

Nicholas Curle, possessed of a considerable estate, died leaving a wife Jane and several children. The widow Jane married James Ricketts and after his death she married the defendant Swiney. (Sweeney).

Page 102. Doctor Nicholas & his wife vs. Lewis Burwell, surviving exor &c. of Nathaniel Burwell. In Chancery:

The testator (Nathaniel Burwell) possessor of a great estate and by his will dated August 20, 1721, divided his estate between his wife, three sons and daughter. The widow had a child after

his death, that lived 2 months. Subsequently the widow married Dr. Nicholas.

Page 109. Swiney vs. Dandridge. In Chancery:

Wilson Roscow made his will 26 August, 1713, and gave his wife his personal estate and to his god-son Pasco Curle, 100 pds at 21, and to be brought up in England 2 years at his charge. The wife married the defendant Dandridge. Pasco Curle died before 21.

Page 109. Jones vs Langhorne. Detinue for negroes:

Mary Goddin made her will leaving her estate to her daughter Mary Rice and after her death to her heirs. She married Myres and mortgaged certain negroes to Jones the plaintiff & had issue by Myres 4 children, and she is now married to the defendant Langhorne and has 4 children by him.

Page 112. McCarty vs. Fitzhugh. In Chancery:

The defendant married McCarty's daughter. McCarty by his will gave all his debts in Stafford to his son Dennis and the remainder of his estate to his two other sons.

Vol. II. Barradall's Reports.

Page 13. Case of Mr. Green, of Gloucester Co:

Ralph Green patented 1100 acres of land in Gloucester Co. 10 February, 1662. He made his will 5 March, 1685-6. He had two sons Ralph and Robert, the first of whom had a son Thomas and the second (Robert) had one son Ralph, who died in the life time of his father, and two daughters Elizabeth and Mary. Robert Green married about 1679, Mary Pritchett, daughter of Mrs. Vicaris. Thomas Green, the son of Ralph, the eldest son, brought suit about 14 years ago.

Page 21. Case of Mr. Williamson, merchant:

James Williamson, merchant, by deeds of lease and release mortgaged November 20, 1655, an estate which he then had in England, in fee to Thomas Cox for 320 lbs. Sterling. Mr. William Ball was grandson and heir of the mortgagor.

Page 22. Case of Perry vs. Randolph:

The petition of appeal of Sarah Perry, widow and ex'ix of Richard Perry, merchant, dec'd, and of Sarah Perry, Micajah Perry & Philip Perry, merchants of London, ex'ors of Micajah Perry, merchant, deceased. They had extensive dealings with William Randolph, and considerable balances were due to said Perrys, of which balances said Col. Randolph, and Mary Randolph, widow, William and Thomas Randolph the said Col. Randolph's ex'tors after his death, made several consignments.

Page 26. John Hallows, "late of Rachedale, County Palatine of Lancaster," was seized of 2400 acres in Virginia & died so seized, leaving issue Restitute, his daughter, who entered and married with one Whiston, & by him had Restitute, her daughter and heir, who intermarried with one Thomas Steele, and had issue Thomas Steele, eldest son & heir, and afterwards married with one Manly, and had issue two sons John and William Manly. Being a widow, the said Restitute made her will January 30, 1687, leaving her estate to her three sons, to remain in the hands of her ex'tor till the children arrived at the age of 16. Thomas Steele died when he had almost attained the age of 21 & without issue, after whose death John Manly entered into possession leaving issue the defendant. The lessor of the pltf is Samuel Hallows, son and heir of Matthew Hallows, who was eldest brother of said John Hallows. This case was sent from Virginia in 1722 and Sir Robert Raymond rendered an opinion upon it.

Page 31. Case of Thomas Allaman, on which Edward Barradall rendered an opinion in 1741:

Thomas Allaman, seized in fee of 700 acres of land, died intestate, leaving issue by his wife, Judith, a daughter, and by his second wife three sons John, Thomas and William. John and Thomas died infants without issue. William lived to be of age and died intestate in 1732, leaving wife, son Thomas, who died soon after his father, and daughter Sara, who died lately, being about 12 years old. Her mother is now living.

Cases adjudged in the General Court of Virginia between April 1733 and October 1741.

Page 34. McCarty vs McCarty's ex'tors. In Chancery:
Daniel McCarty had three sons D., B., and J.
John Fitzhugh married his eldest daughter.

Page 35. Nicholas & his wife vs. Burwell's ex'tors. In Chancery:
Burwell devised to the child his wife was enseint with. After the testator's death the relict was delivered of a daughter, who died before 21.

Page 40. Lightfoot vs. Lightfoot:
Francis Lightfoot by his will devised the remainder of his estate to his son Francis & the heirs male of his body and if he die without such issue, or if there be any failure hereafter in the male line to his brother P. Lightfoot & his heirs. Son lived 2 or 3 years after his father, & now a bill is brought by the daughter against the brother Philip.

Page 42. Berryman ag't Booth:
Plaintiff's father made his will and left his estate to his wife. The plaintiff was born later, and afterwards brought his bill against the defendant, who married the widow.

Page 68. Godwin vs. Kinchen's Ex'rs. In Chancery. April Court, 1737:
Matthew Kinchen made his will and after several legacies left all the rest of his goods and chattels to his brother William Kinchen and his three sisters Eliza, Martha, and Patience, and James Godwin's "three children" James, Martha and Matthew.

(To be continued.)

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

THOMAS HAYNES' WILL. The will of Thomas Haynes, of Warwick County, Va., is recorded in London. It was made in September, 1742, and administration was granted September 27, 1746. It names wife, Martha, and nine children: Anthony, Thomas, Virginia, Richard, Andrew, Herbert, Elizabeth (Cary), Martha and Mary Haynes; granddaughter, Martha, daughter of son, Herbert Haynes. (Richmond *Critic*, August 13, 1888.) The son, Herbert Haynes, married Sarah Wynn, who married 2dly Col. John Thruston, of Gloucester County, Va. (WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE QUARTERLY, IV., 182.) The daughter, Elizabeth, probably married Edward Cary, of Abingdon parish, Gloucester county. (*Ibid.*, 47.)

KENT ISLAND. This island is situated about 150 miles up Chesapeake Bay from Jamestown. William Claiborne had a trading station there, which was a considerable establishment. Together with York at the mouth of Wormeley's Creek, it was represented in 1632 by a delegate in the House of Burgesses. In the controversy with Lord Baltimore, the Virginia Council insisted that, notwithstanding the abrogation of the charter to the Colony, it was as much a part of Virginia as Jamestown itself. After the expulsion of Claiborne, the island was the residence of Capt. Giles Brent, who was made commander. A visitor to Kent Island in 1852 thus wrote:

"I have just returned from a very interesting excursion, including a visit to Kent Point, the southern extremity of Kent Island—the point upon which the first touch of Anglo-Saxon civilization (within the limits of Maryland) was kindled; where the first mill was erected; the first fort (Fort Kent) was *constructed*, and the Manor House (so long in the family of the Brents) was also situated. From a careful survey of the whole ground, and a consultation with the oldest inhabitant, I succeeded, without doubt, in determining upon the site of the Manor House. There is still a

rich spot upon a gentle elevation of the field, and, mingled with the soil are many pieces of broken earthen and ironware, and other indications, which cannot be mistaken."

CLAIBORNE. There is at Spanishtown, Jamaica, a power of attorney from Thomas Claiborne (second son of Secretary William Claiborne) to his brother, Leonard Claiborne.

MOURNING BREASTPIN. Richard Adams was a prominent citizen of Richmond. A mourning breastpin was preserved by his great-granddaughter in Richmond. The breastpin was oval-shaped, measuring 1¾ x 2⅛ inches; the mounting is of the copper alloyed gold of the period; the setting, a painting on ivory, delicately and artistically rendered, represents a tomb bearing the inscriptions: "R. Adams ob. 2 August, 1800, Æ 74," and, "E. Adams ob. 23 December, 1800, Æ 64," surmounted with two urns inscribed severally "R. A." and "E. A." Upon the tomb leans a graceful female figure with bowed head, weeping. Over the whole droops a weeping willow. In the back of the pin, beneath a glass, is preserved the hair of the deceased. Colonel Richard Adams is remembered as one of the most useful and enterprising citizens of Richmond. His accomplished and benevolent wife was a sister of Judge Cyrus Griffin, president of the old Congress in 1788.

NEEDLER. Benjamin Needler, son of Thomas Needler, of Lanum, Middlesex, England, entered St. John's College, Oxford, in 1642, aged eighteen, and was afterwards a fellow of the College; was a minister in London until the Restoration, when being an ardent Puritan, he was ejected, and retired to North Wamborough, Hampshire, where he continued privately to conduct religious services; was the author of sermons, Notes on Genesis, &c. He married a sister of Richard Calverwell, minister of Gundersburgh, and died May or June, 1682, leaving issue: 1, Benjamin; 2, Calverwell, clerk assistant of the House of Commons, who had a son, Benjamin, who was bred to the bar, and emigrated to Virginia, where he was clerk of the House of Burgesses, and afterwards of the Council, and vestryman of Stratton Mayor Parish, King and Queen; married Alice Corbin, and had known issue, a daughter; married Benjamin Robinson.

There was a John Needler, who is referred to in a power of attorney to William Harwood, dated in 1717 and recorded in York County, Virginia, from "Needler Webb, scrivener of London, and nephew and devisee of my late uncle John Needler, late of James River in Virginia, deceased." Another of the name was Thomas Needler, Esq., whose will was recorded in York County, Virginia, November 13, 1678. He mentions his wife Eleanor, his son Thomas Needler, his brother John Shales of London, Esq., and his brother Robert Shales, and their wives, Henry and William Shales, and Brother and Sister Ingrum. Captain Philip Lightfoot and "cozen John Needler" were made "trustees of this my will."

FARLEY. James Parke Farley, of Antigua, came to Virginia as a student of William and Mary College, but he settled here; married, 1771, Elizabeth Hill, daughter of Colonel William Byrd, of Westover, and had issue: 1, Elizabeth married John Banister; second, Doctor Thomas L. Shippen, of Philadelphia; third, General George Izard, of South Carolina; 2, Maria married Champe Carter; 3, Rebecca Parke married Major Richard Corbin, of Laneville; 4, Eleanor married George Tucker.

CAMPBELL. Dr. Archibald Campbell, of Bermuda, made his will, which was attested by Henry Tucker Esquire, Secretary of the Bermuda Islands 26 Aug^{t} 1799. He left a large estate, and names his son Donald Campbell of Norfolk, Virginia, daughter Frances Hinson, and her husband Tudor Hinson; grandchildren: Elizabeth Gilchrist, Jane Campbell Tudor Hinson, Mary Tudor Hinson, Thomas Edgar Gilchrist, Frances Fitt and John Gilchrist; brother John Campbell of Oraneig in Argyleshire, North Britain. to whom he had advanced 160 £ ster., for which his bond was lodged in the hands of Donald Campbell Esq., of Oraneig(?), the same to go to his son James Campbell of Paraclito, Grenada. He made Donald Campbell executor of affairs in Virginia, Frances Hinson and her husband Tudor Hinson, executors of affairs in Bermuda, and brother Alexander Campbell, James Campbell, and Bridget Goodrich, executors of affairs in Great Britain.

Was Alexander Campbell, of Williamsburg, Virginia, whose

well-known drawing of Washington on horseback is said to have been the first taken, the brother of Dr. Archibald Campbell? This engraving has inscribed—"Done from an Original Drawn from life by Alexander Campbell of Williamsburg in Virginia. Published as the Act Directs 1775 by C. Shepherd."

Donald Campbell, the son of Dr. Archibald Campbell, settled in Norfolk and died in 1795. By his will he gave 300 pds. to Henry Tucker, eldest son of St. George Tucker, who was son of Henry Tucker, Secretary of State of the Bermuda Islands; names nephew John Gilchrist, sister Frances Hinson & her 3 children Fanny, Elizabeth and John Gilchrist; sons Alexander Campbell and John Oraneig (?) Campbell by Rebecca Stammers; gave 200 pds to Archibald Campbell "who has lived in my family several years." The will of John Gilchrist, who was a physician in Norfolk, was proved there July 27, 1801, and after leaving all his medical books to Dr. Philip Barraud and ten pds for a ring, he gave all the rest of his property to his sisters Elizabeth Kelly and Frances Fitt, "now in Bermuda"; mentions that his mother has children by a last marriage; makes his friend and relative St. George Tucker of Williamsburg executor.

CARY, OF GLOUCESTER COUNTY, VIRGINIA. James and Sarah Cary had (1) Edward bapt. Oct. 2, 1689. John baptised December 7, 1690. Edward Cary and Mary Cary his wife had (1) James born Nov. 5, 1726, (2) John baptized Feb. 9, 1728, (3) Edward baptized Augt. 31, 1737. Mr. Edward Cary departed this life Nov. 1, 1750. (Abingdon Parish Register, Gloucester Co., Va.)

STATE ARCHIVES: (a) "The indexing of the Confederate Records has reached a point, where we have some fifty-two thousand cards written and filed,—this being an increase of some ten thousand cards since our last report;

(b) The class of "archival apprentices" totaled twenty-one this session, as against twelve last session and two the session before, and they have made a good beginning towards getting the various classification of papers flatfiled,—especially the Executive Papers." —*Morgan P. Robinson,* State Archivist, May 29, 1919.

STRATTON NOTTINGHAM

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4. **Parties and Patronage in the United States.**

   in G. P. Putnam's "Questions of the Day." Out of print.

5. **Narratives of Early Virginia (1606-1625).**

   Charles Scribner's Sons, Publishers, New York.

6. **The English in America.**

   (Volume IV in Hart's American Nation.) Harper & Brothers, Publishers, New York.

7. **Men of Mark in Virginia.**

   In five volumes. Men of Mark Publishing Co., Washington, D. C.

8. **Biographical Dictionary of Virginia.**

   In five volumes. Lewis Historical Publishing Co., New York. 1915.

9. **William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine—1892-1919.**

   Lyon G. Tyler, Editor. All unsigned articles contributed by the Editor, Lyon G. Tyler. Discontinued with April number, 1919. Back numbers furnished at $1.00 per copy by addressing the Editor, Holdcroft P. O., Charles City County, Va.

Vol. I. No. 2. OCTOBER, 1919

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and

Genealogical Magazine

Editor: LYON G. TYLER, M. A., LL. D.

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Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine

Address all communications to the Editor, LYON G. TYLER, Holdcroft, Charles City County, Va.

VOL. I. OCTOBER, 1919. No. 2.

NOTICE.

On my retirement from the presidency of William and Mary College I deemed it proper to change the name of the William and Mary Quarterly Historical Magazine and begin a new series under the name of Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine. The new issue will have the same subjects, number of pages and price ($3.00 per year) as the old. The old magazine expired with the April number, 1919, and the new began with the July magazine, 1919. Unless notice is given to the contrary subscribers to the William and Mary Quarterly will be transferred to the new magazine.

An index to the last volume of the William and Mary Quarterly (twenty-seventh volume) is in course of preparation.

LYON G. TYLER, *Editor.*

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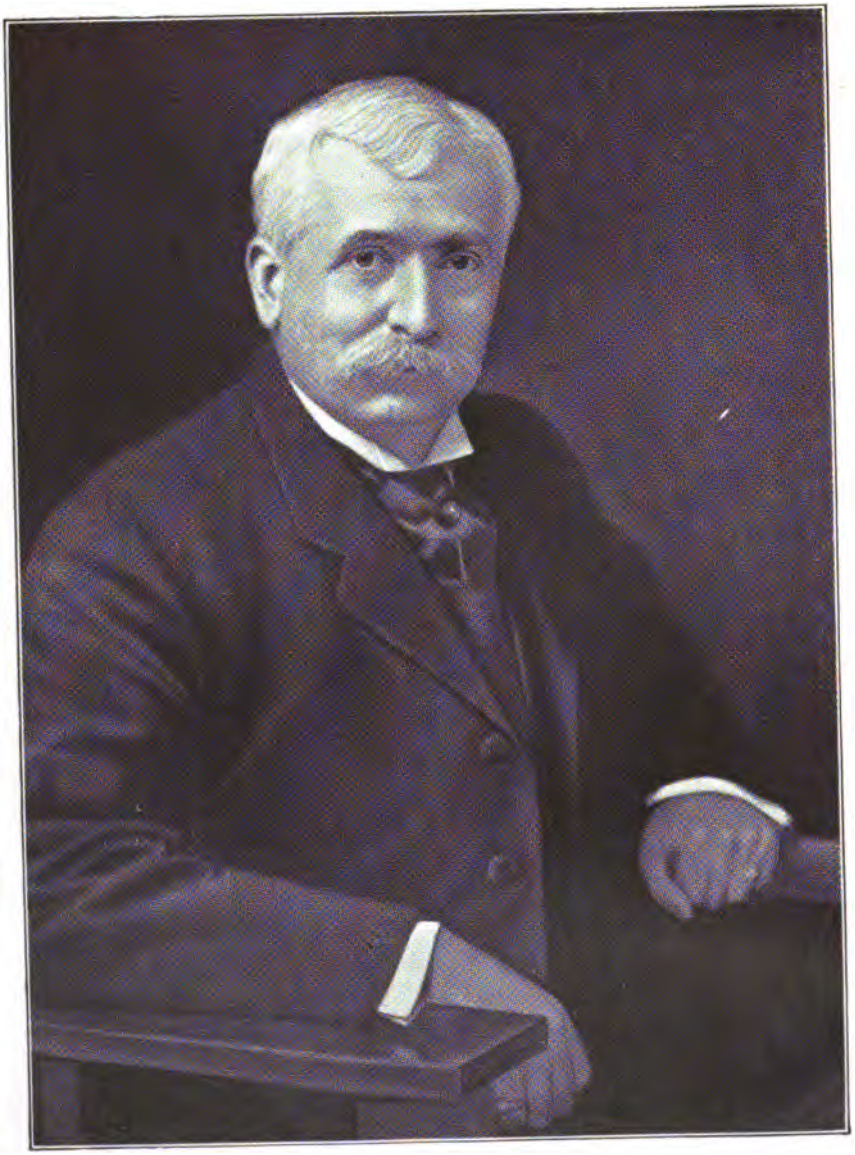

JOSEPH I. DORAN
(SEE PAGE 112)

Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine.

Vol. 1 OCTOBER, 1919. No. 2.

29th Congress, 1st Session. Rep. No. 325. Ho. of Reps.

RETROCESSION OF ALEXANDRIA TO VIRGINIA.

(To accompany bill H. R. No. 259.)

February 25, 1846.

Mr. Hunter, from the Committee for the District of Columbia, made the following

REPORT:

The committee to whom was referred the petition of many citizens of the town and county of Alexandria, for the retrocession of the portion of the District of Columbia south of the Potomac, have consider the same, and report:

That they have come to the conclusion that there is much in the petition to commend itself to the favor of Congress.

The portion of the District of Columbia south of the Potomac constitutes about one-third of its area, and up to this time has not been used for the public buildings or grounds necessary for the seat of government.

The experience of more than forty years seems to have demonstrated that the cession of the county and town of Alexandria

was unnecessary for any of the purposes of a seat of government, mischievous to the interest of the District at large, and especially injurious to the people of that portion which was ceded by Virginia. One of the great objects in removing the seat of government to a district under the exclusive legislation of Congress was to secure the person and deliberations of the members of the general government from open violence or lawless intrusions. Your committee can see no reason why this object may not be as well secured by confining the District to two-thirds of its present extent, as by embracing the whole within its area. Within the portion of the District on the north side of the Potomac river, there is much more than space enough for all the public grounds and buildings ever likely to be necessary for the seat of government. Beyond this quantity, every addition of territory to be embraced within the exclusive legislation of Congress is not only unnecessary, but makes a useless diversion of its time and attention from the great objects of general legislation, to the discharge of the duties of a petty local legislation, for which it is unfitted. In the District itself, this union of the counties of Washington and Alexandria has been the source of much mischief.

At the time of the cession of this District, the counties of Washington and Alexandria were left under the operation of the laws of the States of Maryland and Virginia, respectively, except so far as they might be altered by the subsequent legislation of Congress. Within the limits of the ten miles square we have thus had two people separated by a broad river, and under the operation of different codes of laws. It has been so difficult to harmonize the legislation of Congress with these two different codes, and that body has had so little time to bestow on this work, that but little has been done towards amending their codes, or towards placing the District under one general system of laws. The difficulty of harmonizing its legislation with both codes has hitherto prevented Congress from making many most necessary alterations in either. It is not to be conceded that these and other circumstances have always produced a degree of sectional feeling, even in this small district, which would scarcely have been expected by those who had not examined into the causes of their dissensions.

It would be possible, perhaps, with much more of time and labor than Congress will ever have to bestow on this subject, to substitute a general code for the different systems of law, but the difficulties in the way of this work would be far greater than would attend the amendment of either one of the systems considered separately. Nor is it likely that Congress will ever have the time to bestow on a work of so much labor.

But if this were accomplished, there is a still more permanent cause of jealousy subsisting between the two parties of the District of Columbia.

All the disbursements growing out of the location of the seat of government are made within the county of Washington, and of necessity must continue to be so made.

This has been, and will continue to be, a source of jealousy and division between the two counties of the District. Had the District submitted to the exclusive legislation of Congress been confined to either county, it is probable that Congress would have been able to have discharged to a far greater extent the duties of a local legislature, and with a far less expenditure of time and money that has been wasted on the hitherto vain attempt to attain that object. The present condition of the laws in the District of Columbia is such as should excite a strong sympathy for its people, and would reflect some discredit on our legislation, if it were not obvious that the difference in the systems and the local jealousies of the two counties have interposed difficulties which it required more time to surmount than Congress have ever had to bestow upon the subject. The people of the county and town of Alexandria have been subjected not only to their full share of those evils which affect the District generally, but they have enjoyed none of those benefits which serve to mitigate their disadvantages in the county of Washington. The advantages which flow from the location of the seat of government are almost entirely confined to the latter county, whose people, as far as your committee are advised, are entirely content to remain under the exclusive legislation of Congress. But the people of the county and town of Alexandria, who enjoy few of those advantages, are (as your committee believe) justly impatient of a state of things

which subjects them not only to all the evils of inefficient legislation, but also to political disfranchisement. To enlarge on the immense value of the elective franchise would be unnecessary before an American Congress, or in the present state of public opinion. The condition of thousands of our fellow-citizens who, without any equivalent (if equivalent there could be), are thus denied a vote in the local or general legislation by which they are governed, who, to a great extent, are under the operation of old English and Virginia statutes, long since repealed in the counties where they were originated, and whose sons are cut off from many of the most highly valued privileges of life, except upon the condition of leaving the soil of their birth, is such as most deeply move the sympathies of those who enjoy those rights themselves, and regard them as inestimable. Your committee believe that it would be difficult to measure the full extent of the depressing effect which these circumstances have had upon the growth and prosperity of the people of the town and county of Alexandria. When we compare their present condition with that which their natural advantages would seem to have promised, we are constrained to believe that there is something in their political state which must have marred the beneficent design of nature.

Upon a full view of all these considerations, your committee are of opinion that the interest of the general government, of the whole District of Columbia, and particularly of the people of the county and town of Alexandria, would be promoted by a retrocession of that county to the State of Virginia, whose general assembly have signified their assent to the act by a law passed with the unanimous vote of both houses.

It has been alleged, it is true, that Congress has no power to pass such an act—upon grounds which your committee have examined, and believe to be entirely insufficient. This objection rests mainly upon the assumption that the power in relation to the location of the seat of government, and the extent of the district given in the seventeenth clause of the eighth section and first article of the constitution, has been executed and exhausted: a construction not warranted, as we believe, by the history or context of the clause in question, nor by the general spirit of the instrument

in which it is contained. There is no more reason to believe that the power in this case, when once exercised and executed, is exhausted, than in any other of the long list of enumerated powers to which it belongs, and which it is provided that Congress "shall have." The phraseology of the grant is the same, and as much reason seems to exist for the continuance of the right to exercise this power as in most of those contained in the list to which we have referred. If this construction be true, when Congress had once fixed the seat of government, it could no more be removed, although it should prove to be unsafe, from foreign invasion, or so unhealthy as to endanger the lives of the members of the government, or so located as to be inconsistent with a due regard to the facilities of access to our whole population, or to their convenience; and yet it is manifest that some of these considerations might make the removal of the seat of government a matter of necessity. To have excluded the conclusion that the framers of the constitution had regarded considerations so manifest and reasonable, there must have been terms so precise and accurate as to have left no doubt of their intention to make the act irrevocable when the power was once exercised. As some proof that the framers of the constitution did not overlook these considerations, we may advert to the fact that Mr. Madison moved to strike out the word "permanent" from the act establishing the seat of government, because the constitution did not contain it. Nor is this the only difficulty involved by this construction; the same section gives a like power relative to forts and arsenals; and, contrary to reason and the usage of Congress, this power, when once exercised, would be thus considered as executed and exhausted.

The true construction of this clause of the constitution would seem to be that Congress may retain and exercise exclusive jurisdiction over a district not exceeding ten miles square; and whether those limits may enlarge or diminish that district, or change the site, upon considerations relating to the seat of government, and connected with the wants for that purpose, the limitation upon their power in this respect is, that they shall not hold more than ten miles square for this purpose; and the end is, to attain what is desirable in relation to the seat of government. This construc-

tion is consistent with the phraseology of the constitution, with the reasons for granting such a power, and not inconsistent with the reserved powers of the States. It saves the government, too, from great and manifold inconveniences to which it would be exposed upon any other interpretation of the clause in question. Congress might, under this clause, have taken a district less than ten miles square; and if this had been found insufficient, there can be no doubt but that it might have added as much more by cession from a State as was necessary for the purposes of a seat of government. If it had taken more originally than was necessary for those purposes, there would seem to be as little doubt but that they might relinquish the surplus. If it may remove the site of its exclusive legislation from the Potomac to the Mississippi, it would seem to be clear that they might remove that site from the boundaries of Alexandria county to the north bank of the Potomac. But, it has been asked, by what clause of the constitution could Congress transfer the district thus abandoned, to the legislation of any State? and if there be none, is it not a fatal objection to the construction given by us to the clause in dispute—that the people of the district thus relinquished would be left without any government whatever? Different minds, attending to the system of constitutional construction to which they inclined, have derived this power from different clauses of the constitution. Some think that the power of the general government to cede in such a case is to be derived from the power of "exclusive legislation" given by the constitution. Some, too, derive this power from that "to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States." Others again hold that the right to exercise exclusive legislation in this case is a qualified right, and determines when the seat of government is removed. Those who hold this opinion maintain, that when this right determines, the jurisdiction reverts to the ceding State, who, by the very terms of the constitution, could only have ceded the right of exclusive legislation to the District whilst it remained the seat of government. Your committee think there is much of truth in this last opinion. For it is only by this construction that the seat of government can be removed by the

federal authorities, wi'hout not only the assent of the States who cede the new site, but also of those who have given the old. This would enable either the State of Maryland or Virginia to prevent the removal of the seat of government, although demanded by every other State in the Union. For even those who derive the power from the two sources first named could not maintain that, consistently with good faith, we could cede away to other States territory not contiguous to them, but contiguous to Virginia and Maryland, and ceded by them for a consideration, which failed the moment that the seat of government was removed.

Upon the last construction as to the relative rights of the parties, no such inconvenience could be experienced. We might remove the seat of government without the consent of Virginia and Maryland, if a majority of the people and States desired it, without leaving the abandoned District beyond the pale of all government, and without violating the provision of the constitution which limits the right of Congress to exclusive legislation to ten miles square. Under this view of the clause in question, the jurisdiction over the county of Alexandria would revert to Virginia upon the withdrawal of the right of exclusive legislation over it, by confining the seat of government to the portion of the District north of the Potomac river. But, in any view of the case, an act of retrocession would be proper, as it would be conferring a right on Virginia which would be necessary in the opinion of some, or else acknowledging a right already existing, after the withdrawal of our jurisdiction, in the opinion of others. The grant would be necessary according to the one opinion, and the acknowledgment of right would be salutary even upon the grounds assumed by others. One other objection to the act of retrocession remains to be considered. The act of Congress establishing the present seat of government characterized it as permanent. It has been maintained that its site could not be removed or changed without the assent of both Virginia and Maryland, except by a breach of faith towards these States. It might be replied, that this word "permanent" meant only an indefinite period; that it was designed merely to require the removal to be made by law, and not by resolution of the two Houses; or it might be well said that Congress could

not, by contract, part with a power reposed in them by the constitution for wise purposes; but in point of fact, the history of the transaction does not sustain this view of the contract. Neither Virginia nor Maryland, by their acts of cession, made the permanence of the seat of government a condition of the grant. Nor is there anything in the acts of cession, or the circumstances attending them, to sanction the idea which has been expressed, that it was a contract between the United States and the States of Virginia and Maryland jointly, and thus that good faith would require the assent of both States to a retrocession to either. A reference to these acts will show that each State contracted, for itself only, with the general government, and did not contemplate the action of any other State as necessarily connected with its own. This is conclusively proved by the fact that each State offered to cede the whole of the ten miles square, and thus clearly contemplated the contract. The acts of Virginia and Maryland were passed at different times, and without the least reference to each other. Upon all these views as to the propriety and right of retroceding to Virginia all that portion of the District of Columbia originally ceded by her to the United States, your committee have been induced to report a bill, which is respectfully submitted.

MEMORIAL OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE TOWN OF ALEXANDRIA FOR RETROCESSION.

The committee appointed by the common council of Alexandria to attend to the interests of the town before Congress, and especially to urge upon that body the subject of retrocession, beg leave respectfully to submit to the honorable chairman and members of the District committee of the House of Representatives some of the considerations which impel them greatly to desire to return to the State of Virginia, from which, in an evil hour, they were separated. We maintain that all government (politically considered) but self-government is bad, and that without some radical change, time, instead of making a bad government better, will make it worse; that whatever power is exercised independently of the will of the people, expressed individually or through their

representatives, is a despotism. When we remind the committee that we are a *disfranchised* people, deprived of all those political rights and privileges so dear to an American citizen, and the possession of which is so well calculated to elevate and dignify the human character; that the exclusive jurisdiction which Congress possesses over us, however wisely and moderately exercised, is a despotism, we are almost inclined to say nothing more, as we cannot doubt but that our feelings, under such circumstances, will meet with the ready sympathy of every member of Congress. Regardless of these evils, we should be willing to continue in this state of vassalage, and sacrifice ourselves for the good of our country, could we perceive any substantial benefit resulting therefrom to the rest of the Union. The citizens of Alexandria are as strongly influenced as the citizens of any of the States (we say not fellow-citizens, for, in our degraded condition, the term would be inapplicable) by emotions of pure and elevated patriotism. We are convinced, however, that, so far from being of advantage, we are a useless, and even a burdensome appendage to the general government. The appropriations for the support of the judicial system of the District of Columbia has been a subject of serious complaint, amounting, we believe, to as much as fifty thousand dollars per annum. By retroceding the town and county of Alexandria, this amount would be greatly diminished, and there would be a considerable saving in the diminished time that Congress would feel it incumbent on them to bestow on the affairs of the District. Our condition is essentially different from, and far worse than, that of our neighbors on the northern side of the Potomac. They are citizens of the metropolis of a great and noble republic, and, wherever they go, there cluster about them all those glorious associations connected with the progress and fame of their country. They are in some measure compensated for the loss of their political rights by benefits resulting from the large expenditure of public money among them, and by daily intercourse and association with the various officers of the government, and particularly with the members of Congress. How is it with the citizens of Alexandria? When they go abroad, or their sons are sent to the various literary institutions in the States, from a sense

of their degraded political condition they are induced to pass themselves as citizens of Virginia.

Permit us here expressly to state, that in nothing we have said, or may say, do we design to cast any censure upon Congress. Their good will we do not for a moment doubt, but are confident that the evils under which we labor cannot be remedied otherwise than by retrocession. While every State in the Union has been amending and improving its civil and penal codes, and none more so than Virginia, but few changes, and still fewer improvements, have been made in our laws. The laws of Virginia, as they existed on the 27th of February, 1801, with some few unimportant changes, are still in force with us. We are yet governed by antiquated English statutes—repealed, even there, half a century ago. Efforts have, at different periods since the cession of the District, been made by Congress to establish for us a code of laws; but each effort has proven abortive, and we doubt not that future efforts will, if made, share a similar fate. With a due regard to the interests of the constituents of each member of your honorable body, it is not reasonable to expect Congress to give the time necessary to modify and reform these laws in such a manner as is necessary. So mongrel and complicated is our present system, so patch work in its nature, that, to ascertain what the law is, we are, in many cases, compelled to resort to the revised code of Virginia of the last century (now nearly out of print), to the laws of Maryland, and acts of Congress; and when we have undergone this labor, find it difficult to eviscerate from the chaotic mass the true meaning of the law. Can a people, among whom the march of the human mind is thus impeded in relation to the highest objects on which it can be exercised, be expected to prosper; when, too, we are surrounded by States to whose citizens every passing year brings the fruits of an improved judgment and a more intelligent understanding? By decisions of the Supreme Court, the inhabitants of this District are not constitutionally entitled to many of the civil rights of citizens of the States, as guaranteed to them, merely because their rights are secured to them as being citizens of a State; and whilst an alien, a British subject, may sue in the federal courts of the Union, we are

denied the privilege. In order to obtain this right, individual instances have occurred in which our citizens have been compelled to remove to one of the States. We are deprived of the elective franchise, a privilege so dear and sacred that we would present its deprivation in the strongest light before your honorable body. Side by side with the trial by jury, and the writ of habeas corpus, may be placed the rights of the ballot-box. It is not unworthy of remark, that whilst the principles of free government are yearly extending with the rapid march of civilization, and thrones and dynasties are yielding to their influence, here alone, in the ten miles square, in and about the capitol of this great country, is there no improvement, no advance in popular rights. A foreigner, on reaching some distant portion of our territory, might well expect, on approaching the seat of government, to find its inhabitants enjoying in at least an equal degree the free institutions of the country. In ascertaining our true condition, how unaccountable must it appear that we alone are denied them.

However clear ourselves as to the constitutional right of Congress to carry out the measure we propose, as some doubts—not, we think, of a serious character—have been suggested, it is perhaps proper that we should advert to the subject. By the 17th section of the 8th article of the constitution of the United States, the power is delegated to Congress to exercise exclusive jurisdiction in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as might, by the cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of government. In limiting the extent of territory thus to be ceded to ten miles square, it is evident that Congress was not tied down to that particular quantity, nor prohibited from accepting any less quantity; and had it thus acted, the requirements of the constitution would have been fully answered. The avowed object of the framers of the constitution, in giving Congress exclusive jurisdiction over a space of country surrounding the seat of government, was to protect its deliberations from disturbance, and to secure its action from the influence of popular outbreaks. It was left, however, for Congress to determine the extent of territory, not exceeding or within the limits of ten miles square, over which it might be

proper to exercise exclusive legislation. For causes satisfactory to Congress, they thought proper to accept the maximum quantity allowed by the constitution; and the question now is, whether they have not the clear and undoubted right of withdrawing their jurisdiction from so much thereof as to them may appear unnecessary and useless for the purposes of the original cession. The right to abandon would seem necessarily to follow the right to acquire. Virginia, in her act of cession, passed to the general government the exclusive jurisdiction alone of that part of the District of Columbia south of the river Potomac. The right of property in the soil is expressly reserved to the individual proprietors. Has this jurisdiction become so vested that it cannot be divested, even by the consent of the contracting parties, without an amendment of the constitution? Were this true, it would, when carried out, establish that when Congress shall have once undertaken to exercise any of the other delegated powers, the right again to exercise such power would be forever extinguished. Although the jurisdiction over the Territory of Columbia was ceded jointly by the States of Maryland and Virginia, yet the assent of the former can surely not be necessary to authorize the general government to recede to the State of Virginia the jurisdiction over that part of the territory originally ceded by that State.

In parting with the jurisdiction over the town and county of Alexandria, Virginia appended no condition or limitation in her act of cession other than the protection of the individual rights of the inhabitants. The only implied restriction to the control of Congress in relinquishing such jurisdiction would be, that the object of the original grant should not be thereby defeated. In this view the question becomes one of mere expediency for Congress to determine whether the other portion of Columbia (to some of which the United States have the absolute right in the soil) would not be amply sufficient for all the purposes of a seat of government. The absolute power of Congress to dispose of the public lands cannot be doubted. An express authority for this may be found in the 2d section of the 3d article of the amended constitution. It provides that "Congress shall have power to dis-

pose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property of the United States." From the latter part of the 17th section, above referred to, it is evident that the power secured to Congress, by giving it exclusive legislation over the District of Columbia, is exactly the same, and none other than it is authorized to exercise over any other property of the United States; and that land granted for the erection of forts, for arsenals, and other purposes, is not more liable to its control than the territory, or jurisdiction over the territory, of Columbia. If the title to property be absolute, the mode of its acquisition is unimportant. Whether it be by gift, purchase, or conquest, it is still but a complete title. Congress, by a long and uniform series of legislation, has given a practical construction to that part of the constitution by which it is authorized to dispose of the public property. Lands owned by the United States have, regardless of the mere manner of acquisition, been placed under the exclusive legislation of Congress, and appropriated for the erection of forts, arsenals, and for other public uses. When they ceased to be necessary or useful to the government for the objects of the original appropriation, they have been sold and disposed of according to the will of Congress. The entire power of the general government over the immense body of public domain acquired by the cession of Florida and Louisiana has never been doubted, and that obtained by the recent annexation of Texas must occupy a similar footing. In the exercise of this power, private rights are, of course, respected.

If, then, Congress has the power of disposing of territory ceded by a foreign government, can it not relinquish a jurisdiction acquired from one of the sovereign States of this Union? An abandonment of the right of exclusive legislation by Congress has been exhibited, as the new States formed out of parts of the Northwest Territory (also ceded by Virginia) have one by one entered the confederacy. If the government cannot withdraw, or agree not to exercise, the right of exclusive legislation over a territory, because such right has become vested, and has for a time been legally exercised, it might place it beyond the reach of Congress, under whatever emergency, to establish boundaries between

our territory and that of other nations having contiguous possessions. The recent location of the northeastern boundary by the Ashburton treaty, with others of a similar nature, shows that Congress may, by treaty, waive and forever abandon the right of exclusive legislation, though previously possessed and exercised.

Other instances have occurred, in the legislation of Congress, of an actual transfer of jurisdiction (see 1st vol. Laws U. S., page 574). We conceive that the legislature of Virginia, by its act of cession, virtually said to the United States, you may hence-forward exercise exclusive legislation over the town and county of Alexandria, and that Congress, having accepted the cession, and finding from long experience that the exercise of such jurisdiction was wholly useless to the general government, and productive of many evils to the inhabitants, may well determine, with the consent of Virginia, to restore the power thus granted.

In view, then, not only of a sound construction of the constitution, but also of the repeated and well-established usage of the government, it would seem, at this day, to be far too late to raise any doubts about the power of Congress to recede to the State of Virginia the jurisdiction over that portion of the Territory of Columbia which lies south of the river Potomac.

For these reasons, and believing that the many grievances to which our people are subject can only be remedied by retroceding to the State of Virginia, we humbly petition the adoption of the necessary report, and legislation proper to effectuate this end.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

FRANCIS L. SMITH,
ROBERT BROCKETT,
CHARLES T. STUART,
Committee of the town of Alexandria.

CORRESPONDENCE OF COL. WILLIAM AYLETT, COMMISSARY GENERAL OF VIRGINIA.

Wm. Aylett was the son of Philip and Martha (Dandridge) Aylett, of "Fairfield," King William county. The journal of the continental congress shows that he was appointed "deputy commissary general, for supplying the troops of Virginia with rations" April 27, 1776. On the reorganization of the department of the Commissary of purchases, he was on the 18th of June, 1777, appointed one of the four deputy commissary generals under commissary general Joseph Trumbull. In the report of the committee on revolutionary claims (house report 204, 27th congress, second session, Feb. 9, 1842) upon the petition of the representatives of William Aylett it is stated that James Jones, in an affidavit dated March 19, 1839, said "that he was well acquainted with the late Colonel William Aylett, and that he died in the service, as a commissary general, about the year 1780, and that he left a widow, who died, he believed, about the year 1787." Elizabeth Aylett, in an affidavit, says that Col. Wm. Aylett died in service at Yorktown, and that Mary Aylett, his wife, remained a widow for two years if not longer, and then married Mr. Callohill Minnis. Mr. W. G. Stanard in a note (Virginia Magazine of History, v. 25, p. 275) refers to Heitman's statement that he served to July 24, 1782, and that a published genealogy of the family mentions his death in service at Yorktown in 1781.

Wm. Aylett served in the House of Burgesses as a member from King William County in the sessions of 1772, 1773, 1774 and 1775. He was a member of the convention which adopted the first constitution of Virginia, which met in May, June and July, 1776. In 1809 the heirs of Wm. Aylett received from Virginia 6,666 acres of land for his services. In the state archives, among the papers filed with the claim for this land is an interesting letter of John Hopkins, dated Oct. 20, 1808, and addressed to the son of William Aylett. He says that as a lad he worked in the public store at Williamsburg, which was under the superintendence and management of Wm. Aylett, who was also acting under a commission of the congress of the U. S. He resigned the office of commissary of stores which he held under an appointment from the state, but continued to act and kept on an office as commissary general of purchases for the U. S. in Williamsburg. The council journal shows that he resigned as agent for carrying of the trade of the state and director of the store on Dec. 3, 1777. He was succeeded on the same date by Thomas Smith.—Earl G. Swem, Assistant State Librarian.

Gunston Hall, Octor 2, 1775.

Dear Sir:

Your Favour of the 29th Ulto from Dumfries, did not come to Hand 'til last night. I had upon the Committee of Safety's first meeting at Hanover Town, transmitted to the president an Acct. of such articles for the use of the Troops, as cou'd be procured in this part of the Country, with the Terms of Sale etc, and desired to know whether the Committee wou'd have any, and what part of them purchased; but have not yet recd any answer. I imagine the Gentm were at a loss what Directions to give respecting them, until they cou'd have an Acct. of the Articles you had previously contracted for; as soon as they are inform'd of those, I presume they will give orders for purchasing such Arti-

cles as may Still be wanted in the Invoyce I sent them. I observe You mention among the Articles not yet procured, coarse white Linnens; I am afraid it will be very difficult to get them, as I know of none to be had upon any Terms in this part of the Country, except about fifteen or sixteen ps of 7/8 Garlin, imported by the Ohio Comp'y several years ago, which I forgot to mention to the Committee; they have always been kept dry, and close packed up in a chest; so that I believe they are not damaged: they cost from 31s. to 44s. Ster; per ps and I think might answer for Soldier's Shirts. Every thing else which I have been able to find out fit for the Troops, to be purchased in this neighborhood, the Committee have been already fully inform'd of.

I am Dr Sir Your most Hble Servt,

G. MASON.

P. S.—I have been very ill lately, and am now barely able to walk about the House.

To
Colo William Aylett,
King William County.

Baltimore 14 May 1776

Colo William Aylet
Dear Sir,

We received your favour of the 17th ulto by Mr. Hopkins and should have been glad to render him, or any Friend of yours whom you recommend, all the Service in our power—The only thing in the Commercial way Mr. Hopkins requested of us was a Letter of Credit to a Gentleman in Piscataway for about 100£'s worth of Sadlery, whch we have given him.

Your account with us, stands as stated below, by which, you'l see, the Balance £13" 19" 11 in your favour which we have pd Mr. Hopkins.

We have numberless flying reports in Town about the arrival of the Commissioners, etc, of which Mr. Hopkins will inform you. We remain with best Compliments

Dr Sir
Yr obedient hble Servt,

LUX & BOWLY.

Colo Wm Aylett To L & B Dr

1776					
Jany	1	To amount of Goods per Invoice	£825"	0"	1
		To Meredith & Clymer for selling a Bill of Exch	5"	0"	0
		To Cash advanced on Express	1"	15"	0
April	4	To the Comm Note on the Treasury pd you £11.8.0 Virginia	14"	5"	0
			846"	0"	1
May	14	Balance pd Mr Hopkins	13"	19"	11
			£860"	0"	0

£500 stg a 72 per £860,0,0.

Colo William Aylett.

I am uncertain whether this is Hipkins or Hopkins—probably Hopkins.

King William Aug. 1, 1776.

Dr Sir.

The hurry I was in and the anxiety I was under to get away the evening I left Williamsburg occasion'd me to forget some matters that was necessary to mention to you. In the first place the Council desir'd I would furnish them with a Copy of our acct. of expences of the Army and as I wish to keep a Copy in the store to make out a state by in future I wish you to copy it. and to enter at large the articles had of Ingles therein charg'd in a lump and all others the like circumstanced and know of Mr. Finnie what drums etc, he has deliver'd the provincial Forces which make a note of at bottom of the acct. it will be proper also to mention the articles as the Kettles and Canteens dd. the 3rd Regiment and the articles recd of Mr. Lux last winter and deliver the acct. to the board. Pray have an eye to Childers and direct him to make all the biscuit he bakes as Rich as he can, he has

plenty of Condemn'd flour and midlings to make the whole exceeding good, and you must remember to charge him with about a hundred weight biscuit he spoil'd in baking. I immagine Mr. John Roane will apply for all the Biscuit that the Vessells in York River will want if it is good, indeed I shall be oblige to you to see that none that is indifferent is deliver'd to them. I have subscrib'd Twenty barrels flour and Twenty barrels bread to go in the Vessell that Mr. John Carter is concern'd in, please to have the bread got ready and if you do not get a qty of flour that I have yet to send down in time borrow Twenty barrels, the best Mr. Hawkins has which shall be replac'd by the first Vessell that comes down, let Mr. Carter know this, and send the bread and flour to James Town when ever he desires you or higher up the River if an opty certainly offers, I would have you to put off all the business you can in the Comy General's way until I return, but not so as to give offence to any, if Mr. Ronald calls on you for money, you may supply him even if he does not come prepar'd with his acct. to settle as a disappointment to him, cut off as he is from us by the bay, may be attended with bad consequences, and I wish you to send me by Nelson when he comes to Philadelphia a state of the Comy Genls acct. that is a state of the acct. against the united Colonies and a list of the sums we are in advance for the respective Commissaries etc. which will show the full amount of the of Cash we have receiv'd, give my Compts to Mr. Reid and inform him that I received this day a letter from Mr. Braxton informing me that linnens and all other goods have rais'd at least fifty per Ct. since ours were purchas'd, so that he need not be afraid of selling his at the prices he has put upon them, I dispair from this acct. of doing any thing with his money worth while pray speak to the respective Captains whenever you have an opty in a genteel way to settle their accts. and pay up, and that it is expected of me to insist on it, more especially those that have been of long standing, there can be no doubt but they have settled with their men ere this, if Mr. Hawkins should be of opinion that any of the Damag'd flour ought to be my loss, desire him to have it brought up in the return waggons from Hampton, also Colo Pendletons which take on acct. of and de-

liver to Childers to bake. I would not have any sole Leather until I return only enough for the upper Leather which you will send to Doctor Riddick when he sends the Shoes he has made. Give my Compliments to Mr. Hawkins and desire him without fail if I should not return before his time is up to employ a proper person to Act til I return and I hope he will engage a proper stock of provisions for that purpose and of these an any person wanted to attend detachments I hope he will provide them, what ever he does in that way shall be binding on me and indeed I have consider'd it as a matter that belongs properly to him as to such forces as have been in his department. I know he will also assist you in any thing in which you may be at a loss in settling any accounts that may come before I return. I am with Compt to all friends.

Yours affly

W. AYLETT.

To

Mr. William Armstead.

Phila Aug 20, 1776.

Dear Sir

I was in hopes of seting out on my return Tomorrow having done every thing that I can do here, but I can not get a Vessell before Saturday next to take down my goods, therefore shall in the interim make a short tour to new York. I wrote you by the last post that I should go last week, but finding I could not do much here and hoping to have got what I had away early this week I declind my first intention, I have got 10 Hhds fine Old Rum, not one drop of which but what has been in this City more than two years. I wish you would let the Tavern keepers know this. The price will be from 10s to 12s6 per Gal. I have also about five thousand weight bro sugar which I expect I shall be able to sell at five pounds per Ct. you may let this be known that those who want may provide the Cash, these articles with 3 doz fine hatts 20 or 30 doz Skins, some locks and very few other trifling articles are all that I got here on my own acct.

I hope by this Mr. Reid is got home with our goods from Port

Tobacco. I wish instead of sending them to Wmburg I had brought them here, as I am convinced I would have made a thousand pounds by selling them at vendue, to such an amazeing pitch has goods got here, my Comps. to Mr. Reid and all other freinds, particularly my worthy freind Hble. B. D. let him know I have got a Guitar for Miss Nancy but the other articles she disired are either not to be had or so extreamly high that I shall not get them adieu.

Yours affly,

W. AYLETT.

I shall if no accident happens be at)
Williamsburg by the 10th next month)

To
Mr. William Armstead
at Public Store
Williamsburg.

[Endorsed:]
Rec^{d} Sep^{t} 2nd

Sept 17 1776.

Dear Sirs,

I had intended a visit of Business to Wmsburg this Week but really that of a more important Nature detains me at Home. It would give me great Pleasure to see you but as matters are circumstanced must postpone it & with it every thing relative to several affairs you mentioned to me wh I will discuss with freedom when we meet.

At present permit me to engage a little of your time upon some matters I wish to be executed in Wmsburg & for which purpose have Mr. Norris to go down. The Country has abt two hundred Barrells of Pork at Cumberland & perhaps might be induced to sell some to me for my vessells upon your application. Will you do me the Favr to apply to the proper Board & get an order for a few Barrells it to be sold and send it to me. Can you engage me 500 Ws bakers buscuits and Forty Ws candles by the last of this week when Capt Meridith shall have orders to call on you for them. Must I get a Permit for the departure of my

Vessell & from what Board & under what Form or regulations. I hope it may be done without my Presence. If there are any Captains of Vessells or Mates to be hired or Vessells chartered to the West Indies pray recommend them to me & if none within your knowledge advertised for Vessells from the burthen of fifty Tons to a hundd ready found & fitt for sea & Captain & let them apply to the Printer & leave my Name with him.

You said you were in Expectation of gettg the Money for my Tallow, that for the Beef & some more from Bland than what was due to Sequary, any or all of it will be very acceptable untill I can receive a supply from Mr Morris of Philaa, for whom in part I act, or if you want any order then I will give you one for a few [illegible] or in any other way you may want a remittance. I want now to make a Purchase of a Vessell & Tobacco & cannot do it for want of the Money all of mine being expended in that way.

Mr Webb saw my credentials & will satisfy you or any other Person of my authority to act.

The affair of the Wheat really amazes me when I reflect on it. In my memo I mention giving you an order for 5854 Bushells of Wheat & in my Pockett Book I have sett down the same quan- to turn over & sett down his 190 & my 375 both of which added tity. I fancy the mistake must have happened in this way. On one side of my Book is the exact Number of Bushells for which at West Point and Coll Brooke, & the Error must have been not you have an acct, on the other leaf is the quantity delivd by me to yours makes the total 5854.

Will you do us the Favr if you see the Gentleman to try to get the Money for us or to take his assumsit. I will prove the acct to be just.

The Country has a Brig at Cumberland wh was bought for service but afterwards laid by, what will the Council take for her & her sails pray ask them & if I approve the Price perhaps I may take her.

Will the Vessells that Mr Geo Webb sent me an acct of be certainly sold, particularly those on Potowmack the 24 of this instant, I wish to know because I purpose to send a man over,

and let me know if ready Money is expected or if my Note would nor do for a month or two. What is Rum & Sugar worth & what may I ask for it if a load should arrive to me. Your Answer to these several particulars will much oblige your affect friend

CARTER BRAXTON.

Write me your News & let Mr Norvell be up on Friday at farthest. C. B.

What will you give for my crop of Wheat C. B.

You have advertised for a Smith to hire. Mr. J. Pemberton of this County has a good Smith, Striker, Bellows & Tools to hire by the Year, his Price is 60 pounds a Year.

C. BRAXTON.

To

Coll William Aylett.

Philadelphia 11th Novr 1776

Dear Sir,

I have but a minute to write you and therefore you will not be surprised if I am not so full as you could wish. Your letter received at 3 oClock today and the post going out in the morning has afforded no opportunity of consulting the board of war who are this evening in consultation with the Council of Safety about the means of defending this City against a visit from the enemy, who after finding their efforts against Gen. Washingtons army vain, have precipitately in the night returned towards N. York. There we are well informed, they have ordered Transports to be got in immediate readiness to receive 16,000 men—This City is supposed to be their object, where indeed we are very defenceless, yet they will be opposed in their attempt. I have inclosed you a true copy of the Continental ration from the Journal which still remains the same. As the number of Batallions asked from Virginia are 15, it is clearly my opinion that you cannot err in laying up provisions for 15 complete Batallions, taking care your engagements are so made that if all these regiments are not stationed in Virginia the provisions may w'tht increase of price be removed to where they may be wanted. And this precaution will be the more necessary if you should contract by the ration. Salt is not

to be had here, and so you must do the best you can where you are. No doubt can be entertained but that you may advance prudently to Contractors taking bond with proper Security.

It is now a week since more than 100,000 dollars were sent off to the Paymaster in Virginia.

I am, with sincere esteem, dear Sir affectionately yours

RICHARD HENRY LEE.

P. S. I shall lay your Accounts before the Board of Treasury and will inform you by next post when they desire your attendance with Vouchers—Gen Carleton has returned to Canada with his whole force.

This comes by a Express just arrived.

Alexandria Dec^{r} 11, 1776.

Sir

Mr Harvine the bearer comes with some letters to Collo Mason particularly with one from Com^{r} Boucher and he requests of me to desire you, should the Collo. have left Williamsburgh that you will be pleased open the letter and do the needfull, for him equally.—.

Davis this morning came to me and complained at his want of a negro fellow he put into my hands, as Security as the bill Sale Still Continues in equal force, and he depositing £34. more into my hands. I let him have him I beleive he intends payment as quick as possible and is in hope you will get the value in Acc^{t} sent down to you by post in Which Case his payments will be over in a [manuscript defaced]

If Collo Mason has not left you, I have requested him to pay in the Amount recd. £77.—. as I am in hopes of his having Money for me; you will not neglect if it is not Already done. send a proved Act. for Davis Affair—by Mr Harvine will be a good Opportunity I am with regard

Sir your mo Hble Servt,

JOHN DALTON.

To
Collo William Aylett
at the Public Store
Williamsburgh

Alexandria Janry 25 1777

Sir

I received Yr Excellencys favour of the 16th Ulto with Directions for the distribution of the Salt, sent up by Capt Henson wch shall be complyed with also yours of the 23d by Collo Mason, with £1860. 16.8 say Eigteen hundred and Sixty pounds Sixteen Shillings and eight pence—

The Quantity Salt did not turn out so much as the Capt Expected, 26337 a bushel and freight amounts to £1689.16.7. only—therefore after deducting the Charges landing there will be a ballance in my hands.

The Tobacco upon hand of what was bought for the Speedwells Cargo, if you do not think of Shiping it this season, would Advise the Selling it, 25s per Ct is now giving and under the present Law it lays exposed and people are apt to Pillage. I mention it on that Account—if it is thought best to keep it would propose putting it under lock, and Shall wait your instructions—Capt Wm Payne desires me mention he wants only eighteen of his Complimts And he is in want of Money to Advance his recruits, wch Requires Security—if the Board will Accept of me, I will Readily be it and Sign a Bond for the Purpose.

I am with due Regard

Sir your Mo Hble Servt

JOHN DALTON.

To His Excellency Patrick Henry Esqr
Governour etc Virginia

Richmd Hill 21st Mar 1777

Dear Sir

I find your Favor of the 14th this Instant, in Regard to the 2000 Barrls. Flour I was order'd to Purchase by the Governor and Council. Immediately on my Return Home I engage at Mr. Overton's Mill in this Town 500 Barrels good Common Flour at 12s6 per Ct. as soon as it Can be manufactur'd, but am doubtful whether

the Whole will be Ready 'til the last of next month for want of seasoned Barrels, there are 30 Barrels of Super fine now Ready in the Mill wch I have agreed to take at 15s per Ct and there is as much Common Ready as will make up that Quantity upwards of 100 Barrels wch is all I have at Present I have Visited several Mills on the north side James River, but find very little Ready at any, and they the Owners of the Mills will not engage at any Certain price their Expectations are Raised too high, though they are preparing to make all they Can, I shall Proceed up Jas River on the South Side this Week and will procure the Quantity I am Order'd to Purchase as soon as Possible, when I will advise you of it, pray let me know the prices you think I may Venture to give, I do not propose to Purchase any but what is made of Sound Wheat, the prices of all Our Commoditys seems to be Rising here fast, Particularly Hemp and Tob°; large Sums of money being I am informed Lodged on the different parts of this River for that purpose I thought proper to give you this hint, that if you should want to Purchase largely you may do it in Time I Remain

Sr Yr mo. Obdt
hum Servt
RICHd ADAMS.

To
William Aylett Esqr

Alexandria Febry. 9, 1777.

Sir

As Davis has entered Special Bail to your Action I presume it will be necessary that you send that mans note at hand that lives in your City. as he urges you took it as pay the soon you send it the better—I was in hopes of getting it done and finished without trouble. finding it otherwise put the Management of it under the Care of Mr. Ellzey and delivered him the papers for information.—I have received no more money than I have paid

in to you—when I do, shall acquaint that you may draw for it accordingly. I am with due regard

Sir your most Hble Servt

JOHN DALTON.

To
Col Willam Aylett
Merch[t]
Williamsburgh

Fred[s], 6 Feby. 1777

Sir

Since mine of 3d Inst. I recd a Reply from my Correspondent at Alexandria, he says "Yours 24th Jany. is to hand and agreable to your Request have applyed to Mr. John Dalton, the Answer is, that he had ordered Colo Mason, to pay at Wmsbg. to Mr. Aylett to the amount of £70. —.—the remainder he stands Suit and has entered special Bail, in Consequence of which I reinclose you etc etc.

I therefore take this earliest Opportunity of returning your Draft and enclose the Ballance due you, presuming the Governour has granted Warrant for major Blands order

reced ℔ mine of 3d Inst.....	£156. 4.7¼
Bland on Treasury	136.19.6
Ballance now enclosed	£ 19. 5.1¼

I am hourly in Expectation of the Arrival of Two Vessells and under an Uneasiness that many in my Situation at present feel from the men of War. As you are much connected with those in Power, I should think it a great Favour done the Public if you could contrive to have a few men stationed at Cape Henry, (close in with which all Vessells come), and have Two masts erected, with two large Flags, one Red, the other white—at night Two Lanthorns—should the Enemy be in, hoist the Red by day, one Lanthorn at night—the Coast being clear, Vice Versa—as this cannot be attended with great Expence, and the Service it would yeild our Trade, I do not see but we might be indulged, even with

a Guard of Two Hundred and a little Fort to keep off Boats—The apprehension of Danger first taught us to provide against it, I should be happy to find out the most frugal mode and I think the Trade will willingly pay whatever Expence such Guard may cost. I have a great Aversion to all Projectors, but really think it excusable in the present Case, where I do not discover the least Ray of objection.

I am respectfully
Sir
Your obed, Sent.
JAMES HUNTER JUNR.

To
Col. William Aylett,
Williamsburg.

[Endorsed:]
rec^{d} of W Page
12th Feb.

S^{t} Eustatia 2d April 1777

Colonl Will: Aylett Esqr.
Sir

Your several favors by Capt Pastures, Rolls & Ivey came safe to hand, all of which we shall Note and pay due regard to—Capt Pastures arrived at St. Martins which is the only reason of his being here yet for I executed your order so far as makeing the purchase the same Day that I received it by Pastures—He is now putting his Boat in good order and will sail I expect tomorrow Night with as many Arms as he thinks Prudent to take on board—Capt Ivey likewise arrived at St Martins where his Vessell is yet—I Have ordered his Vessell and Cargoe over here and as soon as he can gett his Vessell in order, shall dispatch him with a Cargoe agreeable to your orders and as much of it as the outside Limmits of your Letters will Admit off. I like the man from my small Acquaintance with him and he says his Vessell is a good rique. As to Pastures and his Boat they are boath Clever, I wish the same cou'd be said of Capt Rolls and his Crew. He arrived here after a Passage of about 20 days with a Woman Passenger—I was at

first determined to load him agreeable to your Instructions the same as if he had been to Charles Town and perform'd his Voyage, but was the same day Prevented from it by him and his Crew makeing publick there Errant. As such Buisiness must be done with great caution and Secrecy here—Its too much to Insert all the remarks I could not help making on that Ships crew, Let it suffice to say that they appeared to be Only calculated to spend time and Money—I supplied him with £97,16,4 and received 48 bbls Flour and Advised him to Proceed to Charles Town with his Letters and Perform his Voyage and if he is taken before he gets the Indigoe in, It will be Lucky I expect—Should he return you may depend I shall act agreeable to your orders, (I would not be Understood that I think the Man a Tory—No kind of Produce from the Continent will command Cash but Tobacco which is worth 75s per Cent and 1000 Hhds wou'd Command the Cash—Indigoe is Dull from 4s6 to 5s6 and three and four Months credit, Flour will not sell at any Price—Pastures Indigoe and Rolls Flour; I have stored and shall make the most of It you may Rest assured.

Well Sir in your letter I observe all you say about the ways and means you have Adopted to furnish us with Capital to Purchase the Sundry [illegible] you order (I will return in your own Stile Fearnot), Your Boats and Vessells shall have the very Cargoes you order by them nor shall they be detained One Hour for it, and as soon as they are ready to take it on Board they shall have it and Sail Immediately. Now Sir give me leave to Observe to you that you are Unacquainted with my Situation and Principles, or you cou'd not be Capable of Pointing to me as being or making Ungenerous and Extortionate Charges, First the goods charged to your State by Mr. Dixson, I was prevailed on by him to advance on accot of your State and for their Use, The whole of the Goods was bought agreeable to Mr. Dixson's desire, they never was in my Custody in no Shape whatsome ever, Mr. Dixson received them of the people they were Purchased from and Shipp'd them him self with the Assistance of Capt Southcombe and I paid the Shipping expence agreeable to the Contracts with the Porters and Boat Men—Many of those Goods to my knowledge was Packed up in Chests with goods of Mr. Dixson's Particularly what was

bought of Mr Jennings, All of which Mr Dixson had the Bills off from the different Shops and signed a Receipt in my Books for all the goods delivered to him three or four Days before he Sail'd—The goods left by him that I sent by Capt Wells would certainly have been lost had they been purchased in many other Shops here—By accident I found them—I was assisting Capt Wells in purchasing Goods and in Priceing them we were told they were Sold and paid for some weeks before, On examineing found they were the same Goods delivered to Mr Dixson, I imiadiately Shipped them by Wells as you are since acquainted with—As to the 10 per Ct charged on the Advance of the sum, Mr Dixson knew very well its common to pay that and at times more for the Use of Money for one Month here, But I wish'd for no advantage nor have I reaped any from it, I cou'd with truth and Justice figure to you the other side of the Question—

Well Sir you say that £50 is an extravagant Charge for my Commissions and trouble of Negotiateing that Affair of the Powder, any other Mercht in the West Indies would have charged 5 per Ct. on its whole Value here for doing not one hundredeth Part of what I did, besides running risques that you are a Stranger to and had it not been for my steady Perseverance in that Buisiness the whole wou'd have been lost to your State, the accot of it is all in French I had them settled in the best manner in my Power and have them by me and will get them Copied and send you very shortly. from its Arrival here at Gaudaloup every Advantage and Imposition was made Use of Untill I got it here, Them Charges and Commissions are still unreasonable tho' from my desputing and contending w'th them I curtailed the accots 50 per Ct, All those last accots and Receipts I likewise have [illegible] which you shall see as soon as an Opportunity will Permit. It really surprized me when I read in your letter not one Ounce of that Powder was delivered to your State—I have Mr William Lux's letter advising me of his receiving Sixteen thousand three hundred of it and delivering it to the Commanding Officer on the Eastern Shore—But I had before great reason to suspect that I saw abuses carried on much against the Publicks Interest and very Injurious to myself—Your State is Credited with the sum of £1015 on ac-

count of Mess Lux & Bowley and I am extremely sorry I suffered myself to be prevail'd on to make that Entry, I suppose Mr Lux intended it in place of the Bill for £500 Sterling Mr Richard Hansons draft that has before been Mentioned to me by your Honble Councill, That Bill I never saw; I have Negotiated two Bills of Lux & Bowley's draft since I have been out here which were boath Returned to me Protested and Months since and was the first and Only means of hurting my Credit here, and here they are yet—I Have often Wrote to Mr Lux that I must alter that Credit of £1015—Much cou'd be said on this Subject and wou'd serve to shew you a Part of my Sufferings out here—Many letters of mine is now in Mr Lux's possession that ought to be laid before you which I beg you to inform him off and if Opportunity serves lett him Peruse this—We ordered Mr Dixson truly to receive the Balance of our accots with your State in order to fall on every Speedy method to get property out here to stop the Mouths of our Hungry Creditors, This Boat Molly carried the letters and Orders and we had agreed for her and give Mr Dixson positive orders to Buy her and a Number more and send out Imeadiately, He had likewise an Unlimited Order for Cash on my House in Baltimore, but Alas how are we further disappointed, Not a Sentence have we ever heard from Mr Dixson since we wrote that letter by Pastures, We wrote many to him Imeadiately after that forbiding him to take up that Money but to Apply to my House in Baltimore for a sufficiency to execute our orders—

However we have Credited the State with the sum paid Mr Dixson—I stand charged with an Unpardonable fault for not sending the goods that were ordered per Capt Saunders, the Nett Proceeds of his Cargoe after his disbursements wou'd not lay in the Goods Mr Grahame shipp'd in her—but beleive me Dear Sir, that it was not in my Power to Ship a Shillings worth of goods for we were even then Head and and Heels in debt, and was Obliged to give an accot of all we did and of all we expected in order to prevent our Creditors from Obtaining Permission to Arrest and Seize all American Property and dispose of it untill the Publick's debts were paid—I have been for Months without a a dollar to pay my board with and under other disagreeable Circumstances

which lately only have been bettered by the Arrival of Considerable Private Property of my own House and other Friends in Baltimore all of which both Vessells and Cargoes I have been Obliged to dispose of to very great disadvantage to pay a part of the State of Marylands debts and our Private Interests offers more than I wish to say—and may all fall on my shoulders. It gives me pain to be under the disagreeable Necessity of Informing you of these facts and it is evident to all my Acquaintances, I have suffered in every sence of the word from my Station here, However I allways Considered myself in my duty and worked with Pleasure but must Confess I am heartily tired of my Station and Only wish to be able to wind up that I might return Home, Tho' I have been so happy as never to have a Complaint Alledged agt me from my Country (Ye Self accepted) and I am determined that we shall not contend about it for I wou'd find my self and work for nothing first, It was not with the View of Makeing a Fortune that Induced me to come out and have a Comfortable and Plentifull Home—It was from the desire and Intentions I had to render every Service and to facilitate my Country in the Most Esential manner I was equal to—My Judgment and Abilities if I knew myself excelled in this way and I have done as much or more than I at first expected—I Have for the Honor of my Country every Week had to support and Assist the Distressed of it and at no other Cost but my own. I Supported myself as an Agent and my Countrys Dignity and its flag with all my little Abilities and under as many inconveniences (I really believe) as was all most Possible to happen.

You will pardon me Sir for intruding on your Patience in the manner I Have; tho' I cou'd have wished to have been even more Explicit on every subject in order to have Answered your several favors.

I am with all due Respect
Your most Obedient humble Servnt
VAN BIBBER & HARRISSON.

The Sunderry bills Mentioned in ye letters I Received and am taking the Most Prudent Steps I can think of to Collect them, but

from Many Reports am Doutfull of them being paid—nothing Shall be wanting on my Part.

Yrs
ABM VAN BIBBER.

Gunston Hall June 8th 1777

Dear Sir.

Your favour of the 31st May, with the Sum of fifteen hundred pounds Virga Money, on acct. of the Tobo purchase, came Safe to Hand per Mr Payne, to Whom I gave a Rect. for the same: the sd. Purchase is now compleated, & great Part of the Tobo on board: that is I have purchased the Quantity Daniel Carroll Esqr (Mr Pliarne's Agent here) inform'd me wou'd be wanting to fill up the Ship; Mr. Pliarne having previously ingaged to take in a good deal of Tobo upon Freight for some Gentm at Philadelphia: He afterwards wrote to Mr Carroll, from Wmsburg, that he was desirous of taking in about 400 Hhds for this Commonwealth, & leaving out 200 Hhds of that He had engaged for in Philadelphia; but Mr Carroll told me he understood these Gentm had ordered Insurance, & that he cou'd not avoid the Contracts made with them; upon which we made a Calculation of what I shou'd purchase to fill up the Ship; which I have done accordingly, at the price of 25s to 32s per hun; besides paying 5s for Caske & 3s for Inspection, the greater part at 25s.—Yesterday I recd a Letter from Mr Carroll, advising me that He was apprehensive of being disappointed in 100 Hhds from one of the Philadelphia Gentlemen's Agents on Rappahannock; which He cou'd not be certain about 'til next Wednesday's post, & desiring, in that Event, to know if it wou'd be convenient to me to purchase so much more for the Ship on the Commonwealth's acct. had I known this sooner, I wou'd chearfully have done it; but being now recover'd from the Small pox, I think myself obliged to attend my public Duty, & my eldest Son being just Setting off out for the Augusta Springs, on Acct. of his Health, I wrote Mr Carroll I cou'd not undertake it, unless a Quantity cou'd be at once bought of two or three people; which I had little prospect of, & even if I had Leisure to attend to it, I am of Opinion that Quantity cou'd not Speed-

ily be purchased now except of some of the Merchts at a very high Price, I believe not under 40s; but that I shou'd in the meantime endeavour to pick up what I cou'd, least He Shou'd be disappointed in the above mentioned 100 Hhds from Rappahannock. You will do me the favour to lay this matter before the Governor & Council, & if they think fit to order me (in Case of Mr Carroll's Disappointment) to purchase the Quantity wanted at the before mentioned high price, it shall be done; but my orders shou'd be expeditious, & Money sent for the purpose. I have been so particular in mentioning this matter, that the Board may See there has been no Neglect in Me. The Tobo I have purchased will be all on board before the private Freighter's Tobo so that the Ship will not be delayed an Hour on the public Acct. I was once thinking (if Mr. Carroll is disappointed) the Ship might run down to York or James River for the Tobo wanted; but on considering that she is a large Ship, & cam't go into shallow water, this seems to be attended with nearly as great Risque as getting out of the Capes.—

Mr Herbert is much at a Loss in the Execution of Yr last Imstructions of the 30th of May, & sent down one of the New England Capts to me today about it—Capt Sparkes, in a Small Schooner, is just arrived, & his Men upon coming up to Alexandria, & hearing there was a Number of Soldiers there in the Small pox, threaten'd instantly to leave the Vessell, unless they were imediately inoculated, as all the rest of their Country men, who arrived lately, had been; these Fellows follow one another like Sheep, & the Capt & all his crew were of course inoculated on Friday Evening last; in this Situation it wou'd [rest of letter illegible].

G. MASON.

To

Colo William Aylett.

Fort Orange St Eustatius July 2, 1777.

Colonel William Aylett Esqr

Sir (Copy Original per Capt Pastuer)

I have by repeated opportunities given you as full an Account of my disagreeable situation as the Nature of my Confinement

would admit; for while I continue enclosed within these Walls I cannot give a full scope to my Pen, nor disclose my sentiments in the manner I could fain wish, without imminent risque.—Let it suffice then to inform you; that through wantonness of Ralls, who madly proposed, & resolutely adher'd to Schemes inconsistent with Reason, his bad Conduct in carrying them into execution, and lastly his Base, false, & timid disposition after his misfortune: has plunged me into a Sea of troubles, and occasioned my experiencing Ills I dream't not off.

Your favor per Capt Pasture have received and Note its Contents notwithstanding what you have there offer'd I can assure you Sir, I was truly earnest in all I inform'd you & have been doing as much as lay in my power, to fulfil your orders.—The Goods you so severely complain of not being forwarded, conformable to your desire, are already chiefly Shipped from hence, and Martinique (by our R H) which together with a Quantity I shall now deliver to Mr Ball, will nearly complete your order.—

Your strictures on the Goods Shipped belonging to the State of Maryland I observed—We apprehended them Goods would be very necessary, & employed in the Common Cause; nay from the tenor of the Letters accompanying them, we deem'd them is some shape yours, though we did not proceed to Name the Price for in Justice to our Creditors here, as well as ourselves, we ought to have sold you the Effects that we Ship't by the Liberty, & Van Tromp, which of course We should have drawn a Commission on from both States: but this We waved, & by no means wished for—but thought from the Picture We drew of our Circumstances that you would have kept them Goods, with consent of the State of Maryland with whom the Price might have been adjusted. for to speak Plain we have ever been so much involved on Accot of that State, that we thought it absolutely necessary to put some such mode of Proceeding in Practice, to do Justice to the People who have entrusted Us in this Quarter.—The embarassments, and difficulties, we have encountered in the executing our trust, has been much greater than our friends conceive, or duely attend to, and are of too complicated a Nature to be fully explain'd at this distance—I will only intimate that our Characters have at times

suffer'd by extending, & stretching our Credit to the utmost length to serve the Common Cause of our Country.—

I am fully sensible your accounts with Us from this Place has not been so regularly furnished as I could have wished, but when I tell you its necessary for a Person acting in my capacity to observe the unmost Caution & do every thing as it ware by Stealth nay at times afraid to hold my Books in possession (which has been repeatedly the case) I say let these reasons plead an apology.—Mr John Ball the Gentleman who you have appointed to succeed me (& who I think highly worthy of your confidence) has been so condescending as to shew me your Letter for that purpose—You may depend I shall settle with and explain your Affairs to him properly—nay shall accede to your disavowal of the 10 per Cent on Amot. of Goods by Dixon conformable to his agreement with me, tho' I must offer one or two reasons to support the Justice of my Claim—The first was the little probability I had of recovering the Money from J Vandams estate which was litigated at the time I advanced the Goods attended to above (& for which I received the thanks of your State) Secondly how considerably I shall suffer by Jno Dixons imprudently taking of the Sum of £902.6.7 a Balla, apparintly then due me, without ever remitting me a Shilling & which I only requested him to do provided he would execute a Scheme I then recommended to him which was impracticable—as to the difference of currency merely which you allude to; it was nothing in comparison to the advantages I could have reaped by having that Sum paid me here. But I do not enumerate these things as a plea to procrastinate a settlement by any means—No Sir, I came out here with Clean hands, and an unblemish't Character, & be my sufferings what they may, none shall have cause to Complain, or impeach my Integrity—Id rather give up my Shirt first if required; nor will I differ, tho' on matters that are justly my right. Its well known, and I can prove it by incontestible evidence, that my zeal for the Cause of my Country, has made me strain every Nerve, has been attended with numerous difficulties, & at length has been the cause of my being deprived of Liberty, & may for ought I know bring me to an ignoble Death, or what is worse Corporal punishment—Thus then has that wretch Ralls, and my well known Principles & attachment

to my Country, together with my aiding & Assisting it to the utmost of my slender Abilities on every occasion that presented:—plunged me into my present detestable situation—a Lybarinth of troubles which I know not how to extricate myself from.—rather would I face my Enemy in the field, or that Grim messenger Death, a thousand times than remain where I am to bear the indignant treatment of a Pusillanimous few.—As soon as I do regain my Liberty (if I ever should) am determin'd to return to my Native Soil, and never again accept of any Publick employment however honourable, or Lucrative.—then Sir I shall expect to see you, & as you observe clear up to your satisfaction any matters of my transacting, that may not appear so to you at this Crisis.—I will now Conclude praying that no Passage in my Letter may be construed as an offence or be thought intended as a Reflection on either yourself or the State who you have the Honour of acting for—I have only stated my Grievances and have no design to give umbrage to any one—but am with sincere wishes for the Publick Welfare of America and due Respect for Self

Sir

Your most Huml Servant

for Van Bibber & Harrison

ABM VAN BIBBER

Colonel William Aylett

P. S. As I am confined here on accot. of the Imprudence of Ralls who belonged to your State—hope they will take it into Consideration—

[Address:]

Colonel William Aylett Esqr

Agent for the State of

Virginia

favoured by

Capt. Hunter

[Endorsed:] recd. 5th Sep^{r}

Smithfield Sept 2nd 1777

Sir

I wrote you by Mr. Standley abo^{t} 3 days ago informing you

that I was to have Bacon of Mr Robertson @ ½ my agreemt. with him was such, that if I could get it cheaper and more convenienter to this place, I srould not take his, since then I have found it so. I went from there to Mr. Jordons where I bot 2068 lb @ 1^{s} for I could not get it less—from there I went over into Southampton and bot 4000 lb @ 10½^{d} which compleated the numbr. I was directed to purchase I have sent you half the Bacon, (with the Pork to Wmsbg) by Skipper Wm. Piland agreeable to your directions—I have had all the flour unstored at this place to look into the State of it that from Cap. Lowe I looked at ⅝ which I could not find a barrel amongst it that was good, the flour from Capt. Trask, we could not take out of the store, but I overhald it and lookd at all the top tiear, and some of the middle and bottom which proved all to be bad several Gentln was present when I had the flour unstored said it was not worth my while for I might depend upon its all being bad but as it was your orders I was determind to do it, Mr. Mackie saw some of the flour says it will make exceeding good bread, if it can be baked up in time, he said he would answer your letter but he would not agree to bake more than 3 or 400 ba^{s} of it—the rest had better be baked up as soon as possible for if this is a wet Month it will ruin the whole of it, for it it is all stored in Cellers which is not fit for flour at any rate. The Leitchfields Cargo all proves to be good except some that was Stored in a Cellar, which begins to be Souer and Mustey I could not find more than forty barrels in that way.—Mr Barrawd being Indispos'd at this time with the Gout he was not able to assist in any of this business, which kept me longer here then you might imagine—he sent 60 barrels flour to Portsmouth las week, but could not get it carried for less than 1s6 per barrel. I cannot get a vessel here to carry the Pork and Bacon to Portsmouth, but I shall set out for that place to day. where I shall probably meet with one. I shall write you from there, how I shall proceed in the purch^{s} of Beef etc.

I am, Sir your Obt. Serv

POWELL REINS.

To

William Aylett Esq,

Williamsburg.

Suffolk Sept^{r} 4th 1777

Dr Sir,

Inclos'd you have Capt Speaks' Receipt for 52 Casks Powder which hope will come safe to hand the Waggons set out immediately to Williamsburg I inform'd you per Capt Dames that Capt Chesser had agreed to go out in the Boat he agreed with me before he consulted Capt Wilson, who would not agree he should go without first obtaining leave from the Navel Board, it will be some time before he could hear from them and if they agreed he should go it would take him two or three Weeks to get his family mov'd, I wrote a second time to Mr Gerton of Smithfield who has just arrived here and has agreed to proceed Directly to Statia in the Boat which will be ready for him to depart in a few days.

I am Sir

Your Obt Sevt

ARCHD RICHARDSON

Recd of Archd Richardson 52 Casks Powder belonging to the Common Wealth of Virginia to be deliver'd to Colo William Aylett in Williamsburg. September 4th 1777

JOS. SPEAKES

To

William Aylett Esqr

(To be continued)

MR. ANDERSON'S UNCLE.

"Thursday, Feb. 14, 1754.—Dined with Mr. Anderson of the South Sea House, a friendly, polite gentleman, and a secretary of the correspondents here with the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge in Scotland. I find his uncle was the grandfather of the Andersons in Hanover."

This is very interesting—an item from the Journal of Samuel Davies, at the time a householder in Hanover County, but absent in London, getting subscriptions for the erection at Princeton of the first substantial Nassau Hall. It should not be overlooked that Samuel Davies, great man, was very much a Virginian. His home was in Virginia for eleven years, all of his active life, but a year and a half. Davies died early in 1761, well under forty. His home was about twelve miles from Richmond, in Hanover County. To read his Sermons, although the Editor plainly sets down that many of them were written and preached for Hanover County, one might suppose that the region was a sort of barbarous country with which Davies had had very little to do. But Hanover County has every right to raise a monument to Davies.

During 1753 and 1754 Samuel Davies very unwillingly left his work, continuing in Hanover County, and went to England and Scotland to get the money that put Princeton on the map, as we say. Mr. Anderson, with whom he dined in February, 1754, was Adam Anderson [1692-1765], for forty years clerk in the South Sea House, a native of Aberdeen, and author of the History of Commerce to 1763. Who that knows Anderson, in that amazing treasury of fact and deduction, would not wish to know something of the descendants of his uncle?

A. J. MORRISON.

The Andersons of Hanover were said to be descended from two brothers, David and Robert Anderson, who came to Virginia about 1700. Among the *Ambler MSS.* in the Library of Congress is a deed of David Anderson, son of Robert Anderson of King William County; with a handsome seal attached.—Editor.

JOSEPH I. DORAN—A TRIBUTE.

By ROBT. M. HUGHES.

This is not intended as a biography, with the usual array of dates and details, but simply as an effort to honor the memory of a modest, unassuming and chivalrous man whose services to Virginia were incalculable at one of the most critical periods of her industrial history, and yet are little understood from the very lack of ostentation with which they were rendered.

As a young practitioner I well remember the terror which followed the announcement that the Clark-Kimball interests had purchased the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad in 1881. The fear that the Pennsylvania Railroad would acquire it and make of Virginia a mere highway by way of the Valley or Piedmont for the development of Northern cities, thus discarding that part of the railroad east of Lynchburg and throttling our seacoast towns, had been a bugbear from the close of the Civil War. So, when the Philadelphia owners of the new Shenandoah Valley line bought the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio, our doom was thought to be sealed. The State was then in the throes of the Readjustment agitation, the reasons for which could not be appreciated outside; and capital was not disposed to seek it as a field for investment.

The foreclosure suit in which the sale had been decreed was pending in the United States Circuit Court at Norfolk, and it was my good fortune, as one of the local counsel for the Receivers, to be brought into contact with the lawyers representing the different interests. They were among the most eminent practitioners of the time, such as Joseph H. Choate, W. W. McFarland, and Judge William D. Shipman of New York, and Col. W. W. Gordon and Judge William J. Robertson of this State. Here I first met a small, quiet man, who had little to say in court, but whose grasp of the details necessary to consummate the transaction and start the new company along the proper lines was masterful. I

was specially impressed by his force in conference, and the deference and attention which he commanded from the representatives of the other interests. Every decree and order after the sale bears the impress of his personality. This was my first instroduction to Joseph I. Doran, and the beginning of personal and professional relations of intimacy and friendship only terminated by his recent death.

We were soon made to realize that the public apprehension as to the diversion of our trade was groundless. The good will of Norfolk was promptly gained by making it a part of the corporate title of the new through line to the West. Mr. Doran had the facts as to the coal and iron industry at his fingers' ends, and was full of plans for developing the mineral wealth of the State. Whether he or his clients were entitled to the main credit, I can not say, as I was not sufficiently in their confidence. But I can say that he had it nearest his heart, and labored at it unceasingly. His enthusiasm was boundless and contagious. The road was completed to the coal fields, branch lines stretched out in every direction towards the iron and timber, until the road had as many arms as Briareus of old. Furnaces, foundries and factories rapidly sprang up along the line in consequence of this policy, the Lambert's Point terminals were acquired and expanded; and sunshine followed gloom throughout the Commonwealth.

Though the technical principal office of the new company was in Roanoke, the principal business of the company was at first handled from Philadelphia, and he was at once placed at the head of the legal department. The retention of this department in Philadelphia, even after the transfer of practically everything else to Roanoke, was probably due in the first instance to the impossibility of dispensing with his services until he had had full opportunity of training his young assistants who were eventually to take up his burdens.

As head of the legal department of the Norfolk and Western, his relations towards its members were a model of kindness and consideration. He treated them, not as subordinates, but associates. He was never too busy to assist them in every way possible, and his correspondence was replete with apt authorities and help-

ful suggestions. In conference, he was simply wonderful. His first expressions of opinion as to the law bearing on a given subject were almost invariably confirmed by later investigation. His judgment on questions of policy was as unerring as his position on issues of right and wrong was unwavering.

But he was tenacious of his opinions only on matters of principle. He allowed the fullest discretion to local counsel in conducting their cases and accorded them full mead of praise for success, but never reproached them for an unfortunate result. There was no "I told you so" in his nature. He rarely questioned their accounts, but when he felt compelled to do so, it was done by way of suggestion and not of criticism.

I believe his affection for Virginia was only second to that for his own State. I have often heard him express the greatest interest in her prosperity. I claim for Virginia a part of the credit for his courtliness and courtesy; for he had Virginia blood in his veins, and was proud of the fact. On his mother's side he was descended from Governor Yeardley, and from the original emigrant of the Custis family. He was imbued with Virginia sentiments and traditions, and his efforts toward the upbuilding of her waste places and development of her latent wealth were not alone the effort of the professional man, but a labor of love as well. The pillars of fire by night and of smoke by day that rise all along the line and have guided us into the promised land of plenty are testimonials to his memory.

He was born January 17, 1844, and died July 21, 1919. His life work was his service with the Norfolk and Western, to which he was faithful unto death. He had no public ambitions, but only strove to do his duty in the station to which God had called him. Of such a life there is little to relate beyond the statement that he did his duty to the utmost; for it can truly be said of men as of nations—"Happy those who have no history."

NOTES FROM BARTON'S COLONIAL DECISIONS.

(Continued from July number.)

Page 71. Andrew Giles & Mary, his wife, & Mary Mallicote plts vs. Morey Mallicote, deft.:

Thomas Mallicote devised to his son John a negro man named Quashey, and to his son Thomas a negro woman named Betty, and gives slaves to his other children. The testator's sons John and Thomas are dead and would not be 21, if living. The plaintiff Mary, the wife of Giles, is the testator's widow, and the plaintiff Mallicote is one of the testator's daughters. The defendant is the testator's eldest son, and heir to his brothers John and Thomas and is more than 21 years old.

Page 78. Faldo for Seymour Powell and Ann, his wife, ag't Thurmer. In Ejectment:

Argol Ransha seized of 300 acres of land died intestate, leaving two daughters Ann and Sarah to whom the same descended. Ann married George Jackson, and had issue by him Ransha, George, Sarah, and Ann. Ransha died without issue, Sarah, married Robert Thurmer and had an only child George, but both are dead, and George, who died in 1723, left no issue. George Jackson (the son) is dead without issue, Ann the other daughter of George and Ann Jackson is one of the lessors, and the deft is the heir of Robert Thurmer. (In 1632 Thomas Ramshaw represented Warwick River in the House of Burgesses.—*Editor.*)

Page 85. Timson agst Robertson:

Samuel Timson by his will devised the premises in question to his son John, who lived to be 21 and by his will devised to William Timson and died without issue. William died without issue in 1726 23 year's old. Lessor is his heir.

Page 93. Jones &c. vs Porter. In Chancery. April Court, 1740:

William Porter and Jane, his wife, sold 99 acres in Middlesex Co., in 1703, to Thomas Jones, father of plaintiff John Jones &

400 acres to plaintiff Roger Jones in 1704. Porter died in 1705, and Jane his wife in 1709, leaving issue: Francis Porter, her eldest son, and Thomas Jones died many years ago leaving issue plaintiff John, his eldest son. The pltfs. continued in quiet possession till 1732, when Francis Porter, son and heir of said Jane, brought an ejectment for recovery. He died pending ejectment, and the defendants are his heirs acting through their guardian.

Page 100. Tucker &c. vs. Tucker's Exors. In Chancery: The question was upon these words in the testator Tucker's will: "I give all my ready money and outstanding debts to be equally divided between Robert Tucker, John Tucker, John Cooke, Robert Cooke, & Mr. Jacob Walker's children. And in case of any of Mr. Walker's children die before they come of age that their parts go to the surviving children." Whether Walker's children who are four in number shall have each of them an equal share with the Cooks & Tuckers? Boush, one of the defts, apprehended the meaning to be to give only 1/5 to Walker's children. The Cooks and Tuckers were the testator's nephews; Mr. Walker's children, his niece's children; & their mother is dead.

Page 111. Brock vs. Lyne: October Court, 1740.

Susanna Orrill made a gift to her son and heir in tail. She dies leaving issue this son and a daughter by a first husband and a son by a second husband. Orrill, the donee, dies without issue. The lessor of the pltff is his sister and heir, and the defendant is the donor's son by her second husband & is her heir.

Page 123. Buckner vs Chew et al. In Chancery:

Chew, the father of the defts, in 1707, sold to the plaintiff's father two parcels of land, a great part of which was recovered from the plaintiff by an elder title. Chew, after the conveyance to the plaintiff's father gave to the defendants—some of them his sons and others married to his daughters—considerable estate and died insolvent. Two of the defendants J. C., one of the sons, & Johnston, who married one of the daughters &c.

Page 130. Smithers vs Smithers. Lessee App. from Gloster:

John Smither devised to his wife and 8 sons Moses, Ambrose, Robert, Richard, (and 4 others not named in the suit).

Page 140. Timson vs Scarburgh & uxor:

Samuel Timson seized in fee of 800 acres of land, called Vaulx Hall plantation, by his will January 8, 1694, gave Vaulx Hall to his two sons William and Samuel, William and his heirs to have the manor house and plantation and Samuel and his heirs to have the plantation, where Robert Hickman lives. William lived till 21, and had issue William, John and Samuel, and being seized of Vaulx Hall and 150 acres purchased adjoining, he made his will August 18, 1716, and devised the premises thus—William and his heirs to have the dwelling house and part of his land on Queen's Creek, and John and his heirs all the rest of his land on said creek. If either died before age or had no son, then to the survivor of the two or his eldest son. He devised other lands to son Samuel and wrote "if neither William nor John leave no son behind them, my son Samuel to have it all to his heirs." William lived to be 21, but died without issue, and by his will 26 April, 1726, devised his part to his brother John in tail male, and said in conclusion: "I give the remainder of my estate, lands and interest to my brother John Timson & his heirs forever."

John Timson lived to be 21, had issue a son William, & by his will devised to the defendant's wife for life.

William, the son of John, died an infant without issue. The lessor is Samuel, the son of Samuel Timson, the first testator and his heir at law. He is also heir at law of William Timson, the father & of his 3 sons William, John & Samuel. And so is the male heir of the whole family.

Samuel Timson

William		John	Samuel	Mary
$		dead sans issue	Lessor	
Wm. dies in 1726 sans issue	John | William dead sans issue	Samuel dead sans issue		

(For Timson family see QUARTERLY II. 4; III., 3, 4; V. 1, 3.)

Page 147. Tazewell & ux'rs *vs* Harmanson. In Ejectment:

William Andrews was seized of 1000 acres patented by one Taylor. In 1664 he leased the said lands to Thomas Harmanson, for his and his wife's life, and after their decease the land to go to Harmanson's 4 sons, Thomas, William, John and Henry. Thomas Harmanson made his will in 1696 and Henry, his son, made his will in 1709, and names wife, who is *enseint,* and daughters.

Page 150. Anderson & ux vs Ligan:

Thomas Ligan (Ligon) had 4 sons William, the eldest, Richard his second, and two others. His will was dated January 10, 1675. William died in 1689, and names in his will Thomas, eldest son, and William. After his death his widow occupied the whole land till his sons attained 21, but made no division. Thomas died in 1705 and left a son, who died an infant in 1706, and 3 daughters, Phebe, who married one Welthall (Walthall?), Mary, who is dead without issue, and Elizabeth one of the lessors, who was born in 1701 and married the other lessor. The defendt is William, the son of William, and is 59 years old.

Page 161. Doe Lessee of Myhill ag't Myhill:

Edward Myhill willed land to daughter Elizabeth for life, remainder of one moiety to Edward, son of Lockey Myhill in tail male, and of the other moiety to Joshua Myhill in tail male &c. The testator and his wife Anne separated about five years before, and she lived the last 3 years about a mile from the testator on the land of William Mallory, where a child was born to her, and soon after the testator's death she married Mallory. The court held the child to be illegitimate. (In "an Acco't of Marriage Licenses 1719-1720," Elizabeth City County Records, Francis Mallory married Anne Myhill. According to his will dated January 7, 1742, and proved 18 July, 1744, Francis Mallory left an only son Johnson Mallory, who was married and had a daughter Anne living at date of will.)

Page 174. Legan for Armistead agst Newton, October Court, 1735:

The lands in question were granted to Behethland Gilson by

patent Sept. 27, 1667, and again granted to Thomas (Andrew?) Gilson October 20, 1670, as lapsed from Behethland. She, at the time of the land patent to her was but a year-old. Died in October, 1693, being then the widow of one Storke, and by her will devised the premises to dau. Elizabeth, whose heir apparent the defendant is. Elizabeth was born in 1687, married in 1702 to the defendant's father, who died in 1728. The land was first seated for Behethland in 1692. The defendant has Behethland's right & is 33 years old. In 1705, Augustine Smith obtained a grant to the aforesaid lands as lapsed from T. Gilson, and the lessor of the pltf has his title. In 1729 the defendant entered and settled on plantation.

(Major John Smith alias Francis Dade married Behethland Bernard, supposed to be a daughter of Captain Thomas Bernard of Warwick Co. After his death in 1662 his widow married Major Andrew Gilson and had Behethland above (1666-1693), who married Nehemiah Storke, and her daughter Elizabeth, born 1687, married Capt. Thomas Newton. Behethland Storke married secondly Captain Samuel Oldham. Willoughby Newton, born 1702, was defendant in case above.)

In the report of this case there is cited facts in case as follows: Edward Hill obtained a patent in 1683 for 2717 acres. In 1693 he gave the land to Edward Chilton and Hannah, his wife, who was his daughter. Hannah survived her husband and Mrs. Carter was her heir.

Page 180. Doe for Fitzhugh ag't Burwell:

Thomas Wilkinson patented land, in 1662, part of which he sells, and the rest he devises to his wife Ann and daughter Elizabeth, and if his daughter die before 14, then all to his wife in fee. The daughter died before 14, after whose death the wife, then Ann Goodall, by deed Aug. 29, gave the premises devised to her son-in-law Wm. Thomas and Hannah, his wife, her only daughter and heir. Thomas and wife by deed Oct. 26, 1692, sell to Wm. Fitzhugh, the father of the lessor of the plaintiff, and he and his father have been in possession ever since, at least, above 20 years.

Page 181. Lutwidge vs French. Appeal from Stafford:

The respondent French sets forth that he by his marriage with the widow of one Triplett became possessed of the estate belonging to her children. In 1720 he bound out Francis Triplett to Lutwidge, master of a ship. Because of neglect said Francis left Lutwidge 5 or 6 months before his time was out, and was so ignorant in his business that he was forced to turn bricklayer to get a livelihood.

Page 188. Ivey ag't Fitzgerald. Appeal from Nansemond. April Court, 1736:

Morris Fitzgerald died intestate and without issue. Henry Fitzgerald, his brother of the half blood, entered upon his land and the premises descended to his daughter, the defendant. The lessor of the plaintiff is son and heir of Thomas Ivey, maternal uncle to Morris Fitzgerald.

Page 195. Burgess vs. Hack:

David Fox devises land to his son William and daughter Elizabeth. William died before 21, or the marriage of Elizabeth, and without issue. Elizabeth married Peter Hack and had issue an only child Nicholas, who is dead and without issue, and by his will devised the premises to the defendant. The lessor of the plaintiff is the testator's heir at law, the granddaughter of David, his eldest son. (This was Frances[4] Fox (*Samuel*[3], *David*[2], *David*[1]), wife of Charles Burgess. See Fox Family. QUARTERLY XVIII., p. 62.)

Page 207. Richardson agst Mountjoy. April Court 1739:

Joseph Bellfield and Mary, his wife, made a deed Oct. 16, 1715, to Thomas Mountjoy, eldest son and heir of Mary. Afterwards Mary Bellfield, who lived apart from her husband, and Thomas Mountjoy conveyed a part to William Woodbridge. Mary Bellfield died before Mountjoy, who is also decd without issue. The plaintiff (Alvin Mountjoy?) is heir at law to both. The defendant (Richardson) trespassed at the command of John Woodbridge, son of William Woodbridge. (Mary Lane, daughter of William

Lane, married (1) Alvin Mountjoy, who died in 1700; married (2) Elias Wilson; (3) Dr. Joseph Bellfield in 1707. She was his 2d wife, his first wife being Frances Wright, daughter of Mottrom Wright by whom he had Thomas Wright Bellfield.)

Page 213. Winston & uxor ag't Henry & uxor, adm'x of Syme. In Chancery:

John Geddes, having a wife and one daughter married to Bobby, by whom she had two daus., the plaintiff Rebecca, her eldest, and Eliza, and was enseint of a son, by his will May 18, 1719, devised to his wife certain slaves, and during her life a plantation called Totero Fort and the use of all household stuffs at both that plantation and at Sandy Point, and declared that after his wife's death he gave all to her daughter & dau's daughters to be equally divided between them, and to his dau's. eldest son if any there should be, & appointed his wife guardian of the plaintiff Rebecca. The wife proved the will, and possessed herself of all the estate both in Virginia and England, and soon after testator's death married one Syme. The testator's daughter soon after his death was delivered of a son, who died at 7 years before the testator's wife. Syme possessed himself of all the testator's property, and, as guardian to the plaintiff, got all the estate so aforesaid devised to her into possession, and also what she got from her father (Bobby), who died in 1725. Testator's wife died in 1728. Syme married the defendant Sarah and died intestate, and his widow married the defendant John Henry. This bill is brought to have the plate and stock at Sandy Point delivered and costs recovered by Syme and his wife of the exors of one Dansie, she and her sister being next of kin, and to have an account of the pltf Rebecca's estate and of the profits which Syme was guardian. October Court, 1736. Decree.

(This case seems to show that John Geddes, a rich merchant, died about 1719, and his widow married John Syme, and died in 1728, when Syme married Sarah (Winston, daughter of Isaac Winston). After Syme's death (in 1731) his widow Sarah married Col. John Henry, and was mother of Patrick Henry. Rebecca Winston (wife of William Winston), the plaintiff in the suit, was

a daughter of Thomas Bobby and Mary, daughter of John Geddes. (See Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry, WILLIAM AND MARY QUARTERLY, XI., 77-78; XXI., 48.)

Page 223. Robinson agt. Armistead et al. In Chancery. April Court, 1737:

John Armistead and Robert Beverley jointly purchased 100 acres in Gloucester conveyed to them June 17, 1680 for 50 £. Beverley by his will Aug. 20, 1686, devised his half part to his dau. Catherine in tail & soon after died, after which Armistead became sole possessor of the premises & died possessed.

And after his death John Armistead (William?), his eldest son & heir entered and died possessed, after whose death his son & heir John Armistead entered & died possessed leaving the defend't John Armistead his son and heir an infant. That the said Catherine, at the death of Beverley, was an infant & before 21 married John Robinson, Esq., the pltf's father now living, and died in 1726, leaving the pltf her eldest son and heir, then an infant. And since the death of Armistead the grandson, the defendants Burwell, Armistead & Dudley, in right of the defendant Armistead, an infant, have entered claiming the whole by survivorship, refusing to make partition. The pltf. requests relief.

(See Armistead Family in WILLIAM AND MARY QUARTERLY, VI., p. 99, where the eldest son of Col. John Armistead is shown to be William Armistead of Easmost River, Gloucester Co., who died in 1711.)

Page 232. Spicer Adm'x &c of Stone vs Pope et al:

John Stone by his will April 27, 1695, devised his plantation, slaves and personal estate, to his wife and his son Richard Metcalf and daughter Ann and their daughters Mary and Elizabeth and son John, and children that shall hereafter be born. His wife died before him, and he died in 1699. Ann Metcalf married subsequently Barrow, survived him and died in 1728. She had four children by Metcalf, Mary, Elizabeth, John aforesaid, and Sarah, born after the will made, to whom after their mother's death Stone's estate belonged by his will. The plaintiff, one of these

children, has never received any part except the slave devised to her. The defendant set up several titles, some of them under the other children of said Richard and Anne Metcalf, and others under the children of Anne by her 2d husband Barrow, and the defendant Rust has some plate and other things of Stone's estate. Judgment, October, 1736. (See QUARTERLY, V., 12-13.)

Page 243. Hawkins vs Hawkins. Ejectment.

Thomas Hawkins made his will Feb. 8, 1671, and names two sons Thomas and John. The first died under age and without issue. John sold the lands devised by his father to the defendant. The lessor of the plaintiffs is heir of the body of John. Judgment April, 1737.

Page 251. Slaughter agst Whitlock:

Martin Slaughter by his will April 23, 1732, names son George (the pltf) and daughter Judith, who married the defendant and died without issue. Judgment April, 1737.

Page 256. Brooking vs Dudley. Divon vs Brooking, & Collier vs Brooking:

Upon a special verdict the case is: Judith Whale, being possessed of several slaves, married Ralph Emery & died in 1724. The plaintiff Brooking, her heir at law, after her death brought suit against Emery for the slaves. Being an infant William Brooking acted as his next friend. Plaintiff had judgment in April, 1727. He was then about 12 years old and had no guardian till after he was 14 when he chose Wm. Lawson.

Page 272. Legan, lessee of Richard Bernard plt. vs Washington Parish, Dishman, Weeden, John and Wm. Brown defts. In Ejectment:

The jury has given a special verdict, upon which the case is: A patent was granted to Ann Bernard, in 1657, for 1000 acres, and in 1654 for 1500 acres, including the 1000 acres, under which the pltf claims. Anna Bernard died seized & the premises descended to her son Rich'd Bernard, who died in 1691, having de-

vised the same by his will to his sons Philip and John. John had the whole by survivorship, and died in 1709, having by his will devised to his son, the lessor of the plaintiff, who is also his heir and was 25 years when this suit was brought. Judgment given to the pltf, April 1738.

Page 289. Palmer vs Word: Oct. Court, 1738.

In detinue for slaves upon a special verdict. The pltf's mother, when she married his father Martin Palmer decd, was possessed of Bridget and several other slaves &c. Palmer died before his wife in 1717 & by his will devised Bridget &c to his other children. The wife afterwards married the defendant, and in 1721 an action of detinue was brought in King and Queen Ct. in the name of the plt., his brothers and sisters, by their next friends Martin and Roger Palmer agts the defendant and his then wife as one of the extors of said testator, for Bridget and the other slaves devised to them. Verdict for defendant. Judgment in General Court for the defendant. (In the York Co. Records there is this entry: "December 10, 1676. It is the opinion of the Court about the estate of Benjamin Croshaw decd, sonne of Capt. Richard Croshaw dec'd, that Capt Martin Palmer as intermarrying with the relict of the said Capt. Croshaw decd to have administration in right of Rachel youngest daughter, & Mr. Rice Jones, in right of his wife, on the said Benjamin his estate." On January 14, 1677 (78) a commission of administration was granted to Capt. Martin Palmer "as intermarrying with the relict of Capt. Wm. Corker decd.")

Page 294. Scarburg & Anna Maria, his wife pltfs vs Barber, extor of Barber:

Bill sets forth that pltf Anna, before her marriage with testator (Barber) lent him divers sums of money &c., that upon a treaty of marriage Testator agreed she should enjoy all her separate estate & gave bond for what he owed her. Nevertheless, in his will, Testator did not provide for the bond. But the defendant set up in behalf of his testator (Major William Barber) counter claims, such as 50 £ paid to her son John Timson, her dower rights &c., and the court dismissed the bill. The courtship lasted

4 years & among the papers exhibited was a love letter dated 1722. (Anna Maria Jones, daughter of Rev. Rowland Jones, married 1st Capt. William Timson, 2d Major William Barber, 3rd, Edmund Scarburgh, 4th John Thornton, and died aged 76 in 1760. (See QUARTERLY, V., p. 4.)

Page 304. Banks against Banks & others. In Chancery:

William Banks made his will, naming an eldest son, and a son Ralph Banks. Bill dismissed, April, 1739.

Page 343. Dudley vs Perrin & al. April Court, 1741. In Ejectment:

The case was: Elizabeth Ransone, seized in fee tail of the premises in question, married Robert Dudley. They had issue the lessor, their son and heir born in 1692. Dudley died in October, 1701. In Sept. 1710, Elizabeth married one Elliot who died in November, 1716. She died in Dec. 1718. In October, 1726, the lessor brought an Ejectment in which said judgment was given against him in October, 1729.

This suit was brought in April, 1739. Dudley & his wife made deed Oct. 16, 1694, to James Ransone, & Ransone by his will devised to his sons George, Robert and Peter, & they for a valuable consideration sell and convey to Thomas Booth, who by his will devises the land to his ex'tors to be sold. The defts and those they claim under have been in quiet possession since 1694. Judgment for the plaintifs April, 1741.

Page 359. Edmondson vs Tabb. In Council:

Thomas Allaman, seized in fee of 700 acres, died intestate, leaving issue Judith by his first wife, and by his second wife 3 sons John and Thomas, both of whom died under age, and William. William entered and died seized in 1732, leaving a wife, Thomas a son and Sarah, a daughter. After his death his widow cont'd in possession and married John Tabb, by whom she had Humphrey Toy Tabb. Thomas, son of William, died soon after his father, under age and without issue; Sarah died in 1741 under age & without issue. Tabb and his wife, being in possession, sued

out an escheat warrant in order to obtain a part of the land either to the wife as being in possession or to their son H. T. Tabb, brother of the half blood to Sarah. Judith, daughter of Thomas Allaman and aunt of the half blood on the father's side to Sara, enters a caveat, & the question is to whom the court will decree an inquisition of the land—to the son of John Tabb and his wife, now both dead, or to the aunt of the half blood. (See Tabb Family, WILLIAM AND MARY QUARTERLY, XIII., 276.)

Page 363. The case of Mrs. Mary Whaley, of the Parish of Bruton near Williamsburg in the Colony of Virginia, but at the time of her death of the Parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster, in the Co. of Middlesex, widow. Queries made in regard to her will made Feb. 16, 1741, and answers by Sir Dudley Ryder, 9 March, 1743.

Page 367. Robert Jones, Junior, and Sarah his wife, and Dudley Richardson and Martha, his wife, Appellants, vs James Sheilds:

William Pinketham, of York Co., in the Colony of Virginia, made his will Dec. 1, 1712, by which he gave certain negroes to his dau. Rebecca, his only child and heir at law. She married Robert Cobbs, and died in 1715, in the lifetime of her husband, leaving issue one dau. Elizabeth aged 11 years. The said Robert afterwards married with Elizabeth (daughter of Daniel Allen) by whom he had two children, the appellants Sarah and Martha. Robert Cobbs made his will 10 Dec., 1725, which was proved February 21, 1725-'26, making his wife Elizabeth and Daniel Allen exors.

After the death of Robert Cobbs, his widow, Elizabeth married Samuel Weldon and died August 1, 1747; and the said Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Cobbs by his first wife, married James Sheilds in the life time of said Elizabeth Weldon. This case was long drawn out and taken on appeal to the Privy Council in England where it was pending in 1753.

(See QUARTERLY, VI., 121.)

SOME DESCENDANTS OF RICHARD WRIGHT, GENTLEMAN, OF LONDON, ENGLAND, AND NORTHUMBERLAND, VIRGINIA, 1655.

By CHARLES ARTHUR HOPPIN, of Worcester, Massachusetts, and Connaught Club, London, W., England.

This concise and precise outline of persons and their relationships, and technical citation of a portion of the evidence in hand establishing their identities, is a fragment of the results of a personal investigation, persisted in to the point of exhaustion, through several consecutive months of time, of all accessible records bearing upon the surname of Wright now preserved in the counties of Northumberland, Westmoreland, Richmond, King George, Stafford, Prince William, Fauquier and Fairfax, together with partial searches (sufficient to the family chiefly concerned) in the counties of Lancaster, Essex, Caroline, Spotsylvania and Culpeper in Virginia, and in St. Mary's, Charles, Calvert, Anne Arundel, Prince George and Montgomery counties in Maryland.

"M[r] RICHARD WRIGHT," "Gent.," "Captain," "Justice," "Merchant," of Northumberland county, Virginia, first appears of record in America on August 20, 1655, in a deposition made on that day by him in which he gave his age as "22 yeares or thereabouts." [Northumberland court record book 1652-1658, page 52.] It is quite certain that he had no Wright relatives in America when he emigrated from England. On May 29, 1656, he described himself in an agreement with "M[r] Hugh Lee of Virginia" as "Richard Wright of London, merch[t] being homeward bound." [Northumberland county court record book 1652-1658, page 145.] Before returning to England in May, 1657, he married, shortly prior to March, 1656-7, "Mistress Ann Mottrom," born in England 1639, daughter of Col. John Mottrom of Chicacoan, Northumberland, Virginia, and upon arriving again in Virginia, late in the year 1657, became administrator of the latter's estate. [Northumberland county court order book 1652-1665, pages 48 dorso, 74, 84 dorso, 86 and 88,—and court record books 1652-1658, page

132,—and 1658-1666, page 9 dorso.] Col. John Mottrom was a prime mover for the formation of the county of Northumberland and its first representative in the House of Burgesses of Virginia. [Hening's "Statutes of Virginia," volume 1, page 299.] The numerous references to Richard Wright, Gent., in the Northumberland and Westmoreland records prove that he was a young man of very marked executive ability. He became involved in over thirty law suits within a short time, and in no case failed to win the judgment he sought. In 1661, with his brother-in-law, Col. Nicholas Spencer, he obtained a patent to eleven hundred acres of land at Pascattaway, on the Potomac, a part of which later was acquired by the Washingtons, embracing the site of the present famous Mt. Vernon. [Westmoreland county "Deeds & Wills No. 1," page 265.]

In 1658 he secured a patent to twenty-two hundred acres upon the Potomac, between Lower Machodoc river and Nomini bay, upon which his son Francis[2] Wright settled. [Land Office, Richmond, Virginia, Patents 1655-1664, old volume 5, page 210.] Richard Wright, Gent., died at Coan, between August 16 and December 10, 1663, aged thirty years. His will, thus dated and proved, names his wife Anne, his sons Mottrom, Francis, daughter Ann, and "Cozen Mathew Merriton of London, Merch[t]." [Northumberland court record book 1658-1666, page 114.]

The widow of Richard[1] Wright, Ann (Mottrom) Wright, married (secondly) David Fox who died in 1669, by whom she had two children, William and Elizabeth. [See Lancaster county court records in William and Mary Magazine, volume 20, page 134, and volume 17, pages 59-60.] She married (thirdly), in 1670, Col. St. Leger Codd (elected a burgess of Virginia for Lancaster county), who was buried 9 February, 1707, in St. Paul's churchyard, Kent county, Maryland. [St. Paul's register, page 252, at Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore.] His will was proved April 8, 1708, at Lancaster, Virginia.

Mottrom[2] Wright (Richard 1) died in the parish of St. Dunstan's-in-the-East, Middlesex county (now county of London), England, and in his will, proved 10 October, 1700 [Noel 189, Prerogative Court of Canterbury, London], names (1) his daugh-

ter Frances (born January 7, 1685, who married Dr. Joseph Belfield and left issue in Richmond county, Virginia), (2) Mottrom Wright, Jr. (born 20 January, 1689-90, died without issue), (3) John Wright, son of the testator's brother Francis [2] Wright, and some unnamed children by his (the testator's) wife, Ruth Griggs (daughter of Robert Griggs), who had, doubtless with his consent, deserted him in Virginia, and whom she had taken away with her. [Lancaster county, Virginia, court record book 1694,—a bond dated 12 October, 1694.]

Ann[2] Wright (Richard 1) married George Nicholas Hacke, born in, and "a leading citizen" of, Accomac county, Virginia, son of Dr. George Hacke, born at Cologne, Germany, 1623, and his wife Anna, daughter of the noted Augustine Herman, founder and lord of the great manor of Bohemia, extending from Chesapeake bay (in Cecil county, Maryland) across Delaware to the Delaware river. [Accomac county court order book 1682-97, page 172; Institutional History of Virginia (Bruce), volume I, pages 270, 432; Virginia Historical Magazine, volume 5, page 256.]

"M[r] FRANCIS[2] WRIGHT" (Richard 1), "Gentleman," "Major," "Sheriff" and "Justice" of Westmoreland county, Virginia, the third-named child in his father's will, could not have been born, if he was the youngest of the three children, before 1660; hence he was but two, if not three, years of age when his father's will was made in 1663. Although he may have lived with his mother and stepfather, David Fox, at the latter's home in Lancaster county and also there in the home of his mother's third husband, Col. St. Leger Codd, from 1670 until he was old enough to go to the estate at Lower Machodoc on the Potomac in Westmoreland county, bequeathed to him by his father, he was, by the terms of the will, placed under the direction of two overseers, and his subsequent career proves that they caused him to receive an excellent education. This training was either by a private tutor in Virginia or in England with money there on deposit which the will directed be used to pay for the education of the three children. That the son Francis[2] Wright was educated in the law can scarcely be doubted in the face of the fact that he was commissioned by Gov. Bixby as a justice of Westmoreland county in 1682, when he could

not possibly have been aged above twenty-four, and more likely was under that. [Westmoreland county court "Order Book 1675-6 to 1688-9," page 267.] A youth became legally recognized in Virginia as a taxable inhabitant when aged sixteen. As the possessor of the large landed estate at Lower Machodoc upon the Potomac, Francis[2] Wright, Gent., appears to have taken possession of it before he was aged twenty-one, and to have married there, when in not more than his twenty-second year, Anne Washington. Anne Washington was named as unmarried in the will of her father, Col. John Washington, dated 21 September, 1675, and he died in 1677; her mother, Ann (Pope) (Brodhurst) Washington, daughter of Lt. Col. Nathaniel Pope, died previously, as the well-known fact of the second and third American marriages of her (Anne Washington's) father proves; and upon her father's death Anne Washington speedily married Francis[2] Wright, Gent., though she could not have been over twenty-two at the time, as her father Col. John Washington's letter to the governor of Maryland, Josias Fendall, dated 30 September, 1659, shows that his first child in America was born not many weeks before 30 September, 1659. [Records of the "Provinciall Court For this Province of Mariland Beginning the five & Twentieth of March Ano Dmi 1658," No. 1, liber S, page 297.]

A fac-simile of the one and only genuine original will of Col. John Washington, entirely in his own handwriting (preserved by Gen. George Washigton, who bequeathed the original to his heirs), is in the possession of the writer. A comparison of it with the recorded copy at Montross, Westmoreland county, by the writer, shows serious errors and omissions in the recorded copy * in "Deeds,

* Although the original recording of this will is upon the back page of the old record book in the office at Montross of the clerk of the court of the county of Westmoreland, Virginia, entitled "Deeds, Patents, Accounts, Depositions from 1668 to 1677," the indexes, both old and new, in that office, to wills and deeds contain no reference to this important document, as also to other important documents; hence it was believed, until a comparatively recent date, that the original official recorded copy of this will was not extant. Various investigators searched for it in vain; yet it was there all the time.

Patents, Accounts, Depositions from 1668 to 1677," at the end of the book. The will names "my father Pope." The will of Lt. Col. Nathaniel Pope [Westmoreland "Deeds, Wills, &c., from 1661 to 1662," folio 4], dated 16 May, 1659, names "my son-in-law, John Washington." Lt. Col. Nathaniel Pope's conveyance, dated 11 May, 1659, "for my natural affection to my Daughter Ann Pope alias Washington" ..... thus and again names "my aforesaid Daughter Ann Washington." [Westmoreland "Deeds, Wills, Patents, &c., 1653-1659," page 127.] Before she married John Washington, early in the winter of 1658, Ann Pope had married and become the widow of Walter Brodhurst, Sr., who died after the month of May, 1658, leaving sons Walter, Jr., and Gerrard. [See THE NATION, page 332, No. 1766, volume 68.] Ann (Pope) Washington was living 26 August, 1669, when Clement Spilman apologized to her in court. [Westmoreland "Deeds, Patents, Accounts, Depositions from 1665 to 1677," page 45 dorso.]

Several deeds prove the marriage of the said Francis[2] Wright, Gent., to Anne, the daughter of Col. John and Ann (Pope) Washington, notably one in the Richmond county court, Virginia, "Or-

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Owing to having been recorded upon the last two sheets in the back of the book, the paper has been sadly worn away, and the ink has faded seriously. This record is worthy of being saved, as also scores of other records in the same office, and at Heathville and King George, of almost equal historic value, bearing upon several families of national fame. The only questions therefor seem to be: (1) Who has the authority to order the restoration? (2) Who will pay the cost? (3) Who has the good will to see that the most urgent need is met? It is as sad as it is true, that such nationally valuable records cannot be left as and where they now are, if they are to be saved for the future. This fact applies to scores of counties in the states of the thirteen colonies. Congress having failed to create a national manuscripts commission with authority to collect, restore and preserve, or to order to be scientifically restored, such ancient records as many Virginian county courthouses are surpassingly rich in having (though usually in a condition of neglect and decay), all praise and co-operation is due to Lawrence Washington, Esq., of the Library of Congress, for his recent effort to have now restored, by the library's matchless process, some of the most fragile and damaged records of Westmoreland county.

der Book No. 4 1692 to 1709," at Warsaw, entry for the session of February 4, 1707, to-wit: "The jury finds that Col. John Washington being seized of 1400 acres of land in Rappahannock county by his last will gave the same to Anne, his daughter, who married Francis Wright, gent., by whom he had a son John," etc.

Scores of records and documents revealing the intellectual activities of Francis[2] Wright, Gent., have been transcribed from the records, all of which indicate the excellence of his social position and of his material independence. He was almost constantly upon the bench of the county court over a period of thirty years, during a part of which he was the president of the court. He is referred to in the appointments of field officers in Virginia, "3 June 1699, Westmoreland ..... Francis Wright, Major." [Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies, 1699, page 267.] He was commissioned in 1690 by the governor and council of Virginia, high sheriff of Westmoreland. [Westmoreland court "Order Book from 1690 to 1698," page 6.] He was sheriff several times, lastly in 1712. His wife Anne (Washington) Wright died before 11 March, 1697-8, as her brother, Lawrence Washington, in his will dated 11 March, 1697-8 [Westmoreland "Deeds & Wills No. 1," page 133], bequeaths to all of his living relatives, omitting his sister, Anne (Washington) Wright, because, as the will shows, she was dead; for the testator orders "my body to be buried ..... by the side of my Father and Mother & near my Brother and Sister"*; but the will does name "my Brother Francis Wright"; and it bequeaths to "my Sister Anne Writt's children." The early death of Anne (Washington) Wright is further independently established by a deed executed by her only son and heir, John[3] Wright, Gent., soon after he became of legal age, and which he could not personally execute until he did become of age, to-wit:

[Westmoreland "Deeds & Wills No. 4," page 175]—

"Indenture 22 Feb. 1708 between Francis Wright and John Wright of Cople parish in the County of Westmorld, Gentl. ..... and Thomas Robins

* This means in the family burying ground on the original Washington homestead estate near Pope's creek in Washington parish, Westmoreland county, and at the spot where now stands the tall granite shaft erected by Act of Congress.

Witnesseth,—all that two hundred acres of land situate in Washington parish in the County aforesaid which the said Francis Wright and Ann his wife then sole owners of the said land sold to William Booth, dec'd, and received a consideration for the same but the said Ann dying before the same was legally conveyed the said William Booth had not any right to the same and now is the proper Estate of the said John Wright son and heir to the said Ann."

Francis[2] Wright, Gent., died between May 28 and June 23, 1713. He had married a second wife, Martha, between the date of the death of his first wife, Anne (Washington) Wright, and 1713. In Westmoreland court book, "Orders &c. 1705-1721," page 216, occurs the entry, for the session of June 24, 1713, to-wit:

"Majr Wright's Admcon grtd. Mrs. Martha Wright, Relict of ffrancis Wright, gentl. dec'd, came into Court & made oath that the said ffrancis departed this Life without making any Will ..... And on her Mocon Certifycate is granted her for obtaining Letters of admicon on the said Dec'd's Estate ..... And She ordered to return an Inventory ....."

She was thus granted the administration of the estate because, as further records reveal, she then had a young son, Richard[3] Wright, by the deceased Francis[2], and the full legal rights and inheritances of her late husband's son and heir, John[3], son of Anne (Washington) Wright, were already secured to him by the right of primogeniture and by settlements previously made, in 1707 and 1708, doubtless just before his father married, secondly, to the said Martha. The situation was one liable to develop a social rift in the family and also legal contention. It becomes clear from a study of the court records in years later that John Wright[3], Gent., the eldest son, did not consult the pleasure of his step-mother, that she did not relish his independence and actions, and, though he gave some land to her son, his half-brother Richard[3], as a free gift, he separated himself and his immediate family (consisting of his wife Dorothy and sons, Francis[4] and John[4]) from his step-mother and her family, and, later removing from Westmoreland

into that part of Stafford county later formed into Prince William county, all communication between his family and that of his step-mother ceased. Besides, there was another reason for the rift. She married again, within about a year of the death of Francis[2] Wright, Gent., to the latter's employee, John Howell, who with his wife Martha became involved, as co-defendants, in lawsuits arising out of their administration of such part of the estate, probably a third, as the widow may have been entitled to by law.

From these troubles John[3] Wright, Gent., seems to have kept aloof, and his father's only other child by Anne (Washington) Wright, the daughter Ann[3], also was clear of them, having married Gerrard Davis, as is proven by the 1740 will of her half-brother, Richard[3] Wright, son of Major Francis[2] Wright by his second wife Martha, [Westmoreland "Deeds & Wills No. 10," 27 October, 1781], and by the deposition of John Kennedy, 9th of August, 1744, at page 151 of the said volume. The proofs of these several facts are fully set forth in legal terms. After the death of the half-brother, Richard[3] Wright, his minor son, Francis[4], was under the guardianship of John Bushrod who discovered what he believed had been an encroachment by Henry Lee upon the land which the said deceased Richard[3] had received in 1714, when a child, as a free gift from his then mature and married half-brother, John[3] Wright, Gent., and the guardian brought suit against Ferdinando Drednought, the surveyor for Lee. [Westmoreland "Deeds and Wills No. 10," page 151.] The documents of this suit reveal, among other things, the following:

(1) the death of Major Francis[2] Wright, in 1713.
(2) his second marriage to Martha, after 1707,
(3) the birth by her of his son Richard[3], about 1710-12,
(4) the gift of about three hundred acres of land to this Richard in 1714, by his half-brother John[3] Wright, Gent.,
(5) the second marriage of the said Martha to John Howell, in 1714,
(6) the death of Martha before 1738,

(7) the next marriage of the said John Howell to Winnifred, and his death in 1738, leaving a will [Westmoreland "Deeds and Wills No. 8-2," page 589] (his widow, Winnifred, being successfully sued for trespass August 1, 1739, by Richard Wright [Westmoreland "Order Book 1739 to 1743," page 9 dorso]),

(8) the marriage of Martha's step-daughter, Ann[3] Wright, to Gerrard Davis (who had a son William Davis),

(9) that "Major Wright on his death Bed desired his son John Wright to give Hazelrigg's Plantation to his brother Richard, and farther told this deponent that she believed the said John would not have done it had not she the said Mrs. Howell tuzed for the end, and that she believed the said John Wright would never have done it had it not been on account of her relinquishing to him the great house," etc. [Westmoreland "Deeds and Wills No. 10," page 151, etc. Deposition of Thomas Reddall (Riddle) August 9, 1744.]

Lee and Drednought won the suit; thus Francis[4] Wright (Richard[3], Major Francis[2], Richard[1]) found his inheritance in land to be about one hundred acres instead of three hundred. His father, Richard[3], is said to have built Locust Hall. This Richard[3] Wright (Francis[2], Richard[1]) married about 1730 Elizabeth, daughter of William and Frances (Johnson) Wigginton. [Proven by the will of William Wigginton, proved in March, 1721, in book 7, Westmoreland Wills, and by his widow Frances' will, proved 27 March, 1733, recorded in Westmoreland will book No. 8.] Elizabeth (Wigginton) Wright, widow of Richard[3] Wright, married, secondly, Dr. Thomas McFarlane, whose will, proved 25 November, 1755 [Westmoreland will book No. 12], was executed by her son, Francis[4] Wright. Richard[3] Wright bequeathed to his daughter Elizabeth, who later married Fleet Cox, as mentioned in the will of Dr. Thomas McFarlane; Richard[3] Wright also bequeathed to his son, Francis[4] Wright ,who married Mary Fleet Cox, daughter of Presley Cox, and became the father of Richard[5] Wright, Presley[5] Wright and Nancy[5] Wright, all named as grandchildren in the

will of Presley Cox, proved 30 September, 1766, by the said Francis[4] Wright, their father. [Westmoreland will book No. 13.]

JOHN[3] WRIGHT (Francis[2], Richard[1]), "Gent," "Surveyor," "Deputy," "Attorney" and "Justice" of Westmoreland county, son and heir of Anne (Washington) Wright, was born shortly prior to 25 February, 1685-6, on which day his father gave to Michael Halbert a bond to guarantee a deed of feofment to land which the said Francis held "in right of Ann his wife"; the fact of the bond supplementing the deed indicates that the grantor then had a son who, twenty years later (26 March, 1707), after he became of age, his mother being dead, then signed the deed and bond as waiving any right he may then have had as her son and heir; and then the deed and bond were recorded. [Westmoreland "Deeds and Wills No. 4," pages 1 and 2.] This with one exception is the first official recorded appearance of John[3] Wright, Gent.; and on page 45 of the court book in the record of the proving of this transaction his name is entered as "John Wright Gentl."

Extraordinary care and perspicacity are advisable in studying the records of this John[3] Wright, Gentl., during his life in Westmoreland, because there were three other John Wrights living in the same county, at the same time, and two of them in the same parish of Cople, albeit three of them were his elders, i. e., John Wright the blacksmith, John Wright the overseer, and John Wright the planter. Each of these three men will be identified and disposed of hereinafter by official records proving their separate identities so unmistakably that no doubt should remain as to which man each such record refers to. Moreover, this matter is of special importance because Col. John[1] Washington and Lt. Col. Nathaniel[1] Pope are qualifying ancestors for membership in several American societies of patriotic eminence, and only one of these four contemporary John Wrights of Westmoreland was the son of Anne[2] (Washington) Wright, the other three John Wrights not being descendants of, or in any way related to, the families of Washington and Pope. The need of a perfect illumination, by official record-proof, of this subject has been of long standing. In addition to the evidence above quoted establishing incontestably the fact

that the only son of Anne Washington, daughter of Col. John Washington, was the son, by her only husband Major Francis[2] Wright, i. e., "John Wright, Gent.," there are several other documents any one of which proves the parentage of this John[3] Wright, Gent., and separates him from the three other John Wrights so absolutely that a universal unanimity of judgment thereon should be now as instantaneous as it is unavoidable:—[Westmoreland "Deeds and Wills No. 3," page 4, Wright to Goff; also, "Deeds & Wills No. 4," page 175, Wright to Robins, and page 26 of same book, Wright to Marshall, and page 3 of same book, Wright to Franck.] Furthermore, that it was this same John[3] Wright, Gent., son of Major Francis[2] and Anne (Washington) Wright, who in 1723 sold all of his "manour plantation" in Westmoreland, and removed with his wife Dorothy and their two young boys, Francis[4] and John[4], Jr., to the thousand-acre plantation (since known as "Leesylvania") near Powell's Run in Prince William county, Virginia, which he then purchased of Henry Lee, Gent., is proved by his deed to and from the said Lee [Westmoreland "Deeds and Wills No. 7," page 292, etc.], and by the later deeds of his eldest son Francis[4] Wright. [Prince William county, Virginia, deed book E, page 339.] Were further proofs needed one has only to take note of the evidence, submitted hereinafter, of the earthly end in Westmoreland county of each of the three other John Wrights.

John[3] Wright, Gent., is of record in Westmoreland in several capacities—as surveyor of highways, sheriff's deputy, attorney and justice. [Westmoreland "Orders &c. 1705 to 1721," pages 88, 109, 125 dorso, 259 dorso, 399.] Augustine Washington, father of George Washington, was on the bench as a justice of Westmoreland county on 22 February, 1720, when his first cousin, John[3] Wright, Gent., was formally inducted to the bench as a new justice of the county court of Westmoreland, the oath of office being administered, to-wit:

> "And the said Aug[t] Washington & George Turbervile Administered all the above oaths to the said Henry Ashton & Thomas Lee, as also: to John Wright .....

And each & Every of the above named Justices Subscribed the Test."

And in the court record of the session held on the following day the name of John Wright appears as one of the "Gentl: Justices" present on the bench. [Westmoreland "Orders &c. 1705 to 1721," page 399.] John[3] Wright, Gent., continued to serve at nearly every session of the court until the session of May 3, 1723, Augustine Washington's name also appearing as present on the bench in a like capacity during the same period of time and thereafter. The name of John[3] Wright, Gent., is not of record in the county of Westmoreland after May 31, 1723, save for a brief mention in his half-brother Richard's will, and his final appearance in court three months later when, after resigning his justiceship, he testified to this sale of his real estate and his purchase of the thousand-acre plantation between Powell's Run and Neapsco creek (fifty-five miles up the Potomac from Lower Machodoc), in what became Prince William county, to-wit:

"John Wright gentl: personally acknowledged a Deed of Sale of Land by him passed to Henry Lee gentl: together with Livery of Seizen & receipt thereon endorsed to be his proper act & Deed. And Thomas Sorrell, by Vertue of a power of Att[r]y from Dorothy, wife of the sd. John being proved by the Witnesses Relinquished the sd. Dorothy's right of Dower and thirds in & to the Lands & p[r]mises Conveyed by the said Wright." [Westmoreland court order book 1721, 1723, etc., page 45.]

No clue to the maiden name of the said Dorothy has been found in Westmoreland; she died in Prince William county before May 28, 1739. She signed her name to the said power of attorney to Sorrell on 27 August, 1723, as "Dorothy Wright wife of John Wright of Cople parish in Westmoreland County Gentleman." [Westmoreland "Deeds and Wills No. 7," page 293.] On page 292 of that book of records is recorded in full the deed of sale and exchange between her husband, John[3] Wright, Gent., and Henry Lee, Gent., whereby the former conveys for "two hundred pounds sterling money of Great Britain, ten thousand pounds of Tobacco, and five negro or mulatto slaves" and "one thousand acres of land

in Stafford County situate lying and being on Powell's run, whereon the said Henry Lee hath now a plantation ..... unto the said Henry Lee one ..... tract of land ..... in Cople parish in the aforesaid county of Westmoreland and on the mouth of Lower Machodoc river ..... eight hundred acres ..... part of a pattent of land formerly granted to Mr. John Mottrom by patent bearing date the thirteenth day of August in the Year of our Lord sixteen hundred and fifty, and since, by several mean conveyances or "decents," the proper right and inheritance of the said John Wright, and is the plantacon and tract of land whereon he now lives, excepting one-half acre of the said land being the grave yard on the manour plantacon where Majr Francis Wright, father of the said John, is buryed, as also One other part of the said dividend of land known by the name of time neck which the said John Wright hath already given to his brother Richard Wright by deeds bearing date, the twenty-second day of September in the year of our Lord seventeen hundred and fourteen, which deeds are recorded in the County Court record of Westmoreland." Thus, thereupon John[3] Wright, Gent., removed to that northern part of the then county of Stafford which he later helped to erect into the county of Prince William; and upon that thousand-acre plantation in Hamilton parish he died intestate prior to May 28, 1739 [Prince William county deed book E, page 339], leaving, as aforesaid, sons Francis[4] and John[4], Jr., both of official record thereabouts for the balance of their lives in more than fifty separate documents and items of record.

The probate record book of Prince William county for the period in which occurred the death of John[3] Wright, Gent., having been missing since the battle of Manassas in the Civil War, at which time the county courthouse was raided by the Federals, the exact date of his death and the records of the inventory and appraisal of his estate are unavailable. Herein, again, the law of primo-geniture intervened to prevent a just distribution of the estate, and to cause another, at least temporary, rift in the family. As has been noted, John[3] Wright, Gent., in 1713, both his mother and father dying intestate, became the sole heir to their real estate,

as being his father's eldest son. Approximately twenty years later that eldest son, John[3], also died intestate and the thousand-acre plantation between Powell's Run and Neapsco creek, close to the Potomac river and three miles north of the then Prince William countyseat of Dumfries, fell to his eldest son Francis[4], (the mother Dorothy being dead), the younger brother John[4] receiving nothing but the personal estate, the value of which must have been important, as the records show that this son John[4] was in a prosperous and substantial position soon after his father's death, and soon surpassed in personal eminence his father's career as a public man. The recorded evidences of the situation upon and after the death of John[3] Wright, Gent., are clear. Francis[4] Wright, failed to act towards his brother as their father had done for his brother Richard[3] in 1714, in giving a portion of the land; instead, Francis[4] proceeded, as soon as possible after his father's death, to turn the thousand-acre estate into cash and to remove northward to an inferior property "upon a branch of the North fork of Bull run" [Prince William deed book D, pages 132, 133], near to the boundary of Fairfax county. He sold one-third of the inherited estate on May 28, 1739, to Benjamin Grayson, Gent., the deed of which recites "formerly sold by Henry Lee unto John Wright, deced, father to the aforesaid Francis Wright." [Prince William county deed book D, page 127, etc.] The remaining two-thirds, he sold to the same Henry Lee, Gent., of whom his father originally had purchased the estate. The deed of this sale, dated 27 July, 1741, recites, among other facts, "ffrancis Wright of Hamilton parish in Prince William County planter of the one part & Henry Lee of Cople parish in Westmoreland County Gent. of the other part ..... 667 acres being part of One Thousand acres of Land Conveyed by the abovesaid Henry Lee to John Wright (father of the aforesaid ffrancis) in fee simple as by deed dated the twelfth day of June 1725 ..... & the said John Wright, father of the said ffrancis Wright, dying intestate, the said ffrancis Wright as his eldest Son is heir at Law to the Said Land & all houses, edifices, buildings, plantations Lands, Gardens," etc. ..... "Advantages, Emoluments and Hereditaments, whatsoever to the

said Messuage ..... belonging & also the reversion and remainder rents & Services of all and Singular the said Premises ..... & of every part & parcel thereof with the appurtenances & also all the Estate right titles, interest, Claims & demand whatsoever as well in Equity as in Law of him the said ffrancis Wright of in and to the said 667 acres."

(To be continued.)

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

ALLITERATIONS.—Gload Gallant was living at Elizabeth City in 1674. Garden Geggotts, Darby Donnill and Hipwell Holten were living there in 1694. Rondell Revell was living in Northampton County in 1646.

CATESBY.—Mark Catesby, the naturalist, was in the Colony in 1713, when he was witness to a deed in York County from E. Jennings, Esq., to Ralph Graves.

MILLS AND SHIPS.—Colonial Virginia was abundantly supplied with grist mills. In a radius of six miles there were often as many as half a dozen mills; nor was the Colony deficient in shipping. On the creeks and rivers in East Virginia were many shipyards, where sloops and schooners were built. The name "Shipyard" still attaches to certain places on the James, Chickahominy and York rivers. In the will of Gov. Benjamin Harrison, dated January 3, 1780, and offered for record in Charles City County Court June 16, 1791, he mentions his property in mills and ships, "one of which is on the stocks," has a ship carpenter, and mentions his share of the salt pans in Gloucester County, and the "great pot" owned by him for making salt.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.—This is one of the smallest counties in the State. It is a long narrow peninsula between the Pyanketank and Rappahannock rivers, ending in a point in Chesapeake Bay, known as String-ray Point, named after the fish, which in that vicinity in June, 1608, so near ended Captain Smith's life. It averages 39 miles in length and five in width and contains 175 square miles. During the 18th Century it was the seat of remarkable influence and culture. On the Pyanketank were the Berkeleys at "Barn Elms," the Churchills at "Windsor" and the Smiths at "Shooters Hill," and on the Rappahannock were the Corbins at "Corbin Hall," the Robinsons at "Hewick," the Wormeleys at "Rosegill" and the Grymeses at "Brandon."

These families were of the first weight in the Colony. They had either a seat in Council or held some other important public

position. They had each their coach and six horses, and abundance of silver plate. Their libraries were well furnished with books, their stables with fine horses, and they had a great number of negro slaves. Two governors in the 17th Century, Sir Henry Chicheley and Lord Howard of Effingham, had resided at "Rosegill" remote from Jamestown, where the General Assembly held its sessions. Christ Church, where they worshipped, is a fine memorial. Ralph Wormeley, who was Secretary of State and died in 1703, was characterized as the "greatest man in Virginia."

Rivalling the Wormeleys in power and influence were the Grymeses of "Brandon," descended from Rev. Charles Grymes, an early immigrant. In his will, which has a black seal attached bearing the coat of arms of the Grymes family, John Grymes, who died in 1747-48, desires the Right Honorable Horatio Walpole to accept a diamond ring, of 50 guineas value, as an acknowledgment of the obligation which he owed him "through a long continuance of his personal protection."

RANGER GENERAL.—George Brent, of Woodstock, Stafford County, commissioned Ranger General by Philip Ludwell 10 July, 1690.

BOTETOURT'S STATUE.—Governor Benjamin Harrison, in a letter to Jefferson, states that the statue of Lord Botetourt in Williamsburg cost £950 besides shipping and pay to the men who came to set it up. (Executive *Letter Book.*)

THE COLLEGE COMPANY.—The Council Journal for August 18, 1777, has "The Governor, with the advice of the Council, issued commissions appointing Rev. James Madison captain, Granville first lieutenant, William Nelson second lieutenant, and Daniel Fitzhugh ensign of a company of militia, formed out of the students of William and Mary College."

WASHINGTON'S SOUTHERN TOUR.—Anyone owning contemporary letters, documents, or other historical materials pertaining to George Washington's Southern tour in 1791 is requested to communicate with Archibald Henderson (Chapel Hill, N. C.), who is preparing a book on the subject.

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4. Parties and Patronage in the United States.

in G. P. Putnam's "Questions of the Day." Out of print.

5. Narratives of Early Virginia (1606-1625).

Charles Scribner's Sons, Publishers, New York.

6. The English in America.

(Volume IV in Hart's American Nation.) Harper & Brothers, Publishers, New York.

7. Men of Mark in Virginia.

In five volumes. Men of Mark Publishing Co., Washington, D. C.

8. Biographical Dictionary of Virginia.

In five volumes. Lewis Historical Publishing Co., New York. 1915.

9. William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine—1892-1919.

Lyon G. Tyler, Editor. All unsigned articles contributed by the Editor, Lyon G. Tyler. Discontinued with April number, 1919. Back numbers furnished at $1.00 per copy by addressing the Editor, Holdcroft P. O., Charles City County, Va.

Vol. I. No. 3. JANUARY, 1920

Tyler's Quarterly Historical

and

File No
Ans.

Genealogical Magazine

Editor: LYON G. TYLER, M. A., LL. D.

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Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine

Vol. 1. JANUARY, 1920. No. 3.

NOTICE.

On my retirement from the presidency of William and Mary College I deemed it proper to change the name of the William and Mary Quarterly Historical Magazine and begin a new series under the name of Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine. The new issue will have the same subjects, number of pages and price ($3.00 per year) as the old. The old magazine expired with the April number, 1919, and the new began with the July magazine, 1919. Unless notice is given to the contrary subscribers to the William and Mary Quarterly will be transferred to the new magazine.

An index to the last volume of the William and Mary Quarterly (twenty-seventh volume) is in course of preparation.

LYON G. TYLER, *Editor.*

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Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine
Address all communications to the Editor, Lyon G. Tyler, Holdcroft, Charles City County, Va.

Vol. 1. JANUARY, 1920. No. 3.

CORRESPONDENCE OF COL. WILLIAM AYLETT, COMMISSARY GENERAL OF VIRGINIA.

(Continued from page 87.)

Sir

I am Extreamly sorry to say that after all my truble I have bin at, in agreeing with the Sundry Tanners in the Country, they want to dissappoint me in the leather on Acct of the turn of all things Since the Committee is no more that have taken such Great ris, puts me to a stand how to acte, in it with them, tho am determined to sue them that I have greed with, how it may turn out Can not Say, but some leather Goes this week to the head of Elk for You, to be ready for the first oppty to Wmsburg the prices they aske now is att Foot, Shall try to Gitt to the amt of the £5000 at least for to Go to You, am very Sorry for the delays in it but while such Difference in the City and Country Goes on that there is no telling from one day to the next, what things is to bring, it Seems to me that there is no vertue honour or honesty left Among the people as no dependence on any agreement Can be put now So shall deal with them accordingly the Bearer just Gos off Concluded I am Sir Yr very Obdt Servt

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Mr. M. Anderson

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Mr. Mathew Anderson,
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Mr. B. Grats.

Saturday Night.

Gents.

I am about sending a messenger into Northumberland for a qty brown thread that is there for Sale. There is one Gilmour in that City that has a qty Woollens for sale. I lately bought of him about a hundred pounds worth for my own Store of assorted Woollens from 10s Sterling downwards and not only got them at a low Advs but find them very well bot, my Young Man informs me he has a large qty more, I have a large Stock yet on hand in the publick Store perhaps enough for the forces now about to be rais'd provided they come in general proportionally equip'd with those that are now in Service, but I humbly conceive it best to err the right side, if I would go over myself I expect I could get a great bargain, for he is one of the Wrong headed Scotchmen, who whishes I dare say to part with all his property here as quick as possible, however his advs was sufficiently low being at 6 per Ct very unexpectedly to me for I had no expectation of succeding when I wrote him the offer, and therefore I dare say I may trust to the messenger. Shoes are much wanted there are a qty at Petersburg but are intermix'd with a qty of fine mens, and womens Shoes, the officers will want the fine, and I will take the Womens myself therefore shall engage them if I receive no order to the Contrary, I also wrote to some time ago to Mr. Lux for 500 prs and receiv'd for Answer that he expected to get them. I wrote by the express and the return of the boat to hurry them, I have had a qty Norfk Leather of my own by me for some months past, which I have reserv'd for the publick, and shall sett workmen about as soon as they finish planters work I could not get them to begin before, there is enough to make about a hundred and Twenty pr the publick may either have the Leather as it cost me, or I will furnish the Shoes, I have also wrote to Dumfries for a qty shoes that are there, there is also a large qty Phila Leather there that might be got. I find we cannot get too many of this Article, this being post Night or I would not trouble the Committee, My letters are wrote and I shall venture to send them

if not forbid, I have about 1200 pr Stockings and plenty hatts, I am with due respect

Gent
Your Ob Servt
W Aylett

If the committee pleases I am ready to wait on them for any further commands they may have, the post may perhaps save the exprs of a special messenger.

To
The Hble Committee Safety

Suffolk Sepr 7th, 1777.

Sir,

I this moment arived to this place from Princess Anne, where I have to inform you that I have not purchased any provision in that part of the Country, it being so remarkably Scarce, and those who have it for sale, ask the exorbitant price of 5^{d} to 6^{d} per lb, I could have bo^{t} a plenty of beef at 5^{d} but the Gen^{n} would not agree to break his drove, or else I should have been oblg to take some of them,—indeed the Inhabits of Norfolk, Princess etc are obliged, through necessity to give 6^{d} Mes^{rs} Moss. & Barbee has been obliged to give 5^{d} for all the beef they have used for some time past.—I have enclosed you Colo Walks letter where he advises me to go to Pasquotank, Perquimones etc. but several Genn says I has better go higher up the country. Mr. Moss has had a Drove of beeves that will be in by the 10th Ins. which he says Mr. Barbee shall have what beef he wants while I return from Carolinia. We cannot sell any of the flour at Portsmouth, for Mr. Bailey has had a large qty. there for sale for some time, and cheaper than Yours.—Mr. Terrell carried all the money he had to Williamsburg before I got to Portsmouth. I having not money enough left in my hands (after paying Mr. Mackie for 6000^{l} bacon) to go to Carrolina, Mr Moss was kind enou to advance me 333 Dollars, which sum I wish you to replace as soon as possible—for Mr. Moss says he does not know how soon he may have a call for it. You may depend the utmost of power shall be used in

trying to procure beef on as good Terms as can be bot. I am Sir your Most Ob' Servt.

Powell Reins

P S. bacon sells @ 14d
to 15 d per lb at
portsmouth

To
William Aylett Esq.
D C General
Williamsburg

September 17th 77

Coll
William Aylett
Sir

The time I passed through yr State was So Alarming to A man Sircomstansed I am with A family at the Verry Place where it was Judged the fleat was Bound—will fully Plede my Excuse for not Vissitting you, indeed I had no interresting news or I Should Made A point of Waiting on his Excellence & you boath before I proseeded Any further—nor had I any letters papers or Accts wt me Relative to the Business we had transacted for yr State—tho had it not been for the Allarming times I should been Verry hapy in Waiting you & giving you Every advice I was knowing too and am fully Determoned to Vissitt you at Williams Burght in A verry Short time as Soon at lest as those floating Batteries Dissapeers, that at Present threttens us with Destruction—the Bearer W Benjamin Salter an unfortonnett freind of mine, is bound to the Westinges if you have Any Commands he will take them in charge—he wants Accomms for his Vessell—I will be his Securety if Required I am Sir wt all Respect yr Verry humble Servt

Abm Van Bibber

[Address:] Coll William Aylett
Merchant at
Williams Burgh
Virginia

Sir.

I Observe in the last Paper Your Being Appointed Commissary of Purchaises in the three or four Southern States. (as I am Some What Acquainted in Some of them Parts.) Should You Want any Person to go and Puchase I would gladly undertak a line from You on that head. Shall Be Strictly Observed and Will Waite on You on Further Particalaurs.

I am Sir Your Hble Sevt

John Hopkins

20th Sept 1777

NB I have Bought 9
hhds. Tobo for You
and Expect Shall get
the Rest in a few days.

J. H.

To

Colo William Aylett

Edentown North Carolina Sepr 27, 1777

Honoured Sir.

This is to Informe you of my safe Arrival as I was Obliged to Goe in Old topsail Erlitt and Come through the Sound as it was Deficul to Get through as I wou'd not Venter the Sloop Round at Ocorock as there was tow Tenters Lying there as I had but 15 Days from St. Croix as I will Get up to South Quay as Soon as Posible I did not Sail from the West Indies till the 30st of August. I am Very Sorry that Some Person is Been Informing you that I was makeing away with the Sloop & Cargoes but I hope I will Convince them as I dont Doubt but I have Got a Great many Enemies but Sir you will Know Better when we Both meet as I shall Come up to Wm^{s} Burge as Soon as I Get up to South Quay— etc.

I am Your Most Obedt

John Bayne Jr

To

William Elliott, Esq^{r}

at Williamsburg.

Charles Town, in So. Carola. Octo. 6th, 1777.

William Aylett Esqr

Sir

This will be handed you by Mr. Maurice Simons who had set out for Virginia before I reached this place and unfortunately missed of him on the Road, but hearing of his intention, wrote him requesting that he wou'd either return or Deputize some Person in this place to settle and receive the Money for his accot against the State of Virginia. He stop'd at Geo Town from whence he sent a Person to settle the Accot and receive payment, on comparing the Accot I find there is a considerable difference, his making the bala, much greater than yours a state of w'ch I have herein inclosed you as likewise a Receipt for what money I have paid in part—Being thus circumstanced I would by no means proceed to a final settlemt, but as Mr. Simons urged in his Letter to me that he wanted the Cash, I paid his Deputy £19,500 this Currency say, Nineteen Thousand five hundred pounds, and do leave the accot for you to settle and pay the Balance—In Mr. Simons's letter to me, I find he is much ruffled, I suppose partly owing to a delay of payment as well as my not waiting on him; as to returning to George Town from whence he writes to make a settlement, you very well know, Sir, it cou'd not be effected, because, the payment came in Bills drawn on a Gentleman in this place w'ch must be turned into Cash before any thing cou'd be done; true it is, I did not make Mr. Simons acquainted with this circumstance—He tells me he has recd much Injury for steping forth in this matter as a friend to the Commonwealth of Virginia, and is determined to lay the matter before the Governor and Council of your State for redress—Shou'd Mr. Simons go so far as to call my conduct in question, I think he will be ungenerous, as I shall be absent, if present, I cou'd assign many reasons for acting as I did, w'ch I shall forbear mentioning at this time being much hurried by Mr. Chatiller who conveys this to Mr. Simons—The Money for the Bills I recd this Day on application, the Balance remaining after paying the £19,500 together with the Continental Certificates I went in order to wait on the Governor of this State with, but he being from home, prevents my informing you whether

the Certificates will be taken in payment or not, on his return to Town, I shall inform myself of this and acquaint you thereof the first opportunity I can embrace—

I am sadly disappointed in my expectations as to the price of Goods in this place, they really are higher than you can conceive, many articles of dry goods at a 1000 and 1200 per Ct on the European Cost—Never did my Breast feel more anxiety to know the situation of Genl Washington and Army than at present—I have understood the two Armies lay very near each other the 1st Ulto—I am very respectfully;

Sir,
Your very obt Servt
Jacob Faulcon

William Aylett Esqr
To Aylett

Nantes 17, October 1777

William Aylett Esqr
Virginia
Sir

This is just to Inform you we have dispatched your Two Vessells ye Congress and Liberty we likewise contracted with M John King in behalf of State which we shall send very soon as you'll be Informed per same Opportunity by Letter From J. Gruel & Compy you'll please observe that we are the Persons mentioned in ye said firm, and ye reason of our names not being explained was on acct of Mr Pliarne being in America and myself P. Penet being Obliged to go to Germany to procure some Artillery for ye united States and other things, which I've effected and shall send ym as soon I receive ym from ye Manufacturies; but for ye future I shall rest here constantly and over look ye Affairs myself so that any Vessells you may send from your State shall meet with every kind of Dispatch. We remain with Respect.

Sir
Your most Obd
Hble Servts. Pliarne Penet & co.
To
William Aylett Esquire

William Aylett Esquire

Sir

Since the arrival of Mr. John King in our City with whom we have had occasion to cultivate an Acquaintance particularly some business to him intrusted from the Council of your State of Virginia for furnishing several Articles in Conformity We addressed you to let you know we shall Compleat y^e^ Order and in Consequence, have entered in an Agreement, by which we are Authoriz'd to purchaze and Expedite y^e^ Merchandize for the acct of the State under the mark of C. W. V. to ye address and consignment of his Excellency Patrick Henry Esquire—we shall therefore arm a Ship in which we shall load part of ye Articles mention'd in the Invoice given us by Mr King and we hope the Ship LaCharmante Victoire Capt Andrew Duget will depart for Virginia in 30 or 40 days We have the Honor to be respectfully

Sir

Your mo Obedient

Humble Servts

J Gruel & C^le^

Nantes 18 Octre 1777

South Quay Oct 24, 1777

William Aylett Esq;

Sir,

I fully expected the pleasure of seeing you at this place when we parted last but my engagements with the Council detained me much longer than I expected—On my arrival I received your letter from Mr Richardson, for which I am much obliged to you, and shall be particularly attentive to—My first inquiry was respecting the State of the Liberty—What number of hands she had on board, and when in all probability she would be in readiness to sail. The Capt being about, I was informed by the Gunner that the hands in general were very much dissatisfied, and that he believed none of them intended going the Voyage. I advised with Mr Richardson on the occasion, and this morning collected all the hands on board, and informing them I intended taking a passage in the Sloop, desired to know whether they intended to continue in the

service—to which they unanimously replied in the negative—uttering a variety of complaints and reasons for quiting the Vessell—In the first place they had been offered 40 or 50 dollars per month and only received 4 or 5 £ from the Country—They had not received the Rum and other Allowances promised them by the State—That the agent in the West Indies had paid them off what small proportions they had received in Island Currency, Viz. Dollars at 8s., 3—These reasons with some of less weight has determined them most ridgedly not to serve longer unless obviated—I reminded them that these exorbitant wages were only given by a few traders, who levied it on their distressed countrymen, by extorting 4 or 5£ a bushell for Salt, and that some consideration should be had for their country—To this they replied—Country here or Country there, damn my Eyes and limbs but I'll serve them that give t' best wages—It grieved me to have thrown away one generous sentiment upon such a sett of unfeeling animals, and vexed at the disappointment, and the prospect of continueing in these dreary regions 'till Sea men could be picked up in these difficult times, I applied to my friend Joshua, who offered me a passage in the Virginia Packett, now at Portsmouth. Without chair, home, or Servant, I have determined to go over and see if I can get out—Should I succeed in this, I shall be in better condition to dispatch the Liberty on her arrival at the Cape—Mr. Richardson will secure the Tob. on board, as soon as they have given her a clean bottom and I trust you will give the Capt directions to proceed to me—If the Virga Packett has sailed, or is like to be detained, I shall return to this place and wait the fate of the Liberty with all the patience fortitude and resignation in the power of

Yours etc.

Rawleigh Colston

To

William Aylett esqr

St Pierre Martinigue 24th Novem 1777

Sir

The Embargo mentioned in my last of the 14th Ulto to be on the Shipping here and in France is removed; and with it all apprehensions of an immediate War.—I can't learn the true Cause of this sudden change, but suppose it proceeds from some political view to gain more time and Strength.—Of the Troops expected two Divisions, consisting of near 2000 men each, have within these few days arrived, and a third of the same number is hourly expected.—These Troops I Imagine will rest idle untill the Spring, when it is probable there will be some Work carved out for them—I would not, however, wish my Countrymen to confide too far in such an Event,—their own manly Exertions will be the surest meanˢ of Success: their Success the surest means of gaining them friends—

I am at length able to inclose you a State of Vanbibber & Harrisons Accot Currt with your Commonwealth, Ballance transferred into my private Accot., which, as per Copy also under Cover, will find leaves a Ballance upon the whole of Livs 3675.8.3 to my rysedue.—this Sum I am investing in Goods conformable to your last Order and they will be ready for the first safe Vessell bound to your State.

I some time ago wrote you fully in answer to your objections respecting the affair with Vandam, Lux & Bowley's Bill etc., and can now only repeat that these Points are to be all discussed and settled with Mr. Vanbibber, as they were transactions that took place before his Connection with me.—

Tobacco Still supports its price of 80 a 85 Livres, and Flour is rising being from 75 a 85 Livres per barrl.—If you should judge proper to order a Cargoe of either of those Articles here this Winter it will probably answer very well; and I flatter myself that you will have no cause to complain either on the Subject of my Regularity, Punctuality, or Attention to Business.

I have the honor to be, with much Esteem

Sir

Yr most obt hble Servt

William Aylett Esqr — Rd Harrison

Williamsburg 26th Novemr 1777

Honble Wm Lee Esqr

Dear Sir

Your very obliging letter of the 10 Septr from Nantes, happily came safe to hand, a few days past with a Valuable supply of Goods, per our Sloop Congress—I shall make it my Business to comply with your request in making it known to your Countrymen that you are in a Capacity to serve them once more in the Mercantile Way, And be assured I will exert myself to promote your Interest amongst them & if you should continue your Residence at Nantes, I doubt not but I shall have it in my power to procure you the Publick Business of this State, at present our Engagements are such with Messrs I Gruell & Co that I am obliged to send this Vessell to their House, as we have ordered a much larger Quantity of Goods to be Shipped, than we have property in their hands to Satisfy, & which we have Received assurances shall be complied with, we have only Received by the Congress the Amount of her outward bound Cargoe, We have yet the Cargoe of our Brig Liberty, in their hands unaccounted for, & if they restrict themselves only to the Sale of her Cargoe, we shall be at Liberty in future, to dispose of our Consigments, as we may think proper—I am extremely obliged to you for your Friendly recommendation of a Ship & Cargo to my address, my Connexions & Situation in this State, I am confident will enable me to render the Proprietors such Returns as will merit a Continuance of their favours, I am about placeing myself in such a Situation, as to have it in my power to attend principally to Business of this Sort, I have been in the Service of this State since the Commencement of Hostilities with G. B. & have also served nearly as long to the Continent as Deputy Commissy General in this State, by them I have been lately appointed Commissy General of Purchases for the Southern Department, comprehending all South of Potowmack within the American Union, which altho it increases my Sallary & importance, it lessens my actual employment. And as the Business of the State has principally engaged my Time, I mean to resign it immediately in favour of a Worthy Young Gentleman who has been with me from the beginning, Indeed I have given it up, since the midle of

last month, But in winding it up the Governour & Council wished me, to continue the Correspondence while I remained in place, & indeed from the great Part I have hitherto had in the management of their Business, and the good Success I have met with, will give me Weight in their Foreign Business while it is conducted,—I shall set up a House in this Town in my own Name, haveing already met with some considerable Commissions. I have no doubt of their encreasing, & shall be obliged to you for any that you, Your Brother, or any of your Friends can Recommend me to.—

The Wind of Politics fluctuates here as well as in France, as to Peace & War. The Surrender of Burgoyne & his whole Army, (a circumstance that no doubt you will be acquainted with, long before this Reaches you, with all its comcomitants) raised our hopes (from the Situation of Howe at Philadelphia, & the distruction of Two of their Men of War, & repeated repulses at our Forts on Delaware), that Peace & Happiness would shortly be restored by a total Destruction of our Enemies, But late Accounts are not so favourable, the Ships are like to get above our Forts, which are in Danger of being reduced, & Howe in all probability Remain in possession of Philadelphia, which I fear will prolong the War, I understand the want of Clothing, Stocking, Shoes, & Blankets are the principal cause of our Army not being more Active, an Evil that I hope you as one of the Agents for the Continent, have fallen upon some method to remedy ere this—

Your Brother Thomas who is a Member of our upper House of Assembly is in Town, he is well & Immagine will write you by this Conveyance.—With every Sentiment of respect & Regard, I am

Dear Sir
Your mo Obt Servt

William Aylett

The Governor & Council have
divided the business I conducted
for them, the care of the Stores to
the Young Gentleman mention'd above
the management of the Vessels to

Mr Thos Smith who will write you
by this Conveyance

W A

[Address:]

Honble William Lee Esq[r]
Agent for the American States
Nantes

Brigantine
Greyhound
Cap. Wenycott

Virginia Williamsburg 17th December 1777

William Lee Eqr

Sir

I am informed by His Excellency the Governour and his Honble Council of this State that they have appointed you their Agent in France at which circumstance I am exceedingly pleased, being truly sensible a choice could not have been made with more propriety. they have been pleased to give me an Office of this kind, the Duties of which will naturally lead me to Correspond with you at times, having so lately engaged in the Business prevents my saying anything more on the Subject at present, therefore have only to Observe that you should you at any time have Occasion to make use of my services in any manner you may Command them freely, in hopes of hearing from you soon, I remain with much Esteem

Sir

Your mo. Obt Humble Servt,

Thomas Smith A. State

To
William Lee Esqr
in
Nantes

Cape Francois Decr 22 1777

To Wm Aylett Esqr,

Dear Sir

Inclosed you have a Bill of Lading and invoice of the Cargo of the Sloop Liberty Captn John Baynes. As the Cargo of Tobacco is not yet disposed of, I cannot furnish you with an Account current I hope on examination of Goods you will find them of good quality and well purchased I shall be obliged to You however to give me your opinion candidly on this head—your directions have been attended to as strictly as circumstances would admit With respect to the Article of Salt there was none to be procured on my arrival but that which is imported from France and being desirous to give all possible dispatch on account of the Blankets and other Goods for the Winter I deemed most prudent to purchase the Small quantity required for the Liberty tho' at a higher price than that which is brought from Turks Island, the quantity of Taffia directed was purchased but the Captain was of opinion that not more than six Hhds would be Shipped with convenience The Blankets sent were all that I could met with except of a very fine quality and such as would not answer our purpose As Ships are almost dayly arriving from Europe it is probable I shall be able to procure a larger quantity should they be wanting. I have executed Your directions in the Articles of coarse Cloth—which I dare Say you will not be displeased at, in any respect I am certain you will think them a good bargain, the Rhoan, and Flanders Linnen resembles that of our own manufacture in the roundness of the Thread and closeness of its tixture I am persuaded it will be found much more lasting than the common Dutch or Irish Linnens The Ozenbrigs is of the best quality but rather higher than I could wish it The Hatts are in my opinion remarkably cheap especially those of the finer quality which are lower than the price limited and sent partly a^{s} a specimen. The Jesuits Bark was not mentioned in your Invoice, but directed by Mr. Jameson and Dr. McClurg for publick use—perhaps we may never have an opportunity of laying it in so reasonably The Case will weigh about 165 lb English wt I have now run through the principal articles in the Invoice, and shall be happy, if upon the

whole, they give satisfaction. I have been under the necessity of connecting myself with a French house in which Mr Caton is concerned, and obliged to give up one half of my commission. It will be a means however, of initiating me into the Business of the place, and may be useful to me in other respects. The Speedwell, to my great Surprize, arrived a few Days before us, and fell into Mr Catons hands, her Cargo sold for 105 Livrs. She will be dispatched as soon as she undergoes some necessary repair, and can procure a Load of Salt. You may depend in every instance on my best endeavours to Serve both Yourself and the publick, and I trust You will enable me by my Commissions, to live in Credit and Character. The Goods are not Yet arrived from France but Ships are dayly expected from Nantes. I have Laboured day and night to get Capn Baynes in readiness to Sail under a Kind of a Convoy, it was not my neglect that he did not.

I am,
Sir,
Yours etc

Rawleigh Colston

(a Copy)

Cape Francis Decr 31—1777

Wm Aylett Esqr
Dear Sir

A few days after the Libertys departure, I had the good fortune to meet with a quantity of coarse white Cloth in the possession of a French Officer which I purchased extremely Low on account of their being too thick for this Climate a favourable opportunity offering in a swift sailing boat which formerly belonged to Botimore, and knowing Your distress for Woollings. I thought it adviseable to Ship them on Freight at 10 per Ct on the prime cost payable here. Inclosed you have an Invoice and Bill of Laden for them and also a Bale of Coarse Blankets containing two Dozen, which are sent as a Specimen if they will Answer I believe it will be in my Power to procure a large quantity Capn Baynes Left this the 24th and I hope will have arrived before the receipt of this with a very reasonable Supply of Woollens

Linnins Hatts &cs Amounting to £25624.13.4 exclusive of Commission we are in hourly expectation of a Load of Salt as soon as it arrives the Speedwell will begin to take in her Cargo, and will be discharged in a few Days by her I shall do myself the pleasure of writing you more fully.

I am Sir,
Your Most Obt
Rawleigh Colston

(A Copy.)

Poscript

Permit me to give a Slight Sketch of my Situation at this place, I assure you it is by far the most disagreeable I ever experienced. You must know my chief dependence, with respect to friendship and advice, was on the Gentleman to whom you directed the Speedwell in case of my absence, and to whom I had letters—but alas! I discovered in a few days that he was so much disliked by the Americans, and his character so traduced by the French, that I must either disclaim every connection, or involve myself in the same fate—As soon as the Speedwells accts. are closed, I shall adopt the former Alternative—I sincerely lament his unhappy condition, and must do him the Justice to say that I have not as yet discovered any thing in his conduct to justify the numerous Aspersions that are cast on him—But where a Beacon is erected, it would argue an over curious disposition in a Stranger, to require a farther and more Sensible proof of the Danger—With respect to Mr. Lejunie under whose sanction the business is conducted, I must say he has given me Satisfaction in every instance.

Yours &cs
Rawleigh Colston

Nov 14, 1779

Dear Sir,

Your young gentleman has put you in an exceeding ill humor with me, without any intention of mine. I had no idea from the indifferent manner in which I was asked for my account of tents that you had any immediate occasion for it, nor had I any reason to

expect as he saw me at that time in a hurry, that he would have left the camp without calling upon me again. It was the farthest thing from my tho'ts to dispute your account; nor did I conceive that any misrepresentation could have been made of any thing I said. It is true, I did in a joking way tell Mr. Henley I would not account with him, till he produced your account, but with no other intention than to make him hurry in furnishing me with it. I am sorry you are any ways disturbed; I am sure I had no thought of it. From the enquiries I have made, I find there are two large tents and four small ones that were finished by my men.

I am your most obedt Servt
William Davies

To
Col. William Aylett
Williamsburg,

A GROUP OF NORTHERN NECK FAMILIES.

DANIEL, MOXLEY, GUNNELL, BOWLING, HURST.

Contributed by FAIRFAX HARRISON.

In July, 1744, the first election for a burgess was held in Fairfax County. The General Assembly of 1742, having chartered the town of Richmond,[1] had also carved a new frontier county out of Prince William, including the territory lying between the Potomac and the Blue Ridge above Bull Run and north of Ashby's Gap, or what is now Fairfax and Loudoun. (Hening, v, 207.) During the interval between the prorogation of the Assembly in June, 1742, and its summons to meet again in September, 1744, the new county had been organized and several other events occurred which not only linked the old and the new in the colony, but affected the approaching election of a burgess for Fairfax. Col. William Fairfax, of Belvoir, who represented the community in the Assembly while it was part of Prince William, was, in November, 1743, advanced to the Council in the place of old Commissary Blair, then dead. During the previous summer Col. Fairfax's daughter Ann married young Capt. Lawrence Washington, recently returned from service under Admiral Vernon in the Cartagena expedition, and now just established in the new house which he called, in honour of his chief, Mt. Vernon. As a consequence the Fairfax family interest was thrown to Capt. Washington for the new seat in the Assembly, and, although the elec-

[1] Hening, v, 191. Of how little relative importance this act seemed at the time appears from a letter of Col. John Lewis of Warner Hall to Capt. Lawrence Washington, dated June 28, 1742 (Conway *Barons of the Potomack and Rappahannock*, 162): "Our Assembly is now broke up, but has done nothing material besides continuing the Tobacco Law for four years longer."

tion was vigorously contested by Capt. Lewis Elzey[3] and John Sturman, he was duly returned.[3]

Among the freeholders of Fairfax who attended the poll for this election and supported their neighbor, Capt. Washington, were William Bowling, Thomas Moxley, James Daniel, William Gunnell, William Gunnell, Jr., and Henry Gunnell. John Hurst voted for Elzey.[4] They were well-to-do, slave-holding "planters," as they described themselves on formal occasions. During the preceding peaceful twenty-five years, when, as Campbell testifies, Virginia "enjoyed a prosperity hitherto unknown," they had migrated up the Potomac valley from the older Northern Neck settlements and were now seated on new lands upon the Fairfax County streams, Accotink, Sugarland, Difficult Run and Goose Creek.

In 1744 those five families, having only recently met, were not related, but one of the freeholders we have named was them about to marry the sister of another. One can picture the jovial congratulations on this alliance as they all drank Capt. Washington's punch in honour of the election, but none of them could have imagined that, during the ensuing century and a quarter, their families were to intermarry again and again through six generations, or as long as any of them lived neighbours, until finally three Daniel-Hurst marriages brought together all their blood lines in a

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[3]The Elzeys (who had crossed the Potomac out of Maryland) were consistent opponents of the Fairfax interest. It was another of them, William Elzey, who in 1749 vainly contested the Truro vestry election (Conway *Barons*, 266) and in 1755 ran for the Assembly against George William Fairfax, when in the canvass William Payne had the honour of knocking down Col. George Washington. See the earliest version of the story in Parson Weems *Life and Death Virtues and Exploits of General George Washington* (Mt. Vernon Ed. 1918) 242.

[3]Col. John Colville was also elected for Fairfax at this poll, but the Assembly Journal does not show that he was seated, perhaps because he was a resident of Prince William. At all events we find him sitting for Prince William at the next session, in the place vacated by Col. William Fairfax.

[4]See the poll list in Fairfax *Liber* A6, fo. 237, reproduced in Boogher *Gleanings of Virginia History* (1903), 121.

tight genealogical knot. This consequence of similar social status and propinquity in what was at first a sparsely settled neighbourhood illustrates that centripedal family instinct which is a familiar and always interesting phenomenon of plantation life in Virginia in all classes of the community. At the beginning of the nineteenth century most of these families migrated again to new lands in the west and are now once more as disparate as they were at the beginning of the eighteenth century. Although it is believed that their names have now disappeared from Fairfax, their long sojourn in that community left an indelible impression on their descendants, wherever they may now be.

Genealogically stated with the aid of the records they left in Fairfax, here is how this infusion came about:

A. DANIEL.

I. WILLIAM O'DANIEL (1691?-*ante* 1757) of Accotink Run, Stafford (subsequently, 1731, Prince William, and, 1742, Fairfax) County, Virginia, makes his only appearance on the surviving records as grantee from the Proprietors of the Northern Neck, April 19, 1717 (warrant dated 1716) of 300 acres, on northerly side of main run of Accotink Creek adjoining Major Thomas Owsley and Capt. Daniel McCarty; and February 16, 1724, of 400 acres on south side of the same Creek adjoining Col. George Mason (Northern Neck Grants, Va. Land Office, v. 159, and A. 132). In the deed of 1717 he is described as "of the County of Stafford."[5] By deed dated August 16, 1757, (Fairfax *Liber* D, 458) his son James O'Daniel of the Province of South Carolina conveys to the Rev. Charles Green, of Truro Parish, 100 acres left to him by the last will and testament of his father, William O'Daniel, being the lower part of a tract of land granted by the Proprietors of the Northern Neck to the said William O'Daniel

[5]He was probably a recent immigrant; although he was a contemporary of the James Daniel, with whom Hayden (*Virginia Genealogies*, 294) begins the pedigree of the family of that name long seated in Middlesex and lower Stafford, his wearing of the Celtic O' probably determines that he was not of kin.

by deed dated April 19, 1717, for 300 acres. It seems probable that this James O'Daniel is the James Daniel who voted at the Fairfax election in 1744, and who, before he migrated to South Carolina, married, October 19, 1755, Theodosian Congers, and in the following year had a son, William Scott O'Daniel (Boogher *Overwharton Parish Register* (1899), 136).

II. JOHN O'DANIEL (1718?-1799) of Accotink Run, Fairfax County, left a will, dated January 19, 1798, and proved January 21, 1799 (Fairfax *Liber* G, 1794-8, fo. 423), by which he devises to his (second) wife, Nancy, "the tract wherein I now live on Accotink Run," a reference which confirms the family tradition that he was a son of William and brother of James.[8] The will shows also that he had acquired several thousand acres of land in Kentucky which he divides among his children. He m., 1st, *ante* 1749, Elizabeth dau. of Thomas Moxley (see B) and Ann Gunnell (see C), and, 2nd, Anne ("Nancy"), dau. of Gerard Bowling (see D) and Martha Moxley (see B), then widow of Peter Wise. His will names his children as of 1798, viz: sons William (who soon migrated to Kentucky) and Stephen; daughters Margaret Nelson, Elizabeth Talbert, Catherine Hurst (see E), Frances May (who followed her uncle to South Carolina and there married), Sarah and Levina Elizabeth; grandchildren James O'Daniel and Mary Brakeley, children of deceased son John, who, like the two youngest daughters then under age, was apparently a child of the second marriage.

III. STEPHEN DANIEL (1760?-1854) of Fairfax, m. Nancy Wise Ratcliffe, dau. of Richard Ratcliffe and Louisiana Bowling (see D). She was thus the niece of her father-in-law's second wife for whom she had been named. Stephen[8] died in his ninety-fourth year at his place called Airhill, near Centreville, in Fairfax, leaving a will dated March 13, 1849, and proved March 20, 1854, (Fairfax *Liber* X, 183) from which it appears that he had acquired a number of Fairfax plantations aggregating several thousand acres. He names grandchildren Richard Nelson Daniel, John Hooe Daniel, and Nancy Wise Daniel, children of his deceased son Richard John Daniel; daughter Jane Pearson Allison, and her husband James Gordon Allison; grandson Stephen Daniel Foote,

only surviving child of late daughter Julia Ann Jackson; granddaughters Mary Elizabeth, Anne Catherine and Frances Eugenia, children of late son William S. Daniel, and son Robert Ratcliffe Daniel.

IV. WILLIAM STEPHEN DANIEL (1806-1849) of LaGrange, Jefferson County, m. his cousin Catherine Daniel Hurst (see E) and removed from Fairfax to her property in Jefferson. He died prematurely, but his widow survived until 1874 and witnessed the marriage of her eldest daughter to another John Hurst.[6]

B. MOXLEY.

At the end of the seventeenth century there were Moxleys in Westmoreland. (Crozier Westmoreland County Records; Bishop Meade, ii, 435.) We find two brothers of them in Fairfax at the time of the organization of the County, viz.:

I. THOMAS MOXLEY (d. 1750), who voted at the Fairfax election in 1744, left a will dated January 6, 1748, and proved March 27, 1750 (Fairfax *Liber* A, 319, 394 and 527), mentioning lands on Tuscarora Run and "above Goose Creek" (now in Loudoun). He names sons James, John, Joseph, Thomas; daughters Elizabeth Daniel (whose legacy was paid, on the settlement of the estate, to John O'Daniel,[2] see A), Jemima Winsor and Mary Ann; and his brother William Moxley. One of the witnesses to Thomas Moxley's will was Henry Gunnell (see C), which is evidence supporting the family tradition that Thomas Moxley's wife Ann was a sister of Henry Gunnell.

I. WILLIAM MOXLEY (d. 1752), who left a will dated March 3rd and proved November 21st, 1752, naming wife Jane (apparently a second wife, as he mentions also "daughter-in-law Jane Watkins"), sons William, Daniel, Samuel, Thomas and Nathaniel (the last three minors committed to care of Gerard "Boling," (see D) and daughters "Sibbel" Burk (see E), Hannah Reagan, Martha "Boling" (see D), Margaret, Anna Rials and Elizabeth Lowe.

C. GUNNELL.

I. WILLIAM GUNNELL, describing himself as of Westmore-

land County, was on January 15, 1729, granted by the Proprietors of the Northern Neck 1616 acres in Stafford (afterwards Fairfax) County, consisting of three tracts, viz.: 400 acres at lower end of Pinimetts Run adjoining Dorrine and Hurle, 250 acres below the head of the same run adjoining Capt. Simon Pearson, and 966 acres on lower side of Difficult Run. (*Northern Neck Land Grants,* C, fo. 8 and 37). His progeny, alone of this group of families, developed the political and public office holding habit. He apparently left two sons, viz.:

II. WILLIAM GUNNELL (d. 1794), who voted in Prince William 1741 and in Fairfax 1744. His will, dated January 12, 1784, was proved May 19, 1794, Fairfax *Liber* F1, fo. 339), names sons, Allen, William (the William Gunnell, Jr., of the Fairfax Election of 1744), Henry (deceased); daughter Elizabeth Wren, and grandson (son of William) Presley Gunnell. Henry Gunnell was a witness.

II. HENRY GUNNELL (d. 1792), who was a voter at the Prince William election 1741 and in Fairfax 1744, an unsuccessful candidate for the vestry of Truro Parish in 1749 (Conway *Barons,* 265) and a member of the Fairfax Committee of Safety in 1774 (Rowland *George Mason,* i, 427). His will, dated January 21 and proved February 20, 1792 (Fairfax *Liber* F1, fo. 61), names his wife Catherine; sons John, Robert, Thomas, James, William and Henry; daughters Anne Brent, Mary (afterwards m. James Hurst, see E) and Catherine (afterwards m. Coffer). William Gunnell, Jr., (doubtless his nephew) was a witness. The eldest son was

III. JOHN GUNNELL (d. 1800), whose will, dated July 5th and proved July 21st, 1800 (Fairfax *Liber* H, fo. 133), shows that he died *s. p.,* having acquired lands in Bollings Pre-emption in Kentucky. He names his brothers and sisters Thomas, William, James, Henry, Robert, Anne Brent, Mary Hurst, wife of James Hurst (see E) and Catherine Coffer, cousin William Gunnell and his son William, and nephew, Henry, son of Thomas Gunnell. This John Gunnell, more fortunate in his candidacy than his father, was a member of the vestry of Truro Parish in 1774 (Bishop Meade, ii, 226). His brother William was a member of the House

of Delegates for Loudoun 1789-90. (Swem and Williams *Register*, 31, 33.)

Other members of this family later married daughters of James Hurst[3] (see E) and of Louisiana Bowling[4] (see D).

D. BOWLING.

The first of this name[6] on the Virginia records is William Bowling, who on April 14, 1668, patented 887 acres in Abingdon Parish, Gloucester, adjoining Col. Augustine Warner. (*Va. Land Register*, vi, 131.) Some of his family seem to have made their way into Maryland, as not a few Gloucester people did, for between 1684 and 1713 there were several John, James and Thomas Bowlings whose inventories are recorded in Calvert, St. Mary's and Charles Counties, Maryland. Those of them who remained in Virginia pushed up into the Northern Neck. Thus we find a William Bowling in the courts of Richmond County in 1701, and in 1722 a Robert Bowling who deposes in Stafford Court that he was then aged 50. We begin to identify them with

I. GEORGE BOWLING, who died in Prince William in 1736, and apparently left three sons, viz.:

II. WILLIAM BOWLING (d. *ante* 1754), who gave bond April 21, 1736, in Prince William Court for the administration of the estate of George Bowling, deceased, and voted at the Fairfax election in 1744. He was dead before 1754, when his wife, Penelope Bowling, of Truro Parish, describes herself as widow in a deed to her son William (Fairfax *Liber* C, fo. 798). Perhaps the John Bowling whose inventory was filed in 1778 (Fairfax *Liber* D1, fo. 143) was another son of this William[2] and Penelope.

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[6]The later descendants of these Bowlings maintain a persistent tradition that they are "descended from Pocahontas." Interpreted in the light of the recent authorities on the Bolling family (Robertson *Descendants of Pocahontas*, 1887, and Stanard in *Va. Mag.*, xxii and xxiii) this perhaps means that they were of the same family as the immigrant Col. Robert Bolling of "Kippax." The different spelling of the name is no bar to this, but it is clear that they were not descended from Col. Robert Bolling himself, either his first (Rolfe) or his second (Stith) marriage: their ancestor was a contemporary of Col. Robert.

II. Robert Bowling (d. 1746) left a will dated March 31st and proved September 17, 1746 (Fairfax *Liber* A, fo. 185), naming his wife Mary, daughters Elizabeth and Martha, and "cozens" Simon and Robert: names which reappear among the children of Gerard Bowling.[8]

II. Joseph Bowling (d. 1753), whose estate was administered in 1753 (Fairfax *Liber* B, fo. 128, 130) by the Gerard Bowling who was probably his son, viz.:

III. Gerard Bowling (1730?-1780), m. *ante* 1752, Martha, dau. of William Moxley (see B), and left a will dated December 29, 1778, and proved February 21, 1780 (Fairfax *Liber* D1, fo. 159), naming children Gerard, Joseph, Simon, Samuel, Robert, Anne Wise, wife of Peter Wise, Louisiana Ratcliffe, wife of Richard Ratcliffe, and Jean. He was a merchant as well as a planter and left an estate in personal property appraised at £32,768.0.0 "in old money with an allowance of 40 for 1."

IV. Among the children of Gerard Bowling[3] we find a record of the administration of the estate of Gerard, Jr., in 1781, the will of Simon 1786 and that of Samuel 1800 (Fairfax *Liber* E1, fo. 137), from which it appears that in 1800 Robert was the sole surviving son. He may have migrated to the West, for the tradition of this family was carried on in Fairfax by the daughter.

Louisiana Bowling (d. *post* 1825), who m. Richard Ratcliffe (1750?-1825). His *provenance* is not established, but he was undoubtedly of the numerous family of the name to be met with in the eighteenth century among the planters in York County and earlier on the Eastern Shore of Virginia. The others of his name and generation in the Fairfax records are a Barbara Ratcliffe (will 1796), John Ratcliffe (adm. 1797) and Robert Ratcliffe, who in 1801 was deputy surveyor of the county under Col. William Payne. Richard Ratcliffe was associated with and succeeded to the mercantile business of his father-in-law Gerard Bowling. He left a will dated March 29, 1815, and proved October 17, 1825, naming his wife "Lucian"; sons Robert, Charles, John and Samuel; daughters Penelope Jackson (wife of Spencer Jackson), Nancy W. Daniel (see A), Jane Moss (wife of Thomas Moss), Patsey Ratcliffe (afterwards m. Richard Coleman), "Lucian" Ratcliffe

(afterwards m. George W. Gunnell; see C); grandsons Francis J. Ratcliffe, Richard John Daniel, Charles Jackson, John Moss, Robert Ratcliffe, and Richard Ratcliffe.

E. HURST.

I. JOHN HURST (d. 1747), undoubtedly a representative of the family of that name which is found also in Wicomico Parish in Northumberland (Bishop Meade, ii, 132), secured in 1719 from the Proprietors of the Northern Neck a grant of 312 acres on the head branches of Accotink Run adjoining lands of Thomas Norman, Robert Carter, Esq., and Capt. Edward Mountjoy (*Northern Neck Land Grants,* v. 200), and there he died in 1747. (*Overwharton Parish Register.*) Doubtless he was the voter at the Fairfax election of 1744, but it may have been his son. He was, apparently, the father of the Thomas and James Hurst who from 1740 to 1757 register their marriages and the births of their children in Overwharton Parish, and, by family tradition, certainly the father of

II. JOHN HURST (d. 1789) of Accotink, who first appears in the records in 1747 as the lessee from Daniel McCarty of lands on Sugarland Run, the lease naming also his (first) wife Elizabeth and son James (born 1744). This John[2] lived out a long life, prospering steadily and dying in 1789. His will, dated March 10, 1787, and proved December 21, 1789 (Fairfax *Liber* E1, fo. 349), devises various tracts of land then in his possession in Fairfax and Loudoun, and a warrant for 1000 acres "to be hereafter laid in some of the back countries." He names his (second) wife Sibyl (probably Silbyl Moxley, called Burk in the will of William Moxley. See B), his sons James and William, and daughters Jane Williams, Susanna Fenley, Elizabeth Thrift, Sarah Dulin, Bathsheba Fallin, and a granddaughter Elizabeth White, wife of James Marshall. On the settlement of the estate appeared another daughter Ann Floyd. The eldest son

III. JAMES HURST (1744-1829) m. Mary, dau. of Henry Gunnell (see C), and, locating the lands in the "back country" to which his father's warrant entitled him, removed from Fairfax

to that part of Berkeley County which in 1801 became Jefferson. He is buried at "Hurston," where a tombstone preserves his dates. Like his father, he had a large family. The younger children were Henry Gunnell and Peter, both of whom migrated to Kentucky and left issue, James, William, Catherine, Sally, who m. Thomas Campbell, Molly, who m. a Gunnell (see C), Hannah, Amelia, who m. Stanhope and lived in Kentucky, and Betty, who m. Moore of Jefferson. The oldest son

IV. John Hurst (1766-1850) married Catherine Daniel (see A) and lived out his long life in Jefferson, where he became an extensive landholder, including "Hurston" and "La Grange." He also is buried at "Hurston," where a tombstone preserves his dates. He left two children,

V. William Hurst, of "Hurston," who m. a Shirley, and Catherine Daniel Hurst, of "La Grange," who m. William Stephen Daniel (see A). Their children,

VI. John Hurst and Mary Elizabeth Daniel married in 1866 and accomplished, in their children, the last recorded implication of the blood lines of this group of families.

They were henceforth once more as widely scattered as they had been at the beginning of the eighteenth century.

RECORDS OF THE GODDIN FAMILY.

Communicated by JOHN H. WORSHAM, Richmond, Va.

These entries were taken from an old Bible of Wellington Goddin, of Richmond, Va., who died in 1886.

The Bible is now the property of his son, Harvie D. Goddin, of Richmond.

BIRTHS.

John Goddin, son of John & Priscilla Goddin born 19th February, 1779.

Roxana Goddin, daughter of Samuel & Mary Ford born 25th May 1785.

Albert Goddin, son of John & Roxana Goddin born 6th September 1805.

Gustavus Goddin, son of John & Roxana Goddin born 24th June 1808.

Adolphus Goddin, son of John & Roxana Goddin born 10th October 1810.

Clarke R. Goddin, daughter of John & Roxana Goddin born 26th February, 1813.

Wellington Goddin, son of John & Roxana Goddin born 27th August, 1815.

Loretto Goddin, daughter of John & Roxana Goddin born 13th August, 1818.

Eliza Povall Goddin daughter of Fred. A. & Maria S. Winston, born 22d September, 1817.

Ella Virginia, daughter of Wellington & Eliza P. Goddin, born 4th October, 1835.

Charlotte Indiana, daughter of Wellington & Eliza P. Goddin, born 16th July 1838.

John Joseph Tate, son of Wellington & Eliza P. Goddin born 24th January 1845.

Harvie Dill, son of Wellington & Eliza P. Goddin born 23d September 1850.

Charles Winston, son of Wellington & Eliza P. Goddin born 29th October 1853.

MARRIAGES.

John Goddin, son of John & Priscilla Goddin, intermarried with Roxana Ford, daughter of Samuel & Mary Ford, 5th January, 1804.

Wellington Goddin, son of John & Roxana Goddin, intermarried with Eliza Povall Winston, daughter of Frederick A. & Maria S. Winston, 5th December, 1833.

Alexander H. Sands, son of Thomas Sands, intermarried with Ella Virginia Goddin, daughter of Wellington & Eliza P. Goddin 8th May, 1851.

Joshua C. Hallowell, intermarried with India C. Goddin daughter of Wellington & Eliza P. Goddin, 20th December, 1854.

John T. Goddin intermarried with Mary E. daughter of John & Annie Darracott, 15th November 1871.

Charles W. Goddin, intermarried with Sue F. daughter of George K. & Susan F. Crutchfield, 11th July, 1876.

Harvie D. Goddin intermarried with Myrtle Taliaferro, daughter of Thomas J. & Emuella Taliaferro 7th June, 1893.

DEATHS.

Gustavus Goddin, son of John & Roxana Goddin died 5th December 1811, aged three years, five months and eleven days.

Albert Goddin, son of John & Roxana Goddin died 18th October, 1822, aged seventeen years & forty three days.

Richard Grimes Goddin son of John & Ann C. Goddin died 22d June 1849, aged 39 years & four months.

John Goddin, son of John & Priscilla Goddin, died 22d February 1864, aged 85 years and three days.

Roxana Goddin, daughter of Saml & Mary Ford died 16th June 1865, aged 80 years & 22 days.

Wellington Goddin, son of John & Roxana Goddin died 18th December (1886).

Eliza Povall Goddin wife of Wellington Goddin died (October, 1900).

PRESBYTERIAN PERIODICALS OF RICHMOND, 1815-1860.

Communicated by A. J. MORRISON.

John Holt Rice established at Richmond in 1815 a weekly paper called *The Christian Monitor*.. This paper, eight pages octavo, began publishing July 8th, 1815. During the first year it was printed by Arthur G. Booker & Co. (four doors below the Bell Tavern); then by Duval & Burke; then by Philip Du-Val; and then for a few weks by Ritchie, Trueheart & Du-Val. The last number of the first volume appeared June 29, 1816. The second volume, beginning September 14th, 1816, ran through August 30th, 1817, as a bi-weekly of sixteen pages, $2 in advance, or $3 deferred. Throughout the second volume the printer was John Warrock. Dr. Rice, the editor, remarked in his prospectus for volume II, that he should have no objection "sometimes to relax the gravity of the Monitor and join in a laugh with any whose object it is to laugh vice and folly out of countenance. *Ridentem dicere verum quid vetat?*"

August, 1817, Dr. Rice announced in his *Monitor* that he would discontinue that paper, a number of gentleman having laid a plan for the publication of a monthly magazine, primarily of a religious character but to admit articles of a general nature, essays on education and manners, literary and scientific intelligence &c. This magazine, the *Literary and Evangelical Magazine*, edited by Dr. Rice, appeared January, 1818, and was published every month thereafter, through December, 1828, eleven volumes octavo, a set of books indispensable in any Virginia public library.* The printers were Pollard and Goddard, then Nathan Pollard (at the Franklin Press, which Dr. Rice had founded), then Pollard and Converse, and then Amasa Converse. At the commencement of

*See, article on this magazine in WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE QUARTERLY, Vol. XIX, 266-271.

the eighth volume, Pollard and Goddard advertised on the back cover their belief "that no Religious or Literary Magazine is published in any of the States South or West of Virginia; while in the opposite direction there are several of a highly respectable character. To supply in some degree this deficiency, as well as that which existed in this State, was the original design of the Literary & Evangelical Magazine. This object will still be prosecuted by adapting its materials chiefly to the state of things in the South and West, without however impairing its character for general usefulness."

During the year 1822, as early as the month of October, Dr. Rice again began turning out a weekly paper, which he called *The Family Visitor*. This paper is still in existence, published at Louisville, Kentucky, as the *Christian Observer*. *The Family Visitor* was bought from Dr. Rice before 1827 by Nathan Pollard. Early in 1827 Mr. Pollard bought the good will of *The North Carolina Telegraph* (published during 1826 at Fayetteville by Robert H. Morrison), and consolidating the *Telegraph* with the *Visitor*, called the paper after Jan., 1827, *The Visitor and Telegraph*. Mr. Pollard formed a partnership with Amasa Converse, which lasted until October, 1828, when there was a dissolution; Mr. Converse taking over the periodicals (the magazine and the weekly), and Mr. Pollard continuing his book and job work at the Franklin Press.

After Dec., 1828, Mr. Converse dropped the *Literary and Evangelical Magazine*, but kept on with his weekly *Visitor and Telegraph*. Before 1838 Dr. Converse changed the name of this paper to *Southern Religious Telegraph*. Removing to Philadelphia in 1839 he changed the name again to *Christian Observer*. Dr. Converse and his sons brought the *Observer* back to Richmond in 1861. Then in 1869 the paper was taken to Louisville, where it has remained.

In 1837 there was a schism in the Presbyterian Church of the United States. Dr. Converse of the Richmond *Religious Telegraph* was of the New School Party. He removed to Philadelphia. During 1837 William S. Plumer, of the Old School party, established at Richmond an organ of his party called the *Watchman*

of the South. Dr. Plumer was editor of this paper until 1845. Benjamin Gildersleeve (father of Professor Basil Gildersleeve) had been in charge of a paper at Charleston, South Carolina, since 1826—*The Christian Oserver.* In 1845, Dr. Gildersleeve effecting a consolidation with the *Watchman of the South,* came to Richmond and published there until 1856 *The Watchman and Observer.* Dr. T. V. Moore, Dr. Moses D. Hoge, and Dr. Gildersleeve undertook in 1856 the *Central Presbyterian,* which ran to 1860, under that management.

The writer has never seen a copy of the *Family Visitor* or of the *Visitor and Telegraph.* Now and then a copy of the *Watchman of the South* or of the *Watchman and Observer* turns up or is turned up. It is certain that for local biography alone, a file of these papers would be very valuable. It is doubtful if any file of these Richmond papers can possibly be had.

SOME DESCENDANTS OF RICHARD WRIGHT, GENTLEMAN, OF LONDON, ENGLAND, AND NORTHUMBERLAND, VIRGINIA, 1655.

By CHARLES ARTHUR HOPPIN, of Worcester, Massachusetts, and Connaught Club, London, W., England.

(Continued from October Number.)

Thus Francis[4] Wright forced his brother John[4] to leave the family home; but Francis lived for only fourteen months after the sale. [Prince William county will book C, page 376.] That John[4] Wright, though powerless in the face of the severe application of the law of primo-geniture to prevent the sale of that fine estate, did not relish the proceeding is evident from subsequent records. This is shown in his attitude towards the wife and children of his deceased brother Francis in appointing Thomas Stribling guardian of the children while William Stribling was allowed to be overseer of the estate, instead of showing a more brotherly interest by taking charge of the children and estate himself, such as, under agreeable circumstances, would be naturally expected. [Prince William county will book C, page 437.] Confirmation of the displeasure of John[4] Wright at his brother Francis' sale of the family home is also seen in the fact that Henry Lee, Gent., in buying back the property at a low price from Francis was not satisfied to recover a legal title to the property upon the customary basis of a warranty deed; but as a precaution against any claim that might arise from the brother John[4] against Francis,[4] or the estate of their father, Lee required Francis[4] Wright to enter a bond of £520, in addition to the deed, to protect him, the said Lee, against John[4] or any other person at any and all times thereafter. [Bond recorded in full at page 339, deed book E, at Manassas, Prince William county.] Shortly before the deed and bond to Lee were signed John[4] Wright, Gent., with one-third of his late father's estate sold and, doubtless, aware that his brother Francis[4] was negotiating to sell the remaining two-thirds to Lee, prepared for

eventualities by purchasing a home of his own by a deed dated 23 March, 1740-41, from "Jeremiah Darnall of ye Parish of Hamilton & County of Prince William, Planter, & Catherine his wife ..... to John Wright of the aforementioned Parish & County, Gent., 236 acres scituate in ye Parish of Hamilton & County of Prince William being part of a greater tract taken up by Waugh Darnall, father to ye said Jeremiah," etc. [Prince William county deed book E, page 170.] It is believed that John[3] Wright, Gent., married a daughter of Waugh Darnall, but no proof of it has been found. Before quoting further records of John[4] Wright, Gent., it should be stated that his elder brother Francis[4] died, aged about thirty-two years, between the date of his will, 29 March, 1742, and its proving on 27 September following, his male line becoming extinct with his death. [Prince William county will book C, page 376.] The widow Ann and the testator's only children, three daughters, did not permanently remain in the county. She disappears from the records and either died or married again, as is shown by the fact that John[4] Wright, Gent., uncle to the three daughters, received and approved, on August 25, 1752, the account of their estate as exhibited by "Thomas Stribling Gent., Guardian of the orphans of Francis Wright, Dec[d]." [Prince William court record book for 1752, page 65.] And on the 26 November, 1754, their said uncle appointed a new guardian for each of the three daughters, as is evidenced by this entry on page 177 of the Prince William county court record book for 1754, session of November 26: "Present, John Wright, Gent. Justice, ... John Lindsay Michael Pike and Thos. Speaks of the County of Fredrick are appointed to settle the Estate of the Orphans of Francis Wright, deceased between Thos. Stribling gent. their former guardian and their several Guardians now appointed." This record suggests that the daughters removed about that date to Frederick county, Virginia; confirmed by the will of Taliaferro Stribling of Frederick county, Virginia, 1774, and by a deed there of 1771, in which are named his wife Elizabeth, who is shown on page 36 of "Some Virginia Families," by the late Hugh M. McIlhany, Jr., M. A., Ph. D., of the University of Virginia, to have been Elizabeth, one of the three daughters of the aforesaid Francis[4] Wright

who died in 1742 in Prince William county, Virginia, as a "son of John Wright of that county." On November 27, 1754, John[4] Wright, Gent., as a justice, also confirmed the choice of his deceased brother Francis' daughter, Dorothy Wright, of Francis Ash for her guardian [court record 1754, page 183].

JOHN[4] WRIGHT (John 3, Francis 2, Richard 1), "Gent.," "Churchwarden," "Captain," "Sheriff" and "Justice" of Prince William county, and later "Justice" of Fauquier county, was born in Cople parish, Westmoreland county, Virginia, about 1712, his father having married his mother Dorothy between 1707 and 1710. He was the first male member in America of his family to live beyond middle age; he died shortly before February 27, 1792, leaving a will dated June 1, 1785. The records now in hand of his long life would suffice to fill an issue of this magazine. A few brief items will serve the purpose of this brief outline of the members of this Wright family of gentlemen and justices. He repeated in a more extended way the professional careers of his grandfather and father, far exceeding the latter in importance as a public man. He was the seventh judge, the sixth military officer, the second sheriff and the seventh "gentleman," successively, in the American history of his ancestry. His great-great-grandfather was Lt. Col. Nathaniel Pope, gentleman and justice; his other great-great-grandfather was Col. John Mottrom, gentleman, justice and burgess; his great-grandfathers were Col. John Washington, gentleman, justice and burgess, and Capt. Richard Wright, gentleman and justice; his grandfather was Major Francis Wright, gentleman, justice and sheriff, while his father, John Wright, Gent., was the sixth justice. John[4] Wright quite fairly maintained the social and official position of the family. So consistent was the continuous prominence of this family in the affairs of the counties in which the members lived that were there no other evidences of their relationship that fact of their vocation would give cause for a belief in the pedigree. At no time prior to the War of the Revolution is any man surnamed Wright, other than of this particular family, found recorded in Westmoreland, Prince William and Fauquier counties, in any public position higher than a warden or surveyor of highways. John[3] Wright, Gent., and his

wife Dorothy and family were the first Wrights to settle in Prince William county; for years they remained the only persons of that name therein; while his sons Francis[4] and John[4] remained until their deaths the only contemporary persons named Francis and John Wright in the entire area of either of the counties of Prince William and Fauquier, whilst they lived therein, save the latter's son John, who late in 1774 removed to Surry county, North Carolina. (There was a John Lee Wright, son of Joseph Lee Wright [will proved 27 March, 1760, Fauquier will book No. 1, page 16], who both came into Fauquier county, and the former had a son John Lee Wright, Jr., who married in Fauquier county, 5 December, 1767, Elizabeth Coppage [Fauquier county marriage license bonds] and died in Prince William county in 1815 [will book K, page 451] (his widow dying in 1839—see Prince William county will book O, page 428); but, though a county clerk or another writer of a record would occasionally omit the "Lee" in entering the name of the said Joseph and John, no confusion of identities arises when the records are properly examined. This Joseph Lee Wright and son John Lee Wright came to Fauquier county from the border of Richmond and Westmoreland counties where they are both of record [Westmoreland court "Orders &c. 1705 to 1721," pages 149 dorso, 158 dorso; court "Order Book 1739-1743," page 185—John Lee Wright convicted of assault and battery—also pages 12 and 202]. So clear, therefore, become the distinctions as to the parentage of the brothers Francis[4] and John[4] and the identity of all of the latter's children (hereinafter named) that further space need not be consumed for additional technical specifications upon the said Francis and John, beyond stating that the said John now appears recorded as a first churchwarden of Hamilton parish, March 24, 1746 [Prince William county deed book I, page 54], having been elected some time previously; and that he was commissioned "His Majesty's Justice" of the county of Prince William prior to May 23, 1743 [Prince William county will book C, page 411]; he was commissioned sheriff of the same county July 4, 1751, by "Lewis Burwell Esq. President of his Majesties Council and Commander in chief of the Colony and Dominion Virginia" [Prince William county deed book for 1751,

pages 182, 183]; he was commissioned a first justice of the new county of Fauquier 24 May, 1759. [Fauquier court record book 1759, page 1.] No attempt to appreciate the man, or any of his relatives mentioned herein, or to recite more than a few out of scores of items of records in hand is possible within the limits of this much condensed account; all of that awaits publication in book form. He is usually specified in the records as John Wright, "Gent.," and "Sr."; and his son John[5] is usually recorded as "Jr." For example, see the original MS. list of tithables, 1759, in county clerk's office, Warrenton, Virginia; also, Fauquier court minute book for 1762, page 265. In the list for 1778 the father is named, but John[5], Jr., is absent, having gone to North Carolina in 1774. Proof absolute of parentage is found in the will of John[4] Wright, Sr., dated June 1, 1785 [original will filed in the 1792 bundle at Fauquier county clerk's office], in which he states: "I give to my son William Wright and my Son John Wright twenty shillings two Sons, William and John Wright, no more is that I gave them both land which they Sold." The gift of land to John[5], Jr., consisted in the father giving his note for £48, 9[s], 9[d], to Minor Winn, on 9 November, 1771, as in part payment for the land which the said Winn deeded to John the son. The original note bearing the signature of the father (the same signature as appears on his 1785 will and also in the front of the 1749 Dettingen vestry book at Seminary Virginia) is among filed court papers at Warrenton. The transaction was completed, upon the payment by John, Jr., of the balance of the purchase money (in all £94), by the deed from Winn, 27 April, 1772. [Fauquier deed book No. 5, page 21.] On September 21, 1774, "John Wright Jun[r] & Ann his wife" for £200 deeded to Peter Grant "the land which John Wright Jun[r] purchased of Minor Winn." [Fauquier deed book No. 6, page 52, etc.] In the July term of Fauquier county court, 1780, after John, Jr., had removed to North Carolina, Minor Winn sued the aged John Wright (Sr.) for some portion of the amount of the said note, but the court record reads [page 470], "This suit abates by death of the Plt." John[4] Wright, Sr., as evidenced by his will, was not pleased that two of his three sons sold the land which he

had enabled them to possess. On April 25, 1764, "John Wright Jun^{r} & Ann his wife" sold to his father, "John Wright, Gent.," 116 acres in Hamilton parish. [Fauquier deed book No. 2, page 116.] The latter's will, dated June 1, 1785, names in addition to the son John as aforesaid:

(1)—his (the testator's) daughter Rosamond Wright, unmarried; her will proved 23 September, 1811 [original will in the 1811 bundle county clerk's office at Warrenton].

(2)—his daughter Mary, unmarried; her will proved 25 March, 1822 [original will in 1822 bundle county clerk's office at Warrenton].

(3)—his daughter Elizabeth Parlour—£15. "in case she should ever apply."

(4)—his wife Elizabeth.

(5)—his son James Wright, executor, who married Mary Duncan, December 8, 1763 [Fauquier marriage license bonds]; churchwarden, innkeeper, who died leaving one daughter Betsey (Elizabeth) Wright [her will proved and recorded at Warrenton in 1834]; she married John James, June 27, 1783. [Fauquier marriage license bonds.] His will was proved at Warrenton 26 April, 1802.

(6)—his son William Wright whose will, proved at Warrenton, April 28, 1806 [original will filed in the 1806 bundle in Fauquier county clerk's office], names wife Elizabeth, son William Wright, Jr., and refers to his other children without naming them; but on page 372 of Fauquier will book No. 8 is the entry of the division of the estate showing, to wit: "£974:18:4½—the sum to be divided between the fourteen children of the said Wm. Wright which will make each legatees part £69-12-8¾." Lack of space forbids the present citation of evidence upon these fourteen children, some of whom may be recognized in the following: Sarah, who had married the administrator of William Wright's estate, John Evans; Jane, who married Lain Smith; Mary,

who married Joshua Lemert; David, who married Nancy Martin; Elijah, who married Polly Brannin; Joshua, who married Susan Carroll; Joseph, who married Elizabeth McCoy; Edward, who married Elizabeth Kay. [These marriages are recorded at Warrenton, Virginia.] William Wright, the said testator of 1805, served in Capt. Eustace's company, second Virginia regiment, in the War of the Revolution, as per a certificate recorded on page 442 of Fauquier court record book for March term, 1780. Circumspection must be observed in studying the numerous records of this William Wright, who had a stormy career as a litigant, lest he be confounded with the son William of a Richard Wright* (wife Mary Ann), who died in Prince William county, 1767, this son William being the grantor of 1787 of lands in Prince William county to sons Zealy and John.

JOHN WRIGHT, JUN^{r}, "Gent," "Surveyor," "Captain," was doubtless born upon his grandfather's thousand-acre estate between Powell's Run and Neapsco creek, soon after 1730 and before the death of his grandfather, John^{3} Wright, Gent., who had purchased that estate of Henry Lee, Gent., in 1723. After its sale by his uncle Francis, in 1741, he, John^{5}, must have lived with his father upon the latter's new estate about a mile northwest of the present Midland railway station and so near to the early home on Licking Run of John Marshall, later chief justice of the United States, that these two youths could scarcely have avoided being intimates. He married, in 1753, Ann daughter of Jonas, Sr., and

* This Richard Wright was brother of William Wright, of Fredericksburg, Virginia, whose death is recorded in the Fredericksburg *Gazette* of October 15, 1789, viz.: "Died Monday last Mr Wm Wright, aged 89"; both were the orphaned sons of Richard Wright, who died, in 1700, in the house of Capt. Richard Fossaker in Stafford county, leaving a nuncupative will, in which Dade Massey deposes that Richard Wright "ye 10th day of Octor ..... lay upon his death Bed & to ye best of his knowledge he heard him say that he will give his son William Wright to Mary Ellis & his son Richd Wright to Gilbert Alsop," etc. [Stafford county will book Z, page 57.]

Honor Williams. The marriage and parentage is proved by the plaintiff's filed "Bill of Complaint" by John Wright, Jr., in his suit in chancery against his mother-in-law, Honor Williams, et al, for the fulfillment by her of the marrage stipulation of a gift to him of some of her personal property, her husband Jonas having died, testate, in 1749. [Fauquier county court minute book, volume 2, page 9, etc., session of March 24, 1763]. This John[5] Wright, Jr., Gent., was commissioned as Captain of the Fauquier Militia and on July 29, 1763, "took the usual Oaths to his Majesties Person & Government and subscribed the Teste" before the justices of the county. [Fauquier court minute book, volume 2, page 152.] On April 17, 1771, this John[5] Wright, Jr., Gent., was commissioned by "the President and Masters of the College of William and Mary" as "Surveyor of the County of Fauquier." [Fauquier deed book No. 4, page 165.]

The removal of Capt. John[5] Wright, Junr., Gent., from Fauquier county to Buck Shoal township, Surry (now Yadkin) county, North Carolina, is proven by various indications, among which are:

(1) He disappears completely from Fauquier records (except in his father's will) immediately after his sale to Peter Grant of the last of his property in Fauquier county, 21 September, 1774, and his wife Ann's waiver of dower rights therein, October 10, and his acknowledgment of the deed in court on October 24 following.

(2) He first appears of record in Surry county, North Carolina, in February, 1775, as defendant in an action at law brought by Joseph Crouch, in which John[5] Wright's son-in-law, Samuel Arnold, became one of the "sureties" named on the defendant's bond. [Surry county, North Carolina, filed court papers for February term, 1775; also, in "A Civil Docket for the County of Surry," book 1 (unpaged), "New Actions to Feb. Term 1775."]

(3) In his will [recorded in office of clerk of the court at Dobson, North Carolina], proved at the May term of court, 1790, of Surry county, North Carolina, he bequeaths to "my son Thomas Wright" of said county. This

son's deposition proving his own services in detail in the War of the Revolution and his right to a pension, dated 12 February, 1833, made before the justices of the court of Surry county, North Carolina, states, "I was born in Faquier County State of Virginia on the 18th day of Feby 1758," and filed with this affidavit now in the United States Pension Office is the original leaf of his family Bible bearing records of births, marriages and deaths, among which is the entry, "Father Departed this Life October 30, 1789." [See Pension Papers, file No. 11,899, at United States Pension Office.]

(4) In his said will John[5] Wright, Gent., and surveyor, directs that his "surveyor Instruments be sold to buy a horse"; also, he names therein "my loving wife Ann" (Williams) and their sons "Williams" Wright and William Wright" and daughter "Lezebeth Arnold" and her husband "Saml Arnold," who were married in Fauquier county, Virginia, September 5, 1771, before her parents removed to North Carolina. [See record of their marriage license bond in county clerk's office, Warrenton, Virginia.] This Elizabeth was the eldest daughter and probably named for her grandmother Elizabeth Wright.

This will of Capt. John[5] Wright, Gent., also names his eighteen children, all by wife Ann (Williams) Wright. Thus he and his brother William Wright, who died in Fauquier county, Virginia, in 1805, left between them thirty-two children. John's children named in the will are Lezebeth Arnold, Nancy Elliott, Agatha Elsbury, Amelia Martain, Lucretia Petty, Frances Reiley, Thomas, Daniel, Sally, William, James, Williams, Rosey, Patsy, Sukky, Peggey, Polley and John, Jr.

AGATHA[6] WRIGHT, the fourth-named child, was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, about 1756. She married Isaac Elsberry, son of John Elsberry, who resided upon an estate in Buck Shoal township, Surry (now Yadkin) county, North Carolina, soon after her arrival there from Fauquier county, Virginia, as her first son John was born in Surry county in 1776. The records of the Elsberrys are too numerous for present citation. Isaac and Agatha

(Wright) Elsberry, with their children, removed to Clermont county, Ohio, about 1805, where Isaac died in 1813 leaving his widow and a will naming their children. Agatha died at Xenia, Ohio, after 1821, in the home of her son, Hon. William Elsberry, for many years judge of the court of Green county, Ohio, and Democratic candidate for Congress.

JOHN ELSBERRY, son of Isaac and Agatha[6] (Wright) Elsberry, married, in Surry county, North Carolina, 26 February, 1799, Pamelia, daughter of Robert Husbands. [Marriage license bond on file in office of register of deeds, Dobson, Surry county, North Carolina.]

SARAH WILKINSON ELSBERRY, daughter of John and Pamelia (Husbands) Elsberry, born in Surry county, North Carolina, January 6, 1800, married at Xenia, Ohio, February 20, 1822, Rev. John McClain. Their son William Page McClain of Greenfield, Ohio, married Margaret Ann Parkinson, September 3, 1858, and had issue: Jennie May McClain, Edward Lee McClain, Arthur Ellsworth McClain and Nellie Marie McClain, who married, December 15, 1898, William Mace McCafferty and had issue Elizabeth Ann McCafferty. Edward Lee McClain married, December 17, 1885, Lulu Theodosia Johnson and had issue (1) Edward Lee McClain (soldier in the war against Germany), who married Mildred Gladys Wood, February 16, 1917, and has issue Edna Mildred McClain; (2) Helen St. Clair McClain, who married, June 2, 1917, Robert Simonton Young, M. D.; (3) Donald Schofield McClain (soldier overseas in the war against Germany), who married, September 5, 1917, Marjorie Dean Miller; and (4) Ellsworth Johnson McClain, deceased.

JOHN WRIGHT, BLACKSMITH, OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY, VIRGINIA, 1691-1714.

On September 6, 1691, the "Proprietary of the Northern Neck of Virginia" granted to "John Wright of Westmoreland County, Blacksmith, of Nominy," 250 acres in "Yoacomaco fforest"—[page 107, volume 1, 1690 to 1692, Northern Neck Grants, State Land Office, Richmond, Virginia]. On "the last Wednesday in May," 1692, Joshua Davis as "attorney of John Wright, blacksmith, con-

fessed judgment to James Westcombe of 160 1. Tob."—[page 61, Westmoreland court "Order Book 1690-1698"]. On May 26, 1697, "John Wright, smith," was sworn surveyor of highways for the precinct of "Nomony fforest"—[page 238, Westmoreland court "Order Book 1690-1698"]. On December 14, 1704, 'John Wright, Smith, of the County of Westmoreland" conveyed by deed to "Robert Carter of the County of Lancaster Esq^{r}," for £15, four hundred and forty acres of land upon Potomac creek in Stafford county, "granted unto John Wright by deed from the Proprietor's office bearing date the 15th of March 1696/7"—[page 254, will book Z, Stafford county, Virginia]. On page 253 of the same book is recorded the waiver of dower rights for the above sale by her
"Susannah X Wright" who in so doing recites the main facts mark
of the deed to Carter and describes the grantor as "my husband John Wright of Westmoreland County." This same "John Wright of Westmoreland County blacksmith" sold to Richard Wordell, 3 November, 1708, one hundred acres of land in North Farnham parish, Richmond county, Virginia. [Page 156 deed book No. 4, Richmond county, Virginia.] Neither this John Wright nor his wife Susannah, elsewhere called "Anne," were able to write their names, as all of their recorded documents bear their "marks," instead. His will, dated January 21, 1713, proved 26 May following (1714) [Westmoreland "Deeds & Wills No. 5," pages 291-292], describes himself as a "blacksmith," and names "my grandson Thomas son of my daughter Hester"; "my granddaughter Mary daughter of my daughter Susanna"; "to my son John my plantation where I now live," and "my best set of Smith's tools"; "to the child my wife now goes with all my land in Richmond County" (this child was the son Thomas); "to my loving wife Anne," executrix (evidently his abbreviation of Susannah, unless the notary before whom she waived dower rights misunderstood her name); "my son Thomas Blundell & my brother Thomas Walker to see that my said son be taught to read & write," etc., "and in case his mother's decease before he attain the age of seventeen years ..... to take him & look after him and his estate."

This brother-in-law named in the will, "Thomas Walker of the County of Westmorld," by his own will, dated 26 January, 1715, proved 30 May, 1716, by his relict Mary Walker, bequeaths one ewe lamb each to John Wright and Thomas Wright sons (the latter posthumous) of the deceased John Wright, the blacksmith. [Westmoreland "Deeds & Wills No. 5," page 546, etc.]

Anne, the said widow of John Wright the blacksmith, married again to Thomas Astbury (Asbury) prior to March 28, 1716, on which date they, acting for themselves and her minor son John Wright, sued John Carpenter; on June 1, 1716, they sued Francis Morris and Thomas Gollahan. [Westmoreland court "Orders &c. 1705-1721," pages 278 and 284 dorso.] The will of Anne "Asbury" was proved 25 November, 1755. [Westmoreland will book No. 127.] Thomas "Astbury," Jr., and his half-brother, the said Thomas Wright, born in 1714 as the posthumous son of John Wright, the blackmith, by the said Anne Wright-Astbury, removed to Fairfax county, Virginia. On May 29, 1739, this Thomas Wright sued the estate of David Wood. [Westmoreland court "Orders &c. 1731 to 1739," page 312.] He was guardian of his said half-brother, Thomas Asbury, Jr. (son of the said Anne), on 26 May, 1741. [Westmoreland court "Orders Book 1739 to 1743," pages 100 and 116.]

JOHN[2] WRIGHT (John[1], the blacksmith) married Jane, settled on the land his father bequeathed along the Richmond county and Westmoreland line, and died in 1736 leaving the widow Jane and their young son Thomas. The inventory of the father's estate, amounting to £89-7-1, reveals a collection of blacksmith's tools. [Richmond county will book No. 5, page 285.] His widow Jane married again to Edmond Bulger; the proofs thereof and that her said deceased first husband, John Wright, was the son named in the 1713 will of John Wright, the blacksmith, and that the young Richard Wright was her son, are fully set forth in the deed executed by her and her second husband Edmond Bulger [Westmoreland "Deeds & Wills No. 14," pages 124 and 125], to-wit (abstract):

> Indenture 30 March 1762 "Between Edmund Bulger of the parish of Lunenburg in the County of Richmond, Planter,

and Jane his wife and Thomas Wright of the said parish and county, Planter, of the one part, and Gerrard Davis of the parish of Cople in the County of Westmoreland, Planter, of the other part. Witnesseth that for ..... five shillings ..... the said Edmund Bulger And Jane his wife and Thomas Wright and Elizabeth his wife have granted ..... quit claimed ..... unto the said Gerrard Davis ..... all manner of dower and right and title of dower whatsoever which they ..... have of in and to ..... 150 acres of land ..... in the said parish of Cople ..... which said land was given by the will of John Wright late of the said parish and county, deceased, to his son John Wright, late of the said parish and county, also deceased, former husband of the said Jane Bulger and father to the said Thomas Wright party to these presents, in fee tail, which said Thomas Wright hath since by deed bearing date the thirteenth of April last past sold the same to the said Gerrard Davis," etc. .....

"In witness whereof" .....

Edmund Bulger
her
Jean X Bulger
mark
Thos. Wright
her
Elizabeth X Wright
mark

JOHN WRIGHT, THE PLANTER, OF WESTMORELAND, 1697-1711.

This worthy man is of frequent record as a "planter," several items of which will suffice to identify him. At the Virginia state land office in Richmond, on page 275 of book No. 2, of "Northern Neck Grants," there is recorded a grant of two hundred and twenty-nine acres of land in Westmoreland county, made on August 16, 1697, by "Margaret, Lady Culpeper and Thomas, Lord Fairfax" to "John Wright, Pltr." On October 30, 1700, he acknowl-

edged a deed of sale of a large part of this land to John Clement, and the grantor's wife, Hannah Wright, then waived her right of dower. [Westmoreland court "Order Book 1698-1705," page 96 dorso.] This John Wright died before August 24, 1711, without issue; whereupon his widow Hannah applied to the proprietors of the Northern Neck for a confirmation to her of the then remaining part of the original grant to her husband, which confirmation reads in part, to-wit: "The Right Honorable Catherine, Lady ffairfax, Dutchess Dowager of Thomas late Lord & Margueritte Late Lady Culpeper, Dec'd &c. ..... Hannah Wright of ye County of Westmoreland hath sett forth to my Office y^t John Wright her Husband Dyed Seized of Seventy One Acres of Land in y^e sd County, part of One thousand Acres of Land formerly Granted to John Earle & left no heirs behind him, nor did dispose thereof by Will. Whereupon y^e same Escheats to me y^e said Propriato^n ..... And y^e sd Hannah being in possession of y^e sd Land, having moved to be preferred to a Grant of y^e sd Escheat, Know Yee ..... that I have Granted ..... Confirmed y^e sd seventy-one acres Unto y^e sd Hannah Wright," etc. ..... "24 August, 1711," etc. ..... [Northern Neck Grants, Book No. 4. page 42, Land Office, Richmond, Virginia.]

On September 24, 1712, John Garner by a power of attorney from Hannah Wright acknowledged before the county court of Westmoreland her deed of sale of this land to Samuel Earle. [Westmoreland court "Orders &c. 1705 to 1721," page 198; and deed book No. 5, page 74.] The deed describes her as of Cople parish and three thousand pounds of tobacco as the price she received, he having rented the land to William Wigginton, prior to selling it to Samuel Earle.

Among other records identifying this John Wright, planter, occurs: "27 May, 1702 Ellenor Mugmoreshea serv^t to John Wright planter, of Copely parish, had a ..... child in his house. He assumed to pay her fine and save the parish harmless rather than lose her services, giving a bond therefor. The child, Mary Mugmoreshea, was bound to him until aged twenty-one, and the mother to serve him extra time to save her from corporal punishment. [Westmoreland "Order Book 1698-1705," page 160.]

JOHN WRIGHT, THE OVERSEER, OF WESTMORELAND, 1659-1734.

He petitioned the court of Westmoreland, 25 January, 1691, to know "the bounds of his land on upper Mochotik and also that his father in law Rice Williams Thirds may be laid out." [Court "Order Book 1690-1698," page 26.] At the same session (on the next page of the record), in the case of the King vs. Wright, he was charged to wit: "John Wright, overseer to Mr. Gawin Corbin for rideing abt, drinking & revelling in tyme of Divine Service." On March 21, 1691-2, the proprietary of the Northern Neck granted to him, "John Wright of Washington parish," one hundred and seven acres of land upon "Machotick dam," etc., formerly held by Joseph Hadnutt, deceased, escheated to said Wright. [Northern Neck Grants, volume 1, page 142, Land Office, Richmond, Virginia.] He deposed on November 26, 1701, that he was "aged about forty-two." [Westmoreland "Deeds and Wills No. 3," page 15.] One June 30, 1709: "Ordered Virlandoe Wright, daughter of John Wright of Upper Machotique, mark of Cattle & Hoggs be Recorded." [Westmoreland "Orders &c. 1705 to 1721, page 126.] On July 23, 1715, "Robert Hammett & John Wright both of Washington parish presented by the grand Jury for Retailing Liqr Contrary to Law," etc. [Westmoreland court "Orders &c. 1705 to 1721," page 272 dorso.] The unhappy end of this John Wright is indicated by the entry, on March 28, 1734, on page 136 dorso of the said book, to wit: "John Wright a very ancient man petitioning this Court to be levy free, and it appearing that he was an Object of Pitty, It is therefore considered that he be hereafter Exempt from paying any future public tax or levy." The names of all of his children are not recorded in direct connection with his name; but the records of Aaron and William Wright, some of which are too unfortunate for further reference, leave little or no doubt as to their parentage. Charles Wright of Westmoreland, later of Prince William county, against whom nothing discreditable is found recorded, may have been an estimable son of John Wright the overseer, though recorded proof thereof is lacking; so one may accord to this Charles Wright the benefit of any doubt.

A LIST OF MARRIAGE BONDS—NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

1706-1800.

Communicated by Stratton Nottingham.

MALE	FEMALE	DAUGHTER OF	MONTH	DAY	YEAR
Abdell, Ezekiel	Sarah Dalby	Waterfield Dalby	Sept	16	17..
Abdeel, Abel	Nancy Dixon	Tilney Dixon, dec	June	17	1779
Abdeel, Hancock	Keziah Dalby		March	7	1780
Abdeel, Henry	Sarah Tankard, wid. of John Tankard, dec		April	26	1781
Abdeel, John	Elizabeth Kelly		Dec	29	1791
Abdeel, William	Sevily Gooday		April	11	1786
Abdale, William	Amy Pettit		April	25	1794
Abdil, Henry	Hettey Stott		Oct	1	1796
Abdil, Preeson	Polly Kee		July	30	1795
Abdil, Thomas			Aug	9	1794
Acthison, Samuel	Esther Respess	John Respess	Aug	16	1771
Addison, Arthur	Tabitha Joyne	Edmund Joyne	May	22	1756
Addison, Arthur	Esther Pagbath		March	8	1786
Addison, Arthur	Elizabeth Cook		April	10	1787
Addison, Kendall	Palmer Rodgers		June	26	1787
Addison, Thomas	Margaret Waltham, wid		Oct	14	1775
Addison, Thomas	Peggy Savage	Nathaniel Savage, dec	Jan	11	1780
Aimes, William	Patsey Bool		Dec	20	1796
Allen, Thomas, (of Baltimore)	Elizabeth Massey	Anne E. Massey	Dec	11	1789
Ames, Shadrack	Matilda Christian, wid		Feb	28	1775
Andrews, Jacob	Margaret Joyne		Aug	19	1752
Andrews, Major	Hannah Bell Powell	George Powell, dec	Jan	11	1774
Andrews, Major	Nancy Custis		June	24	1795
Andrews, Robert	Betsy Stratton	Benjamin Stratton, dec	Dec	11	1788
Andrews, William	Bridget Heath	William Heath, dec	April	20	1781

Andrews, William	Sarah Hunt		July	23	1787
Andrews, William	Sally Waterfield		June	20	1791
Andrews, William	Adah Dennis		Aug	4	1792
Anderson, Matthew	Rosey Collins		April	8	1794
Arbuckle, William	Athaliah Hall	John Hall	May	20	1765
Armistead, Ellison	Susanna Christian		April	5	1780
Armistead, Francis, (of Gloster County)	Sarah Smith		Oct	29	1715
Avery, Isaac	Esther Preeson		May	4	1768
Avery, Isaac	Margaret Stringer	Hilliary Stringer	June	7	1785
Bachurst, James	Bridget Stott		Dec	2	1782
Badger, Ezekiel	Mary Dunton		May	22	1790
Bain, William	Judith Stevenson		Aug	31	1785
Bain, William	Susanna Dunton		July	16	1793
Bain, William	Betsey Robins		June	8	1797
Bailey, Edmund	Rachel Upshur		Sept	14	1790
Baker, Elijah					1785
Baker, Elijah	Anne Widgeon		Nov	5	1787
Baker, Timothy	Jane Wilkins	John Wilkins, Sr	Nov	27	1766
Barlow, Thomas	Jane Mapp, wid		Feb	6	1765
Barlow, Thomas	Ann Stott		May	9	1775
Barlow, Thomas	Elizabeth Roscoe		Sept	26	1780?
Barecreft, William	Elizabeth Speakman		Feb	19	1781
Barnes, James	Sally Pake	Elizabeth Pake	Aug	25	1790
Bars, John, Jr	Elizabeth Jacob	Esau Jacob, dec	Dec	26	1775
Batson, Ralph	Sarah Moore, wid		Dec	6	1749
Beavans, Hezekiah	Mary Morris		July	31	1798
Beavans, Sam	Molly Press		Aug	19	1797
Beavans, Solomon	Esther Casey		Sept	24	1796
Becket, Abraham	Sarah Thompson				
Belote, Edward	Mary Nottingham	Jacob Nottingham, dec	Nov	25	1760
Belote, George	Molly Wescoat		May	24	1798
Belote, James	Susanna Holt, wid. of Stuart Holt, dec		May	21	1791
Belote, Kendall	Sucky Widgeon		July	31	1793
Belote, Laban	Esther Dolby	John Dolby, Sr	Dec	20	1793

A LIST OF MARRIAGE BONDS—Continued.

MALE	FEMALE	DAUGHTER OF	MONTH	DAY	YEAR
Belote, William	Sarah Tankard	John Tankard, dec	April	16	1779
Bell, Ezekiel	Anne Carpenter, wid		May	3	1748
Bell, George	Susey Bell		Dec	19	179(5
Bell, Nathaniel	Elizabeth Turpin		Dec	20	1786
Bell, Robert	Abagail Grice	Thomas Grice	Nov	12	1771
Bell, Robert	Mary Jarvis	William Jarvis	June	17	1772
Bell, Thomas	Sarah Gascoyne		Sept	28	1780
Bell, William, Jr	Esther Scott		Sept	4	1797
Benthall, Caleb	Elizabeth Stripe	Moses Stripe	May	21	1779
Benthall, Daniel	Adah Warren		Feb	19	1785
Benthall, Daniel	Betsey Moor	Isaac Moor, dec	July	4	1791
Benthall, John	Elizabeth Goffigon, wid		Jan	8	1753
Benthall, Nathaniel	Elizabeth Nottingham	Richard Nottingham	April	2	1793
Benthall, Nathaniel	Peggy Odear		March	24	1796
Benson, Azariah	Sarah Cutler		Dec	15	1796
Biggs, John	Tabitha Goffigon, wid		March	31	1773
Biggs, James	Nice C		Sept	13	1796
Biggs, Thomas	Ann Warren		Dec	9	1794
Biggs, William	Elishe Smaw	John Smaw	March	9	1769
Bingham, Henry	Ritter Callis		June	13	1794
Bird, John	Margaret Meholloms		Nov	26	1792
Bishop, John	Anne Dixon	William Dixon, dec	Oct	4	1775
Bishop, William	Elizabeth Graves	William Graves	Jan	24	1765
Blacknall, John	Margaret Jarvis	William Jarvis	Oct	9	1789
Blair, John	Sarah Mapp	Samuel Mapp	May	18	1768
Blair, John	Mary Darby	Benjamin Darby, dec	Jan	22	1772
Blake, Joshua	Esther Warren	Devarix Warren	March	18	1775
Bloxom, Nicholas	Peggy Abell		May	2	1793
Bloxom, William	Kesia Core, wid. of Charles Core		June	25	1788

Bloxom, William	Mary Johnson, wid of Robinson Johnson		Aug	3	1790
Boggs, George	Margaret Stringer		Feb	11	1795
Boisnard, John	Esther Robins	Edward Robins	Feb	17	1789
Boisnard, John	Nancy Kendall		Aug	20	1798
Bolling, Col. Robert	Mary Burton	William Burton	June	3	1763
Bonnewell, Arthur	Susanna Toleman		Jan	16	1794
Bonnewell, James	Mary Robins		May	21	1783
Bool, Richard	Kesiah Bool		Dec	10	1783
Bool, Richard	Margaret Addison		May	31	1787
Bool, John	Pricilla Addison	Thomas Addison	June	11	1776
Boole, Major	Patience Turner		Feb	28	1781
Booth, John	Esther Cowdry	William Cowdry	April	30	1792
Boswell, Abraham	Elishe Jacob	Esau Jacob	March	15	1763
Boswell, James	Margaret Jacob		Dec	31	1770
Bow, Moses	Margaret Savage	Capt. Thomas Savage	Sept	3	1710
Bowdoin, John	Grace Stringer		Jan	10	1754
Bowdoin, Peter	Susanna Preeson		May	13	1733
Bowdoin, Preeson	Sarah Eyre	Littleton Eyre	Feb	19	1759
Boyd, Alexander	Sally Goffigon	Peter Goffigon, dec	Jan	24	1780
Bradford, Brown	Peggy Johnson	Obedience Johnson	March	14	1788
Bradford, Charles	Nancy Abdeel		March	7	1788
Bradford, Ezra	Amy Smith		Dec	29	1784
Bradford, Ezra	Sally Waltham		Jan	3	1795
Bradford, George	Elizabeth Boswell		Jan	31	1797
Bratten, Isaac	Nancy Nottingham	Jacob Nottingham	Dec	27	1788
Brickhouse, George	Mary Belote	Edward Belote	Nov	21	1781
Brickhouse, John	Susanna Nottingham	Thomas Nottingham	Feb	19	1785
Brickhouse, Robert	Sarah Nottingham		March	11	1783
Brown, Nathaniel	Nancy Dillon, wid		Feb	9	1778
Bryan, Nathaniel	Esther Mapp		Dec	20	1797
Bryant, Henry	Nancey Holland		March	28	1764
Buck, Reubin	Mary Wilkins	Patrick Wilkins, dec	Jan	6	1779
Bullock, Thomas	Althalia Underhill		Oct	11	1774
Bullock, Thomas	Mary Mehollom, wid		Jan	12	1778
Bullock, Thomas	Nancy Wingate		May	30	1798

A LIST OF MARRIAGE BONDS—Continued.

MALE	FEMALE	DAUGHTER OF	MONTH	DAY	YEAR
Bunting, George	Elizabeth Johnson	Moses Johnson, dec	Aug	6	1770
Bunting, Halloway	Pricilla Turner	Furbush Turner	May	21	1787
Bunting, Halloway	Sally White		July	10	1797
Bunting, Jonathan	Nancy White	Obedience White	Dec	9	1791
Bunting, Levin	Anne Bunting	Solomon Bunting	Dec	10	1771
Bunting, Solomon	Polly Pitts, wid		May	30	1776
Burton, John	Bridget Dalby	Thomas Dalby	Jan	21	
Burton, William, Jr	Elizabeth Eyre		Dec	25	1721
Burros, Anthony	Mary Bell, widow of Robert Bell, dec		Feb	12	1790
Burgess, Nathaniel	Anne Goffigon	Peter Goffigon, dec	Jan	14	1772
Butler, Thomas	Frances Costin		Feb	19	1778
Cable, Thomas	Margaret Sorrowful Kendall		May	25	1723
Campbell, Simon	Joannah Roberts		May	17	1736
Campbell, Nicholas	Anne Pigot	Salem Pigot	Dec	21	1779
Caple, John	Ann Phaben	Paul Phaben, dec	Dec	20	1788
Caple, William	Anne Luke				1787
Caple, William	Esther Odear		Aug	4	1787
Carmine, Elijah	Camilla White		June	28	1798
Carmine, William	Nancy Beloat		March	13	1797
Carpenter, Charles	Elizabeth Matthews	John Custis Matthews	April	15	1758
Carpenter, Charles	Bridget Matthews, wid		Nov	8	1768
Carpenter, Charles	Susanna Waltham		Nov	18	1782
Carpenter, John	Lucy Gault	Dicky Gault, dec	Sept	22	1787
Carpenter, John	Ader Floyd		Nov	14	1796
Carpenter, John, Jr	Fanny Scott	John Scott	March	11	1799
Carpenter, William	Tabitha Goffigon	Peter Goffigon, dec	May	28	1781
Carter, Edward	Mary Mapp		Jan	13	1725
Cary, Obid	Esther Nottingham		Dec	16	1783
Cary, William	Esther Matthews	John Custis Matthews	March	8	1768

Carvey, Richard	Sarah Walter, wid		Oct	1	1722
Christian, Michael	Patience Michael	Joachim Michael	Dec	30	1747
Christian, Michael	Elizabeth Barlow		Feb	20	1770
Christian, William	Kesiah Blair, wid		June	7	1750
Christian, William	Matilda Johnson	Kelly Johnson, dec	Jan	6	1761
Churn, Severn	Tamar Meholloms		Jan	13	1791
Clark, Thomas	Elizabeth Warren		March	23	1787
Clay, Thomas	Sally Freshwater	William Freshwater	Nov	2	1796
Clay, William	Nancy Fitchett	Joshua Fitchett, dec	Jan	8	1782
Clegg, Hillary	Mary Elligood		Dec	14	1786
Clegg, Hillary	Peggy Knight	William Knight, dec	Nov	29	1788
Clegg, Isaac	Peggy Major	William Major	Feb	25	1756
Clegg, Isaac	Esther Jacob, wid		June	17	1763
Clegg, Isaac	Agnes Piper	Josiah Piper	Dec	2	1783
Clegg, Isaiah	Anne Belote, wid		May	8	1764
Clegg, Major	Patience Benthall		Oct	9	1794
Clegg, Peter	Rosanna Milby		July	2	1784
Clegg, Robert	——Scott, wid. of William Scott		Dec	21	1784
Clegg, Robert	Polly Bloxom		Dec	21	1798
Clegg, William	Susanna Dixon	John Dixon	Nov	20	1779
Cobb, Southy	Anne Pratt		Aug	29	1787
Coleburn, Richard	Peggy Boole		Dec	20	1796
Collins, John	Anne Clegg		Nov	21	1786
Collins, John	Nanny Sabers		Aug	11	1790
Collins, John	Grace Costin		Sept	12	1796
Collins, Joseph	Betsey Anderson		Jan	31	1799
Collins, Lighty	Lear Drighouse		Jan	3	1795
Collins, Ralph	Tamar Bingham		Dec	20	1794
Comer, Michael	Margaret Griffeth, wid		Jan	3	1778
Cook, Giles (of the County of Gloucester)	Margaret Savage	Esther Savage	Oct	3	1750
Cook, John	Molly Graves		Dec	9	1799
Coopeland, William			Sept	19	1721
Core, Charles	Betty Dolby		Jan	12	1768
Core, Caleb	Sarah Parramore		Sept	27	1793

A LIST OF MARRIAGE BONDS—Continued.

MALE	FEMALE	DAUGHTER OF	MONTH	DAY	YEAR
Core, Eleazer	Keziah Rodgers		Jan	20	1783
Core, Edmund	Sarah Garris	Thomas Garris	Dec	15	1760
Core, John	Susanna Baker		Dec	20	1785
Core, Posthumos	Susanna Henderson		March	12	1750
Costin, Abraham, Jr	Peggy Costin	Francis Costin	July	21	1798
Costin, Francis	Susanna Elliott	Thomas Elliott	Dec	7	1764
Costin, Henry	Rachel Saunders	James Saunders, dec	Feb	14	1782
Costin, John	Elizabeth Fitchett	Joshua Fitchett	Aug	6	1793
Costin, Jacob	Sophia Savage		Feb	1	1733
Costin, Matthew	Mary Joynes, wid		Nov	24	1791
Costin, Samuel	Polly Roberts		Jan	19	1796
Costin, Samuel	Elizabeth Griffith				17..
Costin, William	Anne Trower	Robert Trower, dec	March	23	1773
Costin, William	Lucretia Dixon		Jan	12	1791
Cowles, John	Rachel Stephens		March	1	1787
Cowdry, Savage	Mary Barlow	Rev. Henry Barlow	June	15	1758
Cowdry, Thomas	Sarah Jacob	Esau Jacob	Nov	11	1769
Cowell, Nathaniel	Rose Dunton		Oct	7	1784
Cox, Moses	——Mills	William Mills	March	24	1749
Croswell, William	Elishe Stripe		Nov	25	1786
Cullen, Samuel	Polly Rippin		April	10	1792
Custis, Henry	Betty Downing	Arthur Downing	Aug	29	1763
Custis, John	Anne Kendall		March	3	1732
Custis, John	Elizabeth Barlow		Nov	5	1789
Custis, Robinson	Mary Savage		Aug	6	1793
Custis, Thomas	Anne Kendall		June	25	1717
Dalby, Benjamin	Sarah Bull		Dec	17	1789
Dalby, Henry	Rachel Andrews		Nov	17	1772
Dalby, Henry	Susanna Sturgis		May	9	1787
Dalby, John	Leah Dunton		Jan	1	1780

Dalby, John, Jr.	Elizabeth Barlow, wid. of Thomas Barlow		March	20	1790
Dalby, James	Anne Griffith		Nov	16	1789
Dalby, Jacob	Abigail Bell		Nov	10	1789
Dalby, Littleton	Bridget Fisher		Aug	28	1794
Dalby, Spencer	Nanny Watson	Littleton Watson	April	4	1780
Dalby, Thomas	Catherine Harmanson	John Harmanson, dec	Oct	8	1789
Dalby, William	Sarah Eshom		Feb	12	1785
Dalby, William	Martha Bool	Nicholas Bool, dec	Aug	29	1788
Darby, John	Esther Harmanson	John Harmanson, Sr	Dec	31	1777
Darby, John	Esther Christian		May	14	1782
Dashiel, Col. George	Elizabeth Fairfax		Sept		1740
Dashiel, George	Rose Fisher	Maddox Fisher, dec	Aug	12	1760
Davis, Levin	Susanna Westerhouse		Dec	31	1778
Davis, Robert	Sarah Andrews	Andrew Andrews	Aug	4	1786
Dell, Thomas	Mary Reeve		Nov	6	1723
Delpeach, James	Peggy Lampson, wid		Sept	29	1743
Dennis, John	Susanna Widgeon, wid. of Levin Widgeon		Dec	15	1786
Dennis, Joseph	Livinia Berch		April	24	1788
Dennis, Littleton	Elizabeth Upshur	John Upshur	Dec	3	1788
Dennis, Michael	Molly Jackson		Jan	12	1788
Dennis, Teackle	Polly Hale		Jan	20	1791
Dennis, William	Susanna Whitehead		Sept	29	1791
Denwood, Levin	Isabell Stringer		March	12	1744
Dickerson, Peter	Mary Waterfield, wid		April	20	1774
Dillon, William	Nancy Fisher		June	4	1798
Dixon, Banjamin	Elizabeth Nelson		May	5	1770
Dixon, Christopher	Sabra Simpkins		Sept	22	1783
Dixon, John	Bridget Thomas	John Thomas	Sept	11	1781
Dixon, John	Lucretia Costin		Aug	20	1786
Dixon, John	Nelly Costin	Abraham Costin	July	18	1791
Dixon, Thomas	Elizabeth Holmes, wid		Aug	17	1790
Dixon, Thomas	Betsey Smith	Richard Smith	June	23	1791
Dixon, William	Esther Kendall		Dec	29	1784

A LIST OF MARRIAGE BONDS—Continued.

MALE	FEMALE	DAUGHTER OF	MONTH	DAY	YEAR
Dixon, William	Betty Dunton, wid. of Jacob Dunton		March	14	1787
Dolby, Benjamin	Mary Core		July	19	1786
Dolby, Benjamin	Ann Ro—, wid				
Dolby, Isaac	Peggy Matthews	John Custis Matthews	Aug	14	1759
Dolby, Isaac	Catherine Dolby		May	25	1798
Dolby, Joseph	Jane Luke, wid		May	19	1764
Dolby, John	Susanna Jacob	Pierce Jacob	Feb	25	1769
Dolby, John	Keziah Westerhouse		Oct	10	1769
Dolby, Thomas, Jr	Margaret Haze	John Haze, dec	Aug	19	1772
Dolby, Thomas	Pricilla Rogers		June	8	1795
Donnell, John (of Baltimore)	Anna Teackle Smith	Isaac Smith	Oct	10	1798
Dorman, William	Peggy Dunton		Nov	24	1795
Dowty, Archibald	Nancy Edmunds	David Edmunds	Sept	24	1788
Dowty, Addison	Tabitha Milby		July	15	1778
Dowty, Addison	Seymour Heath	William Heath	July	13	1779
Dowty, Babel	Betsey Hickman		July	6	1798
Dowty, Elisha	Elishe Jacob	Thomas Jacob	Oct	21	1772
Dowty, Michael	Peggy Jones		Dec	21	1790
Dowty, Peter	Sinah Edmunds		March	8	1787
Dowty, Thomas	Sarah Belote, wid. of William Belote		June	7	1791
Dowty, Thomas	Susanna Turner		Aug	2	1797
Downs, Thomas	Anne Williams		Feb	7	1783
Downs, William	Elizabeth Warren		Dec	27	1798
Downing, John	Edey Nottingham		Jan	25	1791
Downing, William	Martha Jacob	Philip Jacob	Jan	14	1772
Driskeel, Moses	Margaret Joynes		Nov	4	1795
Drighouse, George	Peggy Lang		March	2	1798

Drighouse, Nathan	Elizabeth Bingham, wid		Jan	23	1794
Drummond, William	Nancy Dunton	Elias Dunton, Sr	July	7	1759
Drysdale, Thomas	Mary Anne Smith	Isaac Smith	Nov	22	1796
Dun, William	Mary Godferry		Oct	1	1709
Dunton, Benjamin	Anne Jacob	Hancock Jacob	Sept	15	1778
Dunton, Benjamin	Sarah Garrison		June	3	1797
Dunton, Carey	Margaret Robins		Nov	20	1792
Dunton, Elias	Esther Waterfield, wid		Oct	6	1750
Dunton, Isaac	Elizabeth Toleman		April	4	1785
Dunton, Jacob	Betty Satchell	Southey Satchell, dec	May	24	1763
Dunton, Michael	Rosey Matthews	John Custis Matthews, dec	May	26	1779
Dunton, Michael	Anne Nottingham, wid		Jan	22	1780
Dunton, Michael, Jr	Peggy Griffin		Dec	13	1791
Dunton, Michael	Sarah Bele, wid. of Thomas Bele		July	3	1792
Dunton, Ricketts	Anne Jacob, wid		Aug	18	1722
Dunton, Richard	Sophia Harmanson		Sept	12	1774
Dunton, Richard, Jr	Rosanna Clegg		Aug	13	1796
Dunton, Severn	Agnes Grice		June	25	1785
Dunton, Severn	Mary Byron, wid		April	14	1792
Dunton, Southy	Peggy Dalby	John Dalby	Dec	20	1790
Dunton, Thomas	Sukey Bell		July	16	1794
Dunton, Waterfield	Susanna Waterfield	Jacob Waterfield	May	17	1756
Edmonds, Thomas	Peggy Hanby		Feb	3	1798
Ellegood, John	Susanna Wilkins, wid		May	12	1748
Ellegood, John	Esther Wilkins	John Wilkins	March	19	1752
Ellegood, John	Nanny Powell	Abel Powell, dec	March	15	1764
Ellegood, Peter Marly	Margaret Forse, wid		Nov	5	1735
Ellegood, William (of Worcester County, Md.)	Sarah Powell	Abel Powell, dec	Sept	14	1768
Elligood, John	Elinor Jacob		April	1	1727
Elligood, Jonathan	Esther Floyd, wid. of William Floyd		Jan	28	1788
Elliott, John	Mary Abdeel, wid		Aug	30	1792
Elliott, Thomas	Keziah Turner		Aug	10	1784
Elliott, William	Rose Johnson	John Johnson, dec	July	16	1774

A LIST OF MARRIAGE BONDS—Continued.

MALE	FEMALE	DAUGHTER OF	MONTH	DAY	YEAR
Esdall, George	Esther Green	George Green	June	3	1715
Esdel, ——	Elizabeth Floyd, wid. of Charles Floyd				1786
Evans, Arthur	Adah Kemp, wid		Sept	12	1777
Evans, Arthur	Nelly D——		June	21	1796
Evans, John	Peggy Simpkins	William Simpkins	Feb	17	1774
Evans, Levin	Anne Mary Pitts		May	17	1755
Evans, Richard	Elizabeth Goffigon	Tabitha Bigs	Dec	31	1782
Evans, William	Adah Widgeon	Jonah Widgeon, dec	Aug	26	1765
Evans, William	Rebecka Wood, wid. of William Wood		May	21	1790
Ewing, Gustavus	Elizabeth James, wid		June	7	1760
Ewing, John	Jane Holbrooke		Nov	28	1785
Eyre, Ellegood	Esther Saunders	James Saunders	March	17	1777
Eyre, Littleton	Bridget Harmanson		Jan	15	1734
Eyre, Neech	Ann Mifflin		March	12	1732
Eyre, Neech	Isabell Harmanson		March	21	1734
Fathery, Ebinezer	Amy Barret		Feb	8	1784
Fathery, Jacob	Esther Bell		Sept	20	1787
Fathery, Mathew	Wettha Woodward		Jan	30	1799
Finney, William	Joanna Stott, wid		Dec	24	1746
Fisher, Caleb	Elizabeth Downing		Sept	6	177.
Fisher, Caleb	Elizabeth West		Oct	2	1793
Fisher, Esme	Margaret Roberts, wid		April	16	1765
Fisher, George	Susanna Joynes		Oct	13	1789
Fisher, James	Mary White	William White, dec	Dec	13	1791
Fisher, Thomas	Sarah Turner, wid		Aug	1	1754
Fisher, Thomas	Margaret Christian	Michael Christian	May	15	1770
Fisher, William	Rose Christian	William Christian, dec	Sept	25	1776
Fisher, William	Sally Johnson	Powell Johnson, dec	Feb	12	1789

Fitchett, Charles	Peggy Powell	George Powell, Jr	Nov	22	1797
Fitchett, Henry	Anne Heritage		Dec	21	1789
Fitchett, John	Molly Luke		Aug	25	1795
Fitchett, Joshua	Suky Dixon		Nov	12	1782
Fitchett, Jonathan	Elizabeth Nottingham		Jan	15	1783
Fitchett, Jonathan	Nancy Tyson	Nathaniel Tyson	Nov	30	1787
Fitchett, Nehemiah	Elizabeth Flood		July	15	1752
Fitchett, Nehemiah	Rachel Stringer, wid		July	22	1762
Fitchett, Robert	Sally Warren		Nov	25	1782
Fitchew, Henry	Betsey Wilson		Oct	23	1797
Fletcher, James	Nancy Churn		Jan	13	1796
Fletcher, Stephen	Susanna Chuen		March	12	1790
Fletcher, William	Sarah Churn		Jan	13	1796
Fletcher, William	Mary Stokes		Sept	6	1799
Flood, John	Frances Warren, wid		July	11	1752
Flood, Samuel	Sarah Chance		April	20	1787
Floyd, Charles	Sarah Williams	Jacob Williams, dec	Dec	8	1762
Floyd, Charles	Elizabeth Tankard	John Tankard	March	3	1778
Floyd John	Mary Floyd	Matthew Floyd, Jr., dec	Feb	14	1765
Floyd, John	Mary Brickhouse	John Brickhouse	Aug	21	1773
Floyd, Matthew	Sarah Robins, wid		Dec	22	1790
Floyd, Matthew	Nancy Wilson		July	31	1794
Floyd, Matthew	Elizabeth H. Kendall	Thomas Kendall	Feb	15	1797
Floyd, William	Esther Kendall	John Kendall, dec	April	14	1772
Formieda, Serafino (of York County)	Matilda Newman, wid		July	12	1774
Fonshee, William (of the Borough of Norfolk)	Isabella Harmanson		March	6	1775
Francis, John	Ibby Shepherd, wid		Dec	28	1792
Francis, Thomas	Tabby Press		Dec	26	1796
Francis, William	Polly Jacob		Dec	30	1791
Fraser, Collin	Ellenor Waterfield		Jan	11	1769
Freshwater, Jacob	Mary Nelson	John Nelson, dec	March	24	1763
Freshwater, William	Nancy Mills		Nov	11	1786
Frost, Joseph	Elenor Walker	John Walker	Nov	27	1782
Frost, John	Betsy Knight		March	1	1791

A LIST OF MARRIAGE BONDS—Continued.

MALE	FEMALE	DAUGHTER OF	MONTH	DAY	YEAR
Frost, Nathaniel	Peggy Williams		Dec.	18	1798
Fulwell, John Lewis	Margaret Costin	Jacob Costin, dec	June	24	1761
Fulwell, Victor	Elizabeth Simpkins		Sept.	12	1795
Gale, Christopher	Mary Ann Stevens		Dec.	20	1798
Gale, Joseph	David Topping		May	22	1794
Galt, Dickey	Leah Benthall	Azel Benthall	Jan.	13	1761
Gardner, William	Tuisey Bingham		Nov.	25	1797
Garrison, Abell	Margaret Floyd	John Floyd, dec	Aug.	8	1775
Garrison, George	Sarah Dunton		Dec.	13	1785
Garrison, James	Sally Jacob		Aug.	7	1797
Garris, William	Elizabeth Gooldsburry		Sept.	24	1796
Gascoign, Henry	Sarah Upshur		April	14	1752
Gascoigne, Henry	Sarah Stott	Laban Stott	July	13	1773
Gascoigne, Thomas	Sarah Andrews		Jan.	8	1722
Gascoigne, William	Anne Harmanson	Matthew Harmanson, dec.	Jan.	7	1769
Gelding, Charles	Peggy Turner		Dec.	22	1798
Gibbons, Jonathan	Fanny Gault	Leah Jacob	Feb.	8	1792
Giddens, Henry	Milly Moore		Feb.	17	1786
Giddens, Henry	Arthur Evans	John Evans	Aug.	24	1795
Gilden, Charles	Mary Dixon	John Dixon, dec	June	8	1771
Gilmour, William	Mary Ann Drysdale		April	15	1799
Glanville, Edmund (of York County)	Anna Katharina Thurmor, wid.		Oct.	30	1758
Glanville, Edmund	Margaret Scott	Zerobabel Scott	Dec.	24	1774
Gleeson, James	Adah Bell	Jacob Bell	Oct.	8	1793
Gleeson, John	Elizabeth Dodd		Jan.	10	1770
Gleeson, John, Sr	Rachel Fitzgerald		May	24	1798
Gleeson, Thomas	Polly Caple		Oct.	24	1794
Glison, John	Elizabeth Bullock		May	10	1785
Godwin, Archibald	Vianna Gray Jacob, wid		July	9	1776

Godwin, Daniel	Elishaba Benthall		Jan.	12	1724
Godwin, Daniel	Susanna Preeson				1724
Godwin, Daniel	Sarah Cowdry, wid. of Thomas Cowdry, dec		Sept.	30	1779
Godwin, Devaraux	Esther Bailey	Isaac Bailey, dec	Aug.	27	1763
Godwin, Edmund	Nancy Grey Godwin		Oct.	23	1797
Goffigon, John	Nancy Bell	Robert Bell, dec	May	19	1792
Goffigon, John	Sally Goffigon		April	18	1796
Goffigon, James	Mary Floyd		Sept.	27	1755
Goffigon, Nathaniel	Frances Dunton	Levin Dunton	Dec.	19	1772
Goffigon, Peter	Sally Costin	Abraham Costin	April	6	1781
Goffigon, Southy	Margaret Evans		Nov.	18	1769
Goffigon, Thomas	Bridget Elliott, wid. of William Elliott		March	10	1781
Goffigon, Thomas	Peggy Wilson		July	23	1785
Graves, John, Jr	Molly Pratt		Jan.	28	1799
Graves, William	Mary Murray		Feb.	7	1778
Green, Hillary	Tamar Pitts, wid		April	12	1757
Green, George	Ann Benson		Dec.	19	1798
Greenway, Robert	Sarah Scott		June	28	1788
Greenway, Robert	Susanna Rippin		April	9	1798
Griffeth, Moses	Eleanor Ellegood		May	30	1752
Griffeth, Nancy	Sally Costin		May	27	1797
Griffeth, William	Sally Williams		May	24	1799
Griffith, Benjamin	Lilly Miller		Dec.	9	1783
Griffith, John	Nancy Costin, wid. of William Costin		June	4	1791
Griffin, William	Sally Snail		June	22	1791
Groves, John	Anne Wilson	Nancey Wilson	Nov.	26	1785
Groten, Thomas	Elizabeth Custis		Dec.	12	1796
Guy, Henry	Adah Harmanson	Matthew Harmanson, dec.	Oct.	18	1755
Guy, Henry	Adah Harmanson	John Harmanson	Jan.	6	1778
Guy, John	Susanna Burton	John Burton	Sept.	27	1760
Guy, John	Elizabeth James	Thomas James	Feb.	14	1791
Guy, Matthew	Margaret Harmanson	John Harmanson, dec	Dec.	25	1787
Hack, Peter	Sally Upshur	Thomas Upshur	Oct.	23	1786

A LIST OF MARRIAGE BONDS—Continued.

MALE	FEMALE	DAUGHTER OF	MONTH	DAY	YEAR
Haggoman, John	Betty Jacob	Hancock Jacob	March	11	1755
Haggoman, Robert	Catherine Snead		March	10	1786
Haggoman, Robert	Mary MacDaniel		May	7	1799
Haggoman, William	Margaret Michael, wid		Jan	13	1755
Hale, James	Esther Scott		Sept	9	1791
Hallett, William	Clear Dixon	John Dixon	Aug	4	1775
Hall, Daniel Rales	Susanna Guy, wid. of John Guy		Feb	5	1772
Hall, Daniel R	Susanna Wilkins	John Wilkins	Nov	22	1780
Hall, Robert	Esther Evans	Thomas Evans, dec	July	10	1793
Hall, Thomas	Esther Dunton		Oct	8	1793
Hamilton, Andrew	Ann Preeson, wid		March	6	1706
Hamilton, Bowdoin	Lucy Robins		Dec	26	1797
Hanby, Joseph	Bridget Dalby		Jan	19	1791
Hanby, William	Adelia Moore, wid		May	19	1788
Hanby, William	Elizabeth James		Dec	15	1792
Hanby, William	Rosey Scott		Aug	22	1798
Hanby, William, Jr	Polly James		Oct	21	1797
Harman, George	Anne Elliott	James Elliott	Feb	15	1775
Harmon, George	Peggy Smith		March	9	1797
Harmanson, Henry	Rose Harmanson		May	12	1736
Harmanson, Henry	Lucretia Respess	John Respess	Feb	14	1764
Harmanson, Henry	Elizabeth Robins		May	27	1739
Harmanson, Henry, Jr	Sarah Robins		April	19	1794
Harmanson, John	Isabell Harmanson		Oct	8	1783
Harmanson, Matthew	Rachel Roberts		April	9	1740
Harmanson, Matthew	Catherine Robins, ward of Henry Harmanson		Jan	3	1791
Harmanson, Matthew	Elizabeth Kendall	Lucretia Kendall	Dec	13	1798
Harmanson, Patrick	Elishe Kendall, wid		March	14	1758

Harmanson, Philip	Mary Callever, wid		Jan	13	1708–9
Harmanson, William	Margaret Mapp		Sept	13	1774
Harmanson, William	Joanna Satchell		Dec	31	1777
Harrison, Abel	Mary Carpenter		Dec	20	1797
Harrison, Robert	Elizabeth Belote	Levin Belote, Sr	Sept	30	1791
Harrison, Robert H	Sally Dowty		Nov	24	1788
Harrison, William	Anne Green		July	1	1776
Hart, Stephen	Susanna Nottingham	Richard Nottingham, Sr	Oct	6	1777
Haslop, Custis	Susanna Holland		June	12	1787
Havard (Howard?), William	Rachel Dennis	John Dennis	March	28	1786
Hays, John	Nancy Christian	Michael Christian	Sept	6	1777
Hazard, Thomas (of the Province of Rhode Island)	Mary Bowdoin	Peter Bowdoin	Nov	15	1746
Heath, James	Mary Guy, wid		March	17	1778
Heath, James	Patience Tankard		Nov	14	1780
Heath, James	Sally Turner	John Turner, dec	Feb	18	1794
Heath, Josiah	Mary Floyd, wid. of John Floyd		Dec	17	1778
Heath, Seth	Grace Elliott	John Elliott	Nov	26	1798
Heath, William, Sr	Mary Carpenter, wid		July	1	1769
Heath, William	Harriett Joynes	Edmund Joynes	Sept	21	1770
Henderson, Robert	Nancy Jacob		June	2	1795
Henderson, Thomas	Rosey Fisher		Feb	12	1798
Henry, James	Susanna Harmanson	John Harmanson	Dec	25	1786
Herritage, Freshwater	Anne Eshom		April	11	1783
Heth, Luke	Bridget Dunton	Elias Dunton, dec	Sept	28	1763
Hodge, John	Nancy Smith	James Smith	March	28	1794
Holbrooke, Samuel	Peggy Stott	Laban Stott	July	16	1763
Holt, George	Anne Custis	Edmund Custis, dec	Dec	26	1757
Holt, Martin	Adah Mapp	Howsen Mapp	Feb	18	1769
Holt, Stuart	Anne Johnson	Benjamin Johnson	Jan	11	1772
Holt, Stuart	Elizabeth Nelson, wid. of Southy Nelson		Feb	7	1783
Holt, Stuart	Susanna Moore	Arcadia Moore	April	28	1784
Holland, John	Margaret Wilkins	John Wilkins (Blacksmith)	March	22	1775

A LIST OF MARRIAGE BONDS—Continued.

MALE	FEMALE	DAUGHTER OF	MONTH	DAY	YEAR
Holland, Nathaniel	Susanna Bryan	Henry Bryan, dec	Dec	20	1788
Hoones, Edward	Elizabeth Parsons		July	25	1772
Hooks, Samuel	(Illegible)		Feb	11	1795
Hopkins, Maximilian	Elizabeth Armistead		July	9	1799
Hornsby, William	Susanna Carpenter, wid. of Charles Carpenter		April	28	1787
House, William	Susanna Press	Edmond Press	Aug	27	1788
Howell, John	Margaret Pitts	Jacob Pitts	Sept	10	1771
Howell, Jesse	Margaret Maley		Dec	9	1780
Howell, William	Elizabeth White		Nov	16	1797
Hozier, Emanuel	Betsey Collins		Nov	9	1797
Hubberd, Edmund	Anne Scott		Oct	30	1785
Hughs, John	Mary Stockley		Oct	16	1779
Hughes, John	Mary McDonald, wid. of Hugh McDonald		Jan	6	1781
Hunt, Azariah	Frances Benthall		Jan	31	1759
Hunt, Azariah	Sarah Bishop, wid		Aug	3	1771
Hunt, Hillary	Delitha Lucre		Jan	28	1796
Hunt, Obediah	Nancy Goffigon		Nov	29	1796
Hunt, Thomas	Frances Goffigon	Nathaniel Goffigon	May	18	1791
Hutson, Jesse	Margaret Holbrook, wid. of Samuel Holbrook		Oct	23	1767
Hyslop, Walter	Anne Bryan	Henry Bryan	Oct	3	1782
Isdale, Nathaniel	Betsey Luke		Jan	10	1799
Jackson, James	Sabra Kellam	Stephen Kellam, dec	June	1	1793
Jackson, James	Rose Kellum	Stephen Kellum	Dec	26	1794
Jacob, Esau	Betty Haggoman	James Haggoman	June	4	1741
Jacob, Esau	Vianer Gray Pitts	Major Pitts, dec	Nov	12	1762
Jacob, Esau	Margaret Joyne		Oct	21	1789
Jacob, Hancock, Jr	Sarah Harmanson		Dec	21	1773

Jacob, Isaac	Anne Savage, wid		March	31	1750
Jacob, John	Peggy Turner	George Turner, dec	April	20	1767
Jacob, Richard	Adriana Mapp, wid		Jan	17	1749
Jacob, Robert	Anne Jacob, wid		June	9	1764
Jacob, Teagle	Margaret Addison, wid		March	27	1783
Jacob, Thomas	Nancy Abdeel, wid		Aug	20	1788
Jacob, Thomas	Mary Gilden		April	23	1790
Jacob, Thomas	Sally Savage		July	24	1795
Jacob, William	Mary Jacob	Hancock Jacob	Dec	17	1766
Jacob, William	Mary Bell		Jan	10	1775
Jacob, William	Leah Gault		Aug	27	1784
Jacob, William	Peggy Henderson		July	4	1795
James, Abel	Margaret Abdel, wid		June	5	1790
James, John	Esther Dolby		Oct	20	1796
James, Robert	Sarah Tilney, wid		June	5	1751
James, Robert	Elizabeth Christian		Dec	15	1753
James, Thomas	Rebecca Ma——		Nov	17	1714
James, Thomas	Mary Heath, wid		July	7	1764
James, Thomas	Kessey Jacob	Hancock Jacob	Feb	6	1764
James, Thomas	Elizabeth Dunton		Dec	18	1774
James, William	Sukey Smith		Sept	25	1798
James, Zorababel	Adah Heath	Bridget Heath	Sept	28	1798
Jamison, John	Adah Clegg		Aug	13	1751
Jarvis, William	Sarah Hunt		Dec	26	1780
Jarvis, William	Fanny Hunt		Dec	14	1795
Jarvis, William, Jr	Nancy Wilkins		Aug	25	1798
Jefferys, William	Sarah Bullock	Thomas Bullock	Sept	18	1781
Jeffery, Solomon	Tinsey Jacob		Jan	16	1788
Jenne, William	Betsy Ewing		July	20	1787
Jenny, William	Margaret Fisher, wid. of Thomas Fisher		Feb	12	1782
Johnson, Benjamin	Rose Hunt, wid		July	30	1773
Johnson, Christopher	Susanna Stith	Griffin Stith, Sr	May	10	1780
Johnson, Esmé	Rachel Darby, wid		Aug	1	1761
Johnson, Edmund	Jane Dunton	William Dunton, dec	April	25	1774
Johnson, Edmund	Polly Dowty	Hezekiah Dowty	June	22	1781

A LIST OF MARRIAGE BONDS—Continued.

MALE	FEMALE	DAUGHTER OF	MONTH	DAY	YEAR
Johnson, John	Margaret Jacob, wid		Oct	11	1774
Johnson, John	Rose Shores		March	13	1797
Johnson, John P	Catherine Ames		Jan	11	1798
Johnson, Joshua	Esther Savage		Aug	12	1788
Johnson, James	Betsey Stott		Oct	2	1794
Johnson, Johannes	Ansly Savage		July	12	1785
Johnson, Laban	Anne Gascoigne, wid		Feb	14	1775
Johnson, Moses	Sarah Nottingham	Jacob Nottingham	Nov	12	1767
Johnson, Moses	Sarah Powell	George Powell	July	24	1770
Johnson, Obedience	Elishe Godwin	Devorax Godwin	Feb	8	1772
Johnson, Powell	Elizabeth Goffigon	James Goffigon	Dec	22	1768
Johnson, Robinson	Mary Johnson, wid. of Edmund Johnson		Aug	3	1786
Johnson, Samuel	Agatha Gilden		Sept	12	1723
Johnson, Soloman	Adah Johnson	Obedience Johnson, dec	June	4	1770
Johnson, Thomas	Sally Fitchew		Aug	31	1795
Johnson, Thomas	Peggy Wheelor		March	24	1796
Johnson, William	Elishe Haggoman	Silvanus Haggoman	March	15	1757
Johnson, William	Hannah Andrews, wid		Sept	16	1778
Johnson, William	Hannah Carter		April	26	1794
Jones, Cave	Mary Upshur		Jan	14	1794
Jones, David	Sarah Ellegood	John Ellegood, dec	Aug	24	1759
Jones, David	Esther Mapp	William Mapp	Dec	2	1788
Jones, Isaac	Smart Waterfield		June	25	1790
Jones, Littleton	Margaret Groves	Peter Groves	April	30	1791
Jones, Major	Esther Waterfield		July	10	1787
Jones, Nathaniel	Sally Griffith		June	5	1797
Jones, Obediah	Elizabeth Caple	Catherine Caple	July	12	1798
Jones, Thomas	Sarah Parkerson		June	10	1787
Jones, Thomas	Sally Caple	Major Caple	June	8	1793

Jones, William	Elishe Joyne		Dec.	11	1779
Jones, William	Anne Groves		Dec.	24	1791
Jones, Zerobabel	Susanna Mapp				17..
Jourden, George	Susanna Caul	Daniell Caul	April	10	1765
Jourden, Thomas	Elizabeth Warren		June	18	1765
Joyne, Edmund	Esland Rogers		Nov.	28	1752
Joyne, Harmanson	Sarah Carpenter	Stephen Carpenter, dec.	Jan.	2	1756
Joyne, John	Rachel Andrews		Dec.	14	1756
Joyne, John	Susanna Kellum		Sept.	29	1778
Joyne, William	Mary Parsons	John Parsons	Dec.	31	1779
Joyne, William	Margaret Tankard		June.	3	1789
Joyne, Watkins	Rachel Brickhouse	Major Brickhouse, dec.	Dec.	24	1764
Joynes, Edmund	Mary Scott		Dec.	22	1787
Joynes, Edmund	Peggy Michael	John Michael, Jr., dec.	Dec.	28	1792
Joynes, George	Betsey Purnal	Major Purnal	Dec.	19	1799
Joynes, John	Peggy Floyd		Dec.	29	1796
Joynes, Kendall	Sally Milby		March.	6	1797
Justice, Ralph	Sarah Marshall		March.	13	1738
Kelley, Alexander	Henrietta Stott		Oct.	25	1780
Kellum, Charles	Sally Howell		April	11	1796
Kellum, Nathaniel	Rosey Addison		Jan.	11	1786
Kellum, Robert	Sally Stott		Sept.	22	1798
Kellum, Shadrack	Leah Mapp	Howson Mapp, dec.	Oct.	12	1779
Kemp, John	Adah Dunton	Stephen Dunton	March.	11	1769
Kendall, Custis	Elizabeth Bowdoin		April	9	1746
Kendall, George	Elishe Harmanson	Elizabeth Harmanson	March.	17	1740
Kendall, John	Elizabeth Harmanson	Elizabeth Harmanson	Sept.	15	1741
Kendall, John	Sarah Satchell	Southey Satchell, dec.	Jan.	22	1768
Kendall, John, Jr	Lucretia Guy	Henry Guy, dec.	Nov.	3	1779
Kendall, Samuel	Susanna Robins		May	10	1738
Kendall, Littleton	Mary Holt	George Holt	Dec.	1	1755
Kendall, Thomas	Anne Wilkins	John Wilkins	Nov.	27	1776
Kendall, Thomas	Elizabeth Matthews, wid. John Matthews, dec.		Sept.	11	1793
Kendall, William	Jane Parks		Oct.	16	1706
Kendall, William	Nancy Parsons		Oct.	17	1771

(To Be Continued.)

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

JOHN TAYLOE'S ESTATE.—At Warsaw, Richmond Co., Va., in Will Book 7, at p. 354, is the will of the Hon. John Tayloe, who was long a member of the Council of Virginia. This will was presented in court July 5, 1779, by four of the executors named in the will—Ralph Wormeley, Francis Lightfoot Lee, Warner Lewis, Jr., and Mann Page, Jr., gentlemen. During a recent visit Mr. Henry Strother, of Fort Smith, Arkansas, found among many bundles of old court papers in the clerk's office the original bond given by the executors, Ralph Wormeley, Jr., Fancis Lightfoot Lee, Warner Lewis, Jr., Mann Page, Jr., Warner Lewis, Richard Lee and Ro. Wormeley Carter, for the proper administration of the estate. It was in the penalty of *Ten Hundred Thousand pounds,* which would appear to be a very large sum for the times. But Tayloe's death occurred during the Revolution when Continental money was depreciated forty to one and Virginia money much more.

DRINKING AT BURIALS.—"Imprimis, haveing observed in the daies of my pilgrimage the debauched drinking at burialls tending much to the dishonor of God and his true Religion, my will is that noe strong drinke be pvided or spent at my buriall." Will of Rev. Edmunds Watts, February 20, 1675-6, York Co., Records.

A BEAUTIFUL GIRL.—On a fly leaf of a Record Book at Yorktown, 1672-1676, occurs the following: "Hanah Armistead Is One of ye handsomest Girls in Virgin^{a}, by Thomas Frayser. Hanah For Ever, Daniel Cambridge." The writing is not contemporary, and she is supposed to have been Hanna Armistead, daughter of Major William Armistead of Elizabeth City, and afterwards married to Major Miles Cary, of Peartree Hall, Warwick Co. This lady lived from about 1706 to 1750.

SALE OF LIQUOR PROHIBITED.—November the 13th 1678. Ordered that every pson or psons whatsoever be prohibited vending, selling or retailing any manner of strong liquor during the sitting of the Court. (York Records.)

DOCTOR'S FEES.—Nov. 24th, 1686 Doct^r John Toten Desired that itt might be Recorded w^ch was granted that hee would not visit at their request any Person being sick in Yorke County, unlesse the Person hee did visitt would give him ten shillings sterl for each visitt. (In 1679 Dr Toten was 39, according to a deposition given by him. Money was five times more valuable in 1686 than it was before the World War, or ten times more than it is at present.)

EDWARD DIGGES PLANTATION, OTHERWISE BELLFIELD.—Edward Digges of the Province of Maryland, Gent, acknowledges in York Co. Court the sale to Dudley Digges of Virginia of all his plantation land in the County of York aforesaid called by the name of Edward Digges Esq^rs Plantacon, containing 1250 acres. Sept. 25, 1699.

THE WELL AT YORKTOWN.—Thomas Pate licensed to keep a ferry *near* Yorktown at the usual place, comonly called by the name of the Well. Jan'y 24th, 1699.

SERVANT FREED.—At a Co^rt held for Yorke County March ye 25th 1700, p^rsent his Ma^tys^ Justices: George Fitch formerly a servant to Major Dowsey (Dorsey?) of ye Province of Maryland on his complaint exhibited to this Co^rt sheweth that he hath served ye said Dowsey these his Indentured time of fifteen Yeares past and shewed him his Indentures. And since y^e Expiration of y^e said Terme was deluded by one M^r Dent of Charles Parish in y^e said Province whome he hath become a slave to for y^e terme of Eight yeares & upwards & could never bring the said M^r Dent to any account under the pretense of his still being an Indentured serv^t to him through which usage he departed into the colony of Virginia. And being here apprehended by one William Browne as attorney of ye said Dent and by him detected as a ffugetive from his s^d service when upon due Consideracon of y^e p^rmes ye said Browne being p^rsent, Itt is Adjudged by this Co^rt that the said Complain^t hath had very hard usage & unfaire dealing therein, thereupon Ord^rd an Imediate freedom from his service aforesaid.

ROBERT ANDERSON.—William Juxon of London Gentleman appoints Robert Anderson, merchant, at present in London & bound for Virginia, and in case of his death Thomas Barber of York Co.

in Virginia, gentleman, to sell his land in James City County, near Skiffe's Creek Mill in Virginia aforesaid. Recorded in York Co. Court May 24, 1701. (In the last issue of this magazine there was a note on Robert Anderson, see p. 111.) For Juxon family, see *Va. Magazine* XV, 318-320.

GODWIN FAMILY.—This family was in Colonial Times one of the leading families of the Southside, and is still represented in Virginia by men of weight and influence. It is gratifying to learn that the early wills of this family have been rerecorded in the clerk's office of Nansemond County, whose colonial books have perished. This has been done through the thoughtful care of Dr. George Gray Godwin, of Portsmouth. In doing this he has set a fortunate example.

THE FOREST.—The first settlers in Virginia had their habitations on the rivers and creeks. The inland country, as shown by the land grants was called "The Forest." The distinction is still preserved in the Northern Neck, where the people in the interior are often referred to as "Foresters." This, too, was doubtless the origin of the homes of Henry Cary (1650?-1720) in Warwick County, and of John Wayles (1715-1773), Jefferson's father-in-law, in Charles City Co. Both places were inland and called "The Forest." The house at each place has passed away. The latter—the home of John Wayles—was burned by Federal troops during the Confederate War, 1861-'65, The owner then was Mr. Talman, a Confederate scout.

GRANVILLE SMITH. In stating the officers of the Company formed in 1777 out of the students of William and Mary College, the name of the first lieutenant of the Company should have been printed "Granville Smith," not "Granville" merely. (See page 143.)

THE VIRGINIA CARYS.

THE VIRGINIA CARYS. AN ESSAY IN GENEALOGY. Privately printed. The Devinne Press, New York. 1919. Copyright 1919.

This beautiful volume proceeding from the hands of one who modestly signs himself F. H., presents a singular charm to book-lovers and historical students. It seems to combine all that we could

desire in a book—beautiful paper, careful printing, scholarly research and masterly grouping of many isolated facts. It is after all better that Wilson Miles Cary never completed the labor of preparing the history of the Carys, for F. H. has not only gathered here the riches of his kinsman's labors, but added tremendously to them by his own indefatigable researches. There are few families in Virgina history more interesting than the Carys. In business, in social life and in politics, they have always taken a leading part and were they, if such a thing were possible, struck out of the history of this State, serious gaps would appear in the social structure. The first Cary, like the first of all the prominent Virginia families, was a merchant who came to Virginia for the better opportunities it presented for trade. Indeed, this was the prevailing motive for the coming of most of the important settlers. On this subject the old records preserved in the county clerk's offices are illuminating. There are countless powers of attorney from merchants in England to agents, often described as about to start for Virginia, to collect their debts and manage their affairs in Virginia. These agents, who were necessarily trusted men, often made this colony their permanent home. Miles Cary was not only a merchant himself, but came of a line of merchants, some of whom had been mayors and aldermen of Bristol. F. H. gives a very careful account of his numerous descendants, and in addition, tells about all the other Carys that came to Virginia in the early days, such as Major Francis Cary, who came with Col. Norwood in 1649, Oswald Cary, of Middlesex; John Cary, of Surry, etc. He disposes very promptly of the absurd story that Miles Cary was a representative of the Hunsdons, of Hertfordshire, though his ancestor like theirs was a cadet of the same Cary Devon stock. It is not certain that any of the Hertfordshire branch came to Virginia, but their brethren of the Falkland line were represented through marriage ties. The most famous of all the Carys, Lucius Cary, Lord Falkland, had no less than three brothers-in-laws—Richard, Robert, and Francis Moryson holding important positions in the colony—all three of whom were commanders of the Fort at Point Comfort and the last also was acting Governor in 1661. There was also Charles Moryson, son of Richard, who succeeded his uncle, Francis, at the fort. Among the Virginia Carys themselves, the two most distinguished were doubtless Col. Wilson Miles Cary, "Ceeleys," and Col. Archibald Cary, of "Ampthill." They were both Virginia gentlemen of that age—able and trustworthy, and so passionately convinced of their own honesty that they distrusted any one who disagreed with them.

STRATTON NOTTINGHAM

GENEALOGIST

NORTHAMPTON AND ACCOMAC COUNTIES, VIRGINIA

—AND—

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4. **Parties and Patronage in the United States.**

   in G. P. Putnam's "Questions of the Day." Out of print.

5. **Narratives of Early Virginia (1606-1625).**

   Charles Scribner's Sons, Publishers, New York.

6. **The English in America.**

   (Volume IV in Hart's American Nation.) Harper & Brothers, Publishers, New York.

7. **Men of Mark in Virginia.**

   In five volumes. Men of Mark Publishing Co., Washington, D. C

8. **Biographical Dictionary of Virginia.**

   In five volumes. Lewis Historical Publishing Co., New York. 1915.

9. **William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine—1892-1919.**

   Lyon G. Tyler, Editor. All unsigned articles contributed by the Editor, Lyon G. Tyler. Discontinued with April number, 1919. Back numbers furnished at $1.00 per copy by addressing the Editor, Holdcroft P. O., Charles City County, Va.

Vol. I. No. 4. APRIL, 1920

Tyler's Quarterly Historical

and

Genealogical Magazine

Editor: LYON G. TYLER, M. A., LL. D.

Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine

Vol. 1. APRIL, 1920. No. 4.

NOTICE

Owing to the high cost of printing, the editor finds it necessary to advance the price of this magazine, beginning with the July number, 1920, from $3 to $4 per year. Single numbers will be sold at $1.25.

As back numbers of the old William and Mary College Quarterly, which was the original name of the present magazine, have become very scarce, single copies, as far as had, may be obtained for $2 a-piece.

Address all communications to LYON G. TYLER, 711 Travelers Bldg., Richmond, Va.

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Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine

Vol. 1. APRIL, 1920 No. 4.

PROPAGANDA IN HISTORY.

During the World War we heard a great deal of propaganda, and the word was used generally in a bad sense. But there is really nothing harmful in the word itself. It signifies only a means of publicity, which, when applied properly and legitimately serves a very good purpose. The Germans applied it improperly. They sent to this country millions of dollars to buy up newspapers and newspaper men to abuse the allies and make palatable their own conduct, too often brutal in the extreme. Propaganda is a form of advertisement, and it is only when advertisements are resorted to for the purpose of spreading erroneous conceptions that they are to be condemned. Quack advertisements are at all time pernicious.

A feature especially popular in this country is propaganda applied to history. This consists in using striking characters and events of the past to give importance to present matters. As long as the truth is told much good must result, for the past contains vast archives of experience, from which valuable information may be had. The reverse happens when to give prominence to particular ends, historical matter is exploited at the expense of truth.

These thoughts are suggested by what is so often read in the newspapers and periodicals of the North and even in books which have a more serious character. By sheer dint of assertion, taken up and published as if by concerted arrangement, certain things are given a character that never did belong to them. The idea seems to be with many who are active in the matter that the real truth makes no difference provided the multitude can be got to accept a certain view. This is the very essence of German propagandism, so much feared and condemned during the World War.

But this is not true of all, for there are some who appear to be swept along by a force which they are powerless to resist.

Let me cite some of the cases which have been made the subject of this kind of exploitation.

1. There is a manifest disposition to place Plymouth before Jamestown. It is an old story and goes back a hundred and fifty years to the historian Hutchinson, who asserted in his history of Massachusetts that the Virginia colony had virtually failed and that the Pilgrim colony was the means of reviving it. How far from the truth Hutchinson strayed in his statement is shown by Bradford's contemporary narrative "The Plymouth Plantation," which proves very clearly that it was the successful establishment of the Virginia colony that induced the Puritans to leave Holland for America, in preference to some Dutch plantation like Guiana. Sir Edwyn Sandys was the patron as well of the Puritan colony as of the Virginia colony. They sailed under a patent of the Virginia Company of London granted through his auspices, and when by miscalculation they landed outside of the dominion of the Virginia Company the compact adopted by them in the cabin of the *Mayflower* followed the terms of the original patent. It was, indeed, owing to the Jamestown Colony that a landing was at all possible. Six years before Sir Thomas Gates had sent Argall from Jamestown, who had driven the French from their settlements in Nova Scotia and on the coast of Maine, and thus prevented them from occupying the coast of Massachusetts as they were about to do.

So far from the truth was Hutchinson's statement that in 1620 the Virginia colony had virtually failed, that even after the massacre of 1622 Virginia had over nine hundred colonists, and the Plymouth colony but one hundred and fifty, and these, according to Bradford, were in a starving condition from which they were rescued by a ship of Capt. John Huddleston, a member of the Virginia colony. In 1629, when the Plymouth colony had 300 inhabitants, the Jamestown colony had 3,000.

But recent writers do not even admit the reservation of Hutchinson of a prior though vanishing Jamestown. That ancient settlement, with all that it stands for, is actually to be snubbed out of

recognition, and the claim is now boldly advanced that the Plymouth settlement was the *first* colony and all Americans the *virtual output* of that plantation. Can anything be more astonishing, and where is the "New England conscience" that it does not revolt against this perversion of the truth?

Among the many recent instances of this historic prevarication which have fallen under my notice, reference may be made to the columns of the *Saturday Evening Post* for February 7, 1920, to the *World's Work* for November, 1919, and to Mr. James M. Beck's book, "The War and Humanity," published by G. P. Putnam's Sons in 1917. No plea of ignorance can be advanced for these writers, and, on the other hand, it is impossible to believe that they deliberately falsified. They come under the class of propaganda victims rather than propaganda sinners. They were swept on against their own better knowledge by the spirit of propagandism so deadly to the very existence of truth.

As to the first of these, the article in the *Saturday Evening Post,* the person who composed the editorial entitled "Sanctuary," uses the following words:

"Two ships, the Mayflower and the Buford, mark epochs in the history of America. The Mayflower brought the first of the builders to this country, the Buford has taken away the first destroyer."

We learn from the *Richmond News Leader* for March 1, 1920, that Mrs. Elizabeth Henry Lyons, the historian general of the National Society of the Colonial Dames in the State of Virginia, wrote a protest against this statement and received a reply virtually admitting that the editors knew differently when they made it. Their words were that in "a strict sense" Mrs. Lyons was "historically correct," but that "they did not believe in this narrow sense our editorial is likely to be misleading even to school boys, who are thoroughly familiar with these dates in American history." The dates referred to were 1607, when the *Sarah Constant* and her two companion ships brought the first settlers to Jamestown, and 1620, when the *Mayflower* brought the Puritans to Plymouth in Massachusetts.

There is a hint here that in a *broad sense* the article in the paper

was correct, but on this point the learned editors did not enlighten Mrs. Lyons. There is no broader word than error and no narrower word than truth. It is the Good Book which says: "Enter ye by the narrow gate; for wide is the gate and broad the way that leadeth to destruction."

The plain truth is that neither in its origin nor in the institutions established in New England did the Plymouth colony lay the foundation of the American Commonwealth. It was antedated by Jamestown, and its institutions were aristocratic in every feature. The American institutions of today are democratic, and are tested by the law of reason and nature. In colonial New England everything was tested by the stern decrees of the Old Testament and the suffrage was confined to a few favored members of the Congregational church. Though there were annual elections, the magistrates had no difficulty in retaining office for life through the law of preference, which universally prevailed, and the town meetings, were little oligarchies. And even today some of the worst inequalities in elections prevail in the New England States. And the Rev. Mr. Stone aptly described Massachusetts of the 17th century when he said that "it was a speaking aristocracy in the face of a silent democracy. On the other hand, Virginia, though aristocratic in many of its forms, was a democracy in its essence, since its House of Burgesses, which was the great controlling body rested on universal suffrage and not on church membership. It is true that in 1671 the possession of a freehold was made the condition of voting, but as the law did not define the extent of the freehold no real change was made till 1736.

Now as to the writer in the *World's Work*. This is no less a person than William Sowden Sims, an admiral in the United States Navy. In an article entitled "The Return of the Mayflower," he describes how Great Britain welcomed our navy at the outset of our participation in the war with a moving picture film which depicted how in 1620 a few Englishmen had landed in North America and laid the foundations of a new state, based on English conceptions of justice and liberty, how out of the disjointed colonies they had founded one of the mightiest nations of history, and how when the liberties of

mankind were endangered, the descendants of the "old Mayflower pioneers" had in their turn crossed the ocean—this time going eastward to fight for the traditions of the race. Admiral Sims makes this comment:

"The whole story appealed to the British masses as one of the great miracles of history—a single miserable little settlement in Massachusetts Bay expanding into a continent overflowing with resources and wealth—a shipload of men, women and children developing in three centuries into a nation of more than 100,000,000 people. And the arrival of our destroyers, pictured on the film, informed the British people that all this youth and energy had been thrown upon their side of the battle."

Not a hint of Jamestown, not a word of tribute to the men, who, in the early days before Plymouth Rock, laid down their lives by thousands that this great continent might be saved from French and Spanish dominion and Plymouth itself might exist.

Nothing more aptly describes the effect of this propagandist program than its acceptance and exploitation in England through the moving picture film described by Admiral Sims. The English managers cared nothing between Jamestown and Plymouth, but were bent from their natural regard for truth, by the wish to please the present dominant influence in America, which they correctly located northward.

Finally, as to Mr. Beck, in his book, entitled "The War and Humanity," which Theodore Roosevelt endorsed with a "Foreword," no one can doubt that he knew better when he wrote the words which follow. They were part of an address delivered by him in 1916 at a luncheon, given to him in London by the Pilgrim Society of that city, when Viscount Brice and other eminent Englishmen were present. And yet he must not be judged too harshly. Like Admiral Sims, he was the helpless victim of propaganda. Mr. Beck said:

"Never was a nation more dominated by a tradition than the United States by the tradition of its political isolation. It has its root in the very beginning of the American Commonwealth. In nine generations no political party and a few public men have ever questioned its continued efficacy. The pioneers who came in

1620 across the Atlantic to Plymouth Rock and founded the American Commonwealth desired like the intrepid Kent in King Lear 'to shape their old course in a country new,' so that the spirit of detachment from Europe was emplanted in the very souls of the pioneers who conquered the virgin forests of America."

Mark what Mr. Beck said: "The pioneers who came in 1620 across the Atlantic to Plymouth Rock and founded the American Commonwealth." Not a word of the men who came in the *Sarah Constant,* the *Goodspeed* and the *Discovery,* and prepared the way at Jamestown for all future colonization of America.

2. The second myth which has been extensively circulated is that the Plymouth settlers came to America for religious freedom. As a matter of fact, they left England for Holland because they were persecuted, and they left Holland for America, not because they were persecuted by the Dutch, but, as Bradford narrates, because they were in danger of being absorbed in the body of the Dutch nation by natural causes. Charles M. Andrews, in a recent work, declares that with the single exception of giving to New England the congregational form of worship, these humble and simple settlers were "without importance in the world of thought, literature or education."

The settlers who came with John Winthrop in 1629 were the real builders of Massachusetts, which for a century and a half was the enemy of free thought. The persecuted in England turned persecutors in America, and the colonial disputes with England turned upon the religious and political tyranny which the Puritans erected in New England. Far from religious convictions being the only driving force that sent hundreds of men to New England, hardly a fifth of the people in Massachusetts were professed Christians; and yet it was this fifth that had the power and taxed and persecuted all the rest. The liberty they wanted from England was the liberty to harass the majority of the population which did not agree with them. Seen at this distance of time England showed a marvel of patience in dealing with the people of Massachusetts in the 17th century. And yet there is not an instance of severity which has not had its respectable defenders, and Charles Francis Adams, Jr., in his "Massachusetts—Its His-

torians and Its History," takes notice of how these apologists have in their histories "struggled" and "squirmed" and "shuffled" in the face of the record.

3. The third myth of which I shall take notice is one strangely endorsed by Charles Francis Adams himself in the same book. He makes the remarkable statement that the Massachusetts Constitution of 1780, written by his great-grandfather, John Adams, first fixed the principles of the American written constitution, and pioneered the way to the Federal Constitution of eight years later. This assertion has been taken up and repeated by many persons since, till it is becoming rapidly accepted as a fact by the writing and reading public of the North. As in the case of Jamestown, George Mason and the Virginia Constitution of 1776 are ignored and made to suffer from a propaganda of untruth.

4. Not to mention numerous other subjects of propagandism, there is the Lincoln myth. Hardly a single paper published north of Mason and Dixon's line can be taken up without the reader seeing something about this wonderful hero of the North. We all know that the North started out with making a hero of John Brown, but abandoned him for the much more desirable character of Mr. Lincoln. His assassination gave propagandists a good starting point, and since then never has propaganda been more active. Washington is even relegated to the background, and a highly worthy and eminent historian, Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, calls Lincoln "The First American." The ideality given him is chiefly based upon a great fabrication sedulously taught and inculcated that Lincoln fought the South for the abolition of slavery of the negroes. This was denied to the very last by Lincoln himself, but is exploited in the recently published play of Mr. Drinkwater, an Englishman, as it has been by hundreds of other writers.

The mischievousness of this Lincoln propaganda idea was exhibited recently to the full by Rev. Charles Francis Potter, pastor of the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church, New York, in an address delivered on March 7, 1920, at Earl Hall, Columbia University, and reported in the "Sun and New York Herald." This gentleman characterizes Lincoln as the "future social Christ" of America, and prophesied the coming of an "American Church"

and an "American Bible," in which people "will find in parallel columns the stories of Christ and of Lincoln."

Absurd and blasphemous as this hysterical prophecy may appear to some, it may, nevertheless, come true. What the Roman Senate achieved by decree in the case of their emperors, may in this day be more certainly accomplished by money and propaganda. When the most elemental facts in the history of the United States are snubbed and ignored, as in the case of Jamestown, it is not at all surprising that the character of Lincoln is so represented by the Northern press that the true Lincoln is no longer recognizable. Everything in any way tending to lessen his importance is studiously kept in the background.

The writer certainly has no wish to detract from Lincoln's real merits. That he was a man of ability and originality, that he was tactful and resourceful, that he was unwilling to resort to extreme measures when milder measures would suffice; that he did not cherish the same venom against the South as many of his party did—is frankly admitted. But that either of these things, or all of them, is sufficient to make him an ideal person in history, by no means follows. There are too many deficiencies in the opposite scale of his character.

It is impossible to associate idealism with coarseness, and Lincoln judged by every test of historic evidence, was a very coarse man. There is no reason to doubt the substantial accuracy of his friend and admirer Ward H. Lamon, who declared that "in his tendency to tell stories of the grosser sort, Lincoln was restrained by no presence and no occasion." Herndon, who was his law partner, says that "he loved a story, however extravagant or vulgar, if it had a good point," and Don Piatt declares that he managed to live through the cares and responsibilities of the war only by reason of his coarse mold. After his election Piatt saw much of Lincoln, who told stories, "no one of which will bear printing," and Hugh McCulloch tells of "the very funny stories" of Mr. Lincoln during the war, after hearing of Sheridan's victory in the Valley of Virginia—stories, he says, "which would not be listened to with pleasure by very refined ears." And General McClellan said "his stories were seldom refined."

Indeed, what kind of an ideal man is he who could open a Cabinet meeting called to discuss the Emancipation proclamation with reading funny things from Artemas Ward, and, when visiting the field of Sharpsburg, freshly soaked with the blood of thousands of brave men, could call for the singing of a ribald song?*

Certainly it would never do to put Lincoln's letter to Mrs. Browning on the subject of marriage in a column parallel with the stories of Christ. Its grotesque humor, its coarse suggestions and its base insinuations against the virtue of a lady to whom he had proposed and by whom he had been rejected, are shocking enough without subjecting it to such a test.

Mr. Lincoln's kindness in individual cases and professions of charity in his messages, which have been greatly exploited, by no means prove that he had any exalted sense of humanity. The recognized expression of humanity among nations is the international law, and Lincoln and his government acted repeatedly contrary to it.

For a year after the war began, Lincoln did not resort to extreme measures, but after the first year he appeared prepared to go to any extent. According to Mr. Chase, he declared in Cabinet August 3, 1862, that "he was pretty well cured of any objections to any measure except want of adaptedness to putting down the Rebellion." And in August, 1864, he declared that "no human power can subdue this rebellion without the use of the emancipation policy, and every other policy calculated to weaken the moral and physical forces of the Rebellion." There is no instance to my knowledge of his interference with Grant, Hunter, Sheridan or Sherman, or any other Federal general, in the policy soon adopted of extreme devastation of the South. He proclaimed as pirates subject to the death penalty the privateersmen of the South. His government declared medicine contraband, the first time it was ever done in the annals of warfare, and he refused to hear or see a committee of Federal prisoners permitted by Mr. Davis to visit Washington in the interest of the suffering prisoners at Andersonville. He declared to a committee of clergy-

*Don Piatt in Rice, *Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln*, p. 486.

men from Chicago that in issuing his emancipation proclamation he would look only to its effect as a war measure, independent of its "legal" or "constitutional" character or of "its moral nature in view of the possible consequences of insurrection or massacre in the Southern States." This declaration, which involved directly the admission that, if he were once convinced that emancipation would end the war, he would proclaim it regardless of massacre, is not exactly such as would recommend him as a champion of humanity to the Southern people. Massacre of women and children is a dreadful thing. It is a terrible but true indictment which Charles Francis Adams, Jr., makes of the methods employed by Lincoln's government in the closing year of the war on the South; "Our own methods during the last stages of the war were sufficiently described by General Sheridan, when during the Franco-Prussian War, as the guest of Bismarck, he declared against humanity in war, contending that the correct policy was to treat a hostile population with the utmost rigor, leaving them, as he expressed it, nothing but their eyes to weep with over the war." Did the Germans get their ideas of "frightfulness" from Sheridan?

When we come to examine Lincoln's statecraft, it appears to indicate a lack of decision utterly at variance with the inordinate estimate placed upon his abilities by modern propagandists. These people never tire of blaming Mr. Buchanan for not at once using force to suppress the "rebellion," and yet have not a word of censure against Lincoln for allowing a whole month to pass without taking any action. That he declared in his inaugural address that he intended to hold the forts and public property was no more than what Mr. Buchanan had also said, and this declaration was subject to developments. Even James Schouler, in his history, states that "so reticent, indeed, of his plans had been the new President, while sifting opinions through the month, that it seemed as though he had no policy, but was waiting for his Cabinet to frame one for him." Is this the kind of appearance that a President who is expected to lead in matters should assume before the nation?

After the meeting of the Cabinet on March 15, 1861, in which

five of the members opposed action, Lincoln's mind more and more tended to the same conclusion. It is idle to say, as many of his panegyrists do, that Lincoln had no knowledge of Seward's assurances to Judge Campbell that the troops would be withdrawn from Fort Sumter. Mr. Schouler is an admirer, but he cannot agree with this view of the case, and Lincoln's biographers Nicolay and Hay soften "assurances" down to "opinions," as if this made much difference as to their moral character, provided the information was to be imparted to President Davis, which Judge Campbell assures us he was permitted by Seward to do. What person had the power to convert "opinions" into action unless it was the Secretary of State acting under the President?

It appears, indeed, that the policy of giving up Fort Sumter went to the extent of the preparation of an editorial for a New York paper to defend Lincoln,—a copy of which was furnished Gov. Francis Pickens, of South Carolina, "by one very near the most intimate counsels of the President of the United States."* But after signing an order for withdrawing the troops, Lincoln reconsidered when the governors of seven of the Northern States, which were under control of the tariff interests, assembled in Washington about the first of April, 1861, and protested against it.

That the final determination turned on the tariff question is not surprising when one considers the obstinacy of the North in adhering to protection in 1833. On March 16, 1861, Stanton, who had been a member of Buchanan's Cabinet, wrote to the ex-President that "the Republicans are beginning to think that a monstrous blunder was made in the tariff bill (the Morrill tariff included ranges from 50 to 80 per cent.), that it will cut off the trade of New York, build up New Orleans and the Southern ports and leave the government no revenue." There was a Confederate tariff of from ten to twenty per cent., and Lincoln's fears of it were ultimately excited.

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*Francis Pickens' Letter in William and Mary College Quarterly, XXIV, 78-84. It has been suggested that the person who gave the editorial to Gov. Pickens was Mr. Todd, Mrs. Lincoln's brother, who resided in Alabama and joined the Confederate Army.

So on April 1, Seward materially changed his attitude by placing in Judge Campbell's hands a written memorandum to the effect that the President might desire to supply Fort Sumter, but would not do so without giving notice. On April 4 Lincoln had an interview with Col. John B. Baldwin, who came from the Virginia Convention, and in response to an appeal told him he had come too late, and asked "what would become of his tariff if he allowed those men at Montgomery to open Charleston as a port of entry with their ten per cent. tariff?"* That day Lincoln drafted instructions to Major Anderson at Fort Sumter that relief would be sent, and ordered him to hold the fort.

The same sort of uncertainty and vacillation hedged about Lincoln's action on Emancipation. He suppressed several measures looking to that end by his generals, and on Sept. 13, 1862, declared that Emanicipation was absolutely futile and likened the policy to "the Pope's bull against the comet." He asked: "Would my word free the slaves when I cannot even enforce the Constitution in the Rebel States? Is there a single court or magistrate or individual who would be influenced by it there?"† And yet on September 23, he decided to do what he had refused to do ten days before. The only circumstance which had happened in the interval was the battle of Sharpsburg, but this certainly did not affect the substance of the objections which he had urged on Sept. 13. No court, nor magistrate, nor individual in the South was by that battle put in better mind as to the question. In the North the effect of the proclamation, according to Lincoln himself, "looked soberly in the face is not very satisfactory." The Republicans were defeated in the elections which followed, and Mr. Rhodes, the historian, writes that "no one can doubt that it (the proclamation of emancipation) was a contributing force." It is difficult to understand what single fact places Lincoln's action on a higher plane than that of Lord Dunmore during the American Revolution.

Nevertheless, the propagandists have been successful in dis-

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*Gordon, Life of Jefferson Davis, 134.

†Nicolay and Hay, *Complete Works of Abraham Lincoln*, VIII 30, 31.

seminating the idea that Lincoln was the great emancipator and that all his shuffling and equivocation was fine evidence of consummate leadership on his part.

The propagandist has in similar manner smoothed away all exceptions affecting the relations of President Lincoln to his Cabinet. And yet such exceptions existed, if any confidence is to be placed in Charles Francis Adams, Sr., who in his "Memorial Address" on Seward represents him as practically subordinate to his Secretary of State. And while Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, repels the charge and claims that the President was the dominating mind, his narrative of the incredible liberties taken by Seward, and the President's indifference to them, till roused by others to a proper sense of his dignity, does not redound much to Lincoln's credit. Welles complains much of the assumptions of Seward, but doubtless forgot his own action in the *Trent* affair, when he wrote a letter approving the conduct of Wilkes, subsequently disavowed by Lincoln. If indeed Lincoln did not on the side give Welles permission to act as he did, which is very probable, what was this letter but officiousness on Welles' part meriting signal rebuke? And if Welles did write with Lincoln's permission, what was Lincoln's final action in apologizing to Great Britain, but a species of camouflage unworthy a President of the United States.

This deference, if not submission to his secretaries, is said by others to have been even more manifested by Lincoln with Stanton, his Secretary of War, than with Seward, his Secretary of State. John C. Ropes declares that Lincoln and Stanton constantly interfered with military plans greatly to the detriment of military success, and the history of the Virginia campaigns is a history of official blunders in the appointment by Lincoln of incompetent generals. Charles Francis Adams, Sr., declares in the same "Memorial Address" on Seward that Lincoln was "quite deficient in his acquaintance with the character and qualities of public men or their aptitude for the positions to which he assigned them. Indeed he never selected them solely by that standard." Welles, in his rejoinder, does not deny that such appointments were made, but retorts only by saying they occurred chiefly on the recommendation of Mr. Seward "who

was vigilant and tenacious in dispensing the patronage of the State Department." This does not help the case. The very point against Lincoln is that he did not exert his own individuality sufficiently against a lot of impudent secretaries. There was a dignity attaching to his office, which it was his duty to maintain at all times and was not reserved for special, even if important occasions.

No one can say that after the war began Lincoln ever wavered in his purpose to subdue the rebels, and no one can say either, with due regard to the facts, that he let any scruples of charity interfere with his success. He appealed to a great idea—the Union —which he declared was his *sole* idea in prosecuting the war, but the old Union was founded on consent and the Union he had in mind was one of force. His war, therefore, was contrary to the principles of 1776 and to the modern principle of self-determination, now the accepted doctrine of the world—a doctrine not only endorsed by the present President of the United States, but recently by both houses of Congress, in the case of Ireland—a divided and much weaker country than the Confederate States of America, which had a thoroughly organized government, in possession of a territory more than half the size of Europe.

The present Southerners are glad to be free of slavery and are loyal citizens of the Union, but this is far from saying that they approve the violent methods by which slavery was abolished and the Union restored.

In conclusion of this article on propaganda, I may cite a few sentences from Robert Quillen in the *Saturday Evening Post* for January 24, 1920, which the editors might have taken to heart when preparing their editorial about Plymouth Rock for their issue two weeks later.

"Since the purpose of propaganda is to present one side of a case, it is from its very inception a distortion of facts, and an avoidance of the whole truth. * * * Truth lies at the bottom of a well and we are poisoning the well. * * * Propaganda has made doubters of us all."

HISTORY OF YORK COUNTY IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

Beginnings of Settlement.

The view of Yorktown from the York River has been pronounced by an English traveler as not dissimilar to that of Dover seen from the English Channel. Its long line of cliffs, however, are composed of reddish rock marl and not white chalk. The view both up and down the river is stimulating. Save where the river narrows at Yorktown to a mile, the width for a stretch of twenty-seven miles from Yorktown to West Point is seldom less than three miles, and not far below the town the river expands rapidly till the waters as they enter the Chesapeake Bay or twelve miles distant, at Too's Point, acquire a width of from five to six miles.

At the time of the arrival of the whites the region about the present town on the south side of the river was ruled by the Chiskiack Indians, whose chief town was located on the river at a place about three miles above, now known as "Indian Fields." In 1612 the chief of these Indians was known as Ottahotin. They called the river Pamunkey, but the English at their coming gave it the name of Charles River in honor of Prince Charles, afterwards King Charles I.

The first known visit of a white man to York River was in 1606, when it is reported that a ship sailed up that broad thoroughfare and was kindly received by Powhatan. Then the captain took his ship to the Rappahannock, where despite a similar kind reception, he slew an Indian chief, and carried away some of his people. John Smith declared that this was the reason why, when he was captured in 1607 up the Chickahominy, he was taken on the long trip to the Rappahannock. Powhatan wanted to find out whether he was the same man who had committed the outrage of the year before, but the wicked captain of 1606 was a taller man than John Smith, and the Rappahannock people failed to identify him. So he was taken back again to be rescued by Pocahontas at

Werowocomoco, a place which has been satisfactorily identified as "Purton," on the north side of the river, some sixteen miles from Yorktown, and about eleven miles from West Point.[1]

The next year (1608) Captain Christopher Newport sailed from Jamestown and made a call upon Powhatan, and from time to time thereafter the Jamestown people repeated these visits; but no actual settlement was made on the York till many years after the arrival of the settlers.

The need of a settlement in this region was felt, however, and as early as 1611 Sir Thomas Dale, the deputy governor, in a letter to the Earl of Salisbury, recommended a fortified place at Chiskiack. Then, after the Indian massacre of 1622, when the Chiskiack Indians deserted their territory and moved to the Pyanketank River, the idea of "winning the forest," by running a pale from the James River to the York River and planting a settlement on the latter, took strong hold on Sir Francis Wiatt and his Council. It was regarded as the best means to ward off an Indian attack, and the discussion led to the offer four years later of Samuel Mathews of Denbigh and William Claiborne of Kicoughtan to build the palisades, defended at intervals by houses.

THE PALISADES.

Still nothing was done, and in the meantime the James River Valley as far as the Falls and the Accomac peninsula were fully occupied. At last, with the coming of Sir John Harvey as governor, the project so long delayed was carried into execution. At a meeting of the Council on October 8, 1630, as appears from a patent recorded[2] at Yorktown, an order was entered offering as an encouragement "for secureing and takeing in a tract of land called the Forest, bounding upon the chiefe residence of the Pamunkey king, the most dangerous head of ye Indian enemye," fifty acres to every person who should settle the first year on Charles River and

[1] William and Mary Quarterly, VIII, 273, X, 1-3. PURTON was only a variation of "Powhatan."

[2] Ibid. XXVI, 27.

twenty-five to every person who the second year should settle there. At the same court two tracts of six hundred acres each were granted to Captain John West, brother of Lord Delaware, and Captain John Utie, who were made commanders of the new settlement.

About four miles above the modern Yorktown, two creeks, Felgate's Creek and King's Creek, form a bay opening into York River, and on the east of this bay settled Captain West, and on the west thereof settled Captain Utie. In the angle formed by the two creeks settled Captain Robert Felgate, a well known ship captain from London.

Other settlers availed themselves of the offers of the Council, and the land along the river on either side of the two commanders was rapidly taken up. On the east of Captain West settled Francis Morgan, and next to him was Mr. William Pryor, and on the high ground west of Yorktown Creek settled Captain Richard Townsend. Then east of Yorktown Creek, occupying the present site of the town, was Captain Nicholas Martian,[3] a Frenchman, who obtained his denization in England.

Martin Baker, a merchant from Plymouth, England, took up six hundred acres next to Martian, and at the present "Temple Farm" were the settlers sent by Sir John Harvey to his plantation of seven hundred and fifty acres, called York.

These first leading settlers, as shown by the records, were people of excellent standing and they had both money and credit.

THE E. D. PLANTATION OR BELLFIELD.

By order of the Council, dated June 6, 1632, Captain John West was granted two thousand acres "in right of his son, being

[3]Martian's name is spelt variously in the records Martian, Marteau, Martue, Martin, etc. But "Martian" is the usual spelling. It appears, however, that his name was really *Martiau*, and above is a facsimile signature procured by Mr. Frank Turnbull, of New York, at the wish of Judge John L. Thomas, from official papers in London.

the first born Christian at Chiskiack." There is little reason to doubt that this son was Col. John West, of West Point,[4] at the forks of the river, to which place his father removed in 1650, on selling his plantation on Felgate's Creek (now known as Bellfield) to Edward Digges, fourth son of Sir Dudley Digges, master of the rolls to King Charles I. The plantation was owned by the Digges family till 1787, when it was sold to William Waller. During most of the long interval in which it remained in the possession of the Digges family, it was known as the "E. D. Plantation" (Edward Digges Plantation), and was famous as the chief seat of the silk culture in Virginia, and afterwards as the plantation which raised a specially favored brand of sweet scented tobacco, known as the "E. Dees," which it is said never failed to bring in England "one shilling on the pound, when other tobaccoes brought not three pence ."[5]

KING'S CREEK PLANTATION.

The seat of Captain John Utie on the York River, known first as "Utimaria," was sold by his son of the same name to Captain William Tayloe (sometimes spelled Taylor in the old records) who married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Kingsmill, of Jamestown Island. On Tayloe's death the plantation went to Col. Nathaniel Bacon by his marriage with the widow, and by deed from his heir and nephew, William Tayloe of Richmond County, ancestor of the Tayloes of "Mt. Airy" on the Rappahannock. Col. Bacon absorbed other grants, among which was the land of John Cotton of Queen's Creek, whose wife Ann wrote the history of Bacon's Rebellion. This Col. Bacon, who rose to be president of the Council of State, was first cousin once removed of Nathaniel Bacon, junior, the rebel. He died in 1691, and this property went to his niece, Abagail Smith, who married Major Lewis Burweli. On Burwell's death in 1710 it became the property of his son

[4] For WEST POINT, see W. & M. Quarterly, IX, 214.

[5] For BELLFIELD, see William and Mary Quarterly, Vol. XV, 36-38, and for DIGGES FAMILY, see *ibid.* I, 80-89, 149-150, 208-213.

James Burwell. It was long known as King's Creek Plantation, and comes into prominent notice during Bacon's Rebellion. Not long before the "World War" (1914), this property was purchased by the Duponts and named "Penniman," and during the war it was taken over by the Federal government and made an important center for filling shells.

The process of absorption of the small grants continued, and about 1740 all the land between King's Creek and Queen's Creek on the York and Skiff's Creek and Archer's Hope Creek on the James was owned by the three Burwell brothers, James Burwell, of "King's Creek," Nathaniel Burwell, of "Carter's Grove," and Lewis Burwell, of "Kingsmill." On the road from Springfield to King's Creek is a stone with their initials "J. B., L. B., N. B.," marking the corner at which the estates of the three brothers came together.

FIRST BRIDGE OVER YORKTOWN CREEK.

Capt. Richard Townsend's land of 650 acres lay west of Yorktown Creek, and in 1657 Col. George Reade and Lt. Col. Thomas Ludlow were directed by the Court to agree with William Thomas to erect a sufficient bridge over the creek "parting Col Reade's land and Mrs. Townsend."[6] Later, in 1689, this land was selected as the site of the College and free School, erected afterwards at Middle Plantation (subsequently Williamsburg). In 1693 William Buckner obtained the half of the estate lying immediately on the creek from Francis Dade of Stafford County and Frances, his wife, who was coheiress of Robert Townsend, with her sister Mary, who married John Washington, Jr., of Westmoreland County.

YORK PLANTATION.

York Plantation, containing originally 750 acres (now known as Temple Farm), was, as stated, first patented by Governor Harvey in 1631, who mortgaged it to George Menifie, Esq., of the

[6] This creek is variously known in the Records as Martian's, Smith's, Townsend's, and Yorktown Creek.

Council. Later in 1644, after Harvey had been declared a bankrupt, it was sold by Menifie to George Ludlow, another councillor, and a cousin of the regicide in English history, Lt. Gen. Edmund Ludlow. George Ludlow in 1646 got a new patent for it and the adjoining land of Martin Baker, describing his tract as containing fourteen hundred and fifty-two acres and as running from the mouth of Wormeley's Creek five hundred and fifty-five poles up York River to the land of Captain Martian. Here in 1649 landed the cavalier, Col. Norwood, and his party, after their severe trials in the woods of Accomac. George Ludlow died in 1656, and this land went to his nephew, Lt. Col. Thomas Ludlow, who died in 1660. For a number of years it remained in the possession of the Rev. Peter Temple, who married Mary, Thomas Ludlow's widow. But in 1686 it was deeded to Major Lawrence Smith of Gloucester County by the Rev. John Wiles of Culford Parish in Suffolk County, England, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heiress of Thomas Ludlow, and by Rev. Peter Temple and Mary, his wife (widow of said Thomas Ludlow), then of the parish of Sible Heningham, Essex Co., England. It continued in the Smith family till 1769, when Robert Smith sold it to Augustine Moore, who married Lucy Smith, his sister. It appears not to have acquired the name "Temple Farm" or "Temple Field" till 1818.

Augustine Moore died before 1781, and his widow was living in the house at the time of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, October 19th of that year. There is no evidence in the records that Bernard Moore ever owned the place, or that Spotwood was ever buried there, as is sometimes said.[7]

THE COURT HOUSE AT YORK.

The first entry in the York records is that of the caption of a court held July 12, 1633, at Utimaria (Penniman), the residence of Captain John Utie. The justices present were Capt. John Utie, Mr. William English, Capt. Nicholas Martian, Mr. Lionel Roylston, Capt. Robert Felgate and Mr. Richard Town-

[7]For TEMPLE FARM, see William and Mary College Quarterly, Vol. II, 1-20.

send. Then after several other courts a meeting was held at York July 7, 1634. After this the courts were held for a number of years at the different justices houses—Mr. William Pryor's, John Chew's, Capt. John West's, etc. Finally York became the settled place. In 1658 the house of Capt. Robert Baldrey, at York, was hired for a court house, and one thousand pounds of tobacco was paid annually as the rental, increased soon to 4,000 pds. of tobacco, which doubtless covered entertainment as well. In 1662 a ducking stool was placed at Wormeley's Landing on Wormeley's Creek, near the place "where it is supposed the town for York River will be built." Near by, and at the same settlement, the county prison, stocks and pillory were erected.[8]

York thus became the capital of the county, and in 1843 when Henry Howe began to collect materials for his book, the site of this old settlement was still indicated by the many old chimneys then standing near the mouth of Wormeley's Creek.[9] In the same locality was the Church of York Parish, situated in the "old fields." To this church William Hawkins on his death in 1655 left after his wife's death 1,500 pds. of tobacco for a silver flaggon, and in 1686 Argall Blackstone, his grandson, left a silver wine bowl, inscribed with his name, to be purchased out of the sale of a hogshead of tobacco, also giving permission to the vestry, if they would cover the church with plank sawed feather edged instead of clapboards, to use trees on his estate for that purpose.

The first clerk of the county court mentioned in the records was Mar. Johnson (Marius? Johnson). He was succeeded in 1639 by Francis Willis, a great friend of Sir John Harvey, and

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[8]June 25, 1661. The Court this day agreed with Jerrard Hawthorne to build or make a paire of stocks and a pillory & fitt them with Iron worke & all things compleat & to bring them to Mr. Robert Baldrey's house at furthest by ye 20th of August next, & set ye stocke where Mr. Baldrey shall appoint & the pillory neare the horsepath against ye Court House. In consideration whereof, the Courth doth order him to be paid eight hundred pounds of tobacco & caske at the next Leavy.

[9]Howe *Historical Collections of Virginia*, 1846, p. 522.

who was removed in 1640 from his office by Sir Francis Wiatt on account of his speaking contemptuously of the acts of the assembly. He was succeeded by Robert Booth. He held the office till 1651, when Thomas Ballard was appointed, who held office till 1662. He was succeeded by John Baskervylle who held office till 1679, when Richard Awborne, who had been clerk of the General Court, succeeded him. This latter held office till 1681, when Edmund Jenings became clerk. On June 3, 1691, William Sedgwick, at Burlen Hall, in Lincolnshire, succeeded Jenings.

The population of the Chiskiack region, after it once began, increased rapidly. In 1631 William Claiborne with one hundred men settled Kent Island, now a part of Maryland, one hundred miles up the Chesapeake Bay. This remote settlement appears to have been linked with the settlement on the York, for, in February, 1632, Capt. Martian took his seat in the Assembly as the representative of both "Kiskyacke and the Isle of Kent." By September 1632, population on the south side of York River was extensive enough to claim two representatives in the assembly. The region was divided into two districts, one retaining the old name of Chiskiack, which included the present Yorktown, and the other called York, comprised the settlement on Wormeley's Creek. In the assembly held at this time Capt. Martian represented Chiskiack, and Lyonel Rowlston represented York. The following year (1633) it was enacted that "a fortieth part of the men in the compass of the forest east of Archer's Hope Creek and Queen's Creek to Chesapeake Bay should be present before the first day of March next at Dr. John Pott's plantation (newly built) at the head of Archer's Hope Creek, to erect houses and make secure the land." This was the beginning of Middle Plantation[10] (afterwards Williamsburg) which became the key of the palisades run for six miles from Archer's Hope Creek emptying into James River to Queen's Creek emptying into York River.

Subsequent to this, in 1635, the whole colony was divided into eight counties. The settlement on the York was comprised

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[10]For an account of the MIDDLE PLANTATION, see Tyler's "Williamsburg, the Old Colonial Capital."

in a county named after the river, Charles River County, but the name was changed in March, 1643, to York, as was also that of the river in honor of James, Duke of York, the son of Charles I. Why this change was made the records do not tell us, and the writer can only suggest that it was to avoid confusion caused by the existence of another county of similar name, Charles City County.

Charles River County, or York County, had first an indefinite northerly and westerly extension, and did not acquire its present limits till some years after its change of name. In 1651 Gloucester County north of the York River, and in 1654 New Kent County, comprising all the country west of the Skimeno Creek on the south side of the river, and all the country west of Poropotank Creek on the north side, were cut off.

PARISHES IN YORK COUNTY.

The parishes in York County in 1646 appear to have been three in number, Poquoson Parish extending from Back River (old Poquoson River) to Back Creek, York Parish extending from Back Creek to Yorktown Creek, and Hampton Parish from Yorktown Creek to Queen's Creek, which was then the westerly limit of the settlements. In 1657 the parishes were New Poquoson (afterwards changed by the General Assembly to Charles Parish[11] in 1692), from Back River to Back Creek, York from Back Creek to Yorktown Creek; Chiskiack or Hampton from Yorktown Creek to Queen's Creek; Marston from Queen's Creek to Skimeno Creek; Middle Plantation comprising the settlement of that name between Queen's Creek and Archer's Hope Creek. In 1658 Harrop Parish in James City County was combined with Middle Plantation Parish in York to form Middletown Parish, and in 1674 Marston and Middletown became Bruton Parish. In 1706 York and Hampton Parishes were, by an order of the Council united to make York-Hampton Parish.[12]

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[11] William and Mary Coll. Quarterly, XX, 142.

[12] Council Journal 1705-1721, p. 68.

GROWTH OF YORK COUNTY.

In the meantime the settlements had spread both east and west to the farthest limits of the county. Between Wormeley's Creek and New Poquoson there settled immediately on the east of the first named creek Col. Christopher Wormeley, who had been governor of Tortugas Island in the West Indies; near Too's Point (a corruption for Chew's Point) Col. John Chew, ancestor of Chief Justice Benjamin Chew of Pennsylvania; on Chisman's Creek Col. John Chisman[18] of the council of state and his brother Edmund, whose son of the same name was one of Bacon's majors; on Poquoson River Capt. Christopher Calthorpe, son of Christopher Calthorpe of Norfolk County, England, whose family was connected with Queen Elizabeth. At the other end, in the point between Queen's Creek and York River Nicholas Jurnew patented 500 or 600 acres in 1632, which was called "Vaulx Land," or "Vaulx Hall," and was successively the home of the Vaulx, Temple, Timson, Shields, and Johnson families, and is now the property of Gen. Littleton Waller Tazewell Waller. Adjoining Vaulx Land on the west and lying east of St. Andrew's, afterwards Carter's Creek, was Poplar Neck, containing 1,750 acres, patented by Major Joseph Croshaw, whose daughter Unity married Col. John West, of West Point. About the close of the seventeenth century Poplar Neck was the property of Edmund Jenings, Esq., for many years secretary of state, who built a brick house thereon and called it Ripon Hall, after his native place Ripon in Yorkshire. In the region beyond Carter's Creek, stretching to the west of Skimeno, Daniel Wild, Philip Chesley and Arthur Price were among the old inhabitants; later Baldwin Mathews, grandson of Governor Samuel Mathews, resided in this quarter, and in the 18th century there was a ferry at Skimeno Plantation kept by Thomas Buckner, connecting with Cappahosic on the other side.

Other leading settlers of York County during the 17th century were Mr. Henry Tyler, Major Otho Thorpe, Capt. Robert

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[18]This name was pronounced "Cheesman," and the spelling often followed the sound.

Higginson, Mr. Peter Efford, Col. John Page, George and Edward Wiatt (nephews of Governor Francis Wiatt), John Clarke (son of Sir John Clarke of Wrotham in Kent)—all of Middle Plantation; Capt. William Brocas, Major William Barber, Maj. James Goodwin, Maj. William Gooch, Lt. Col. Thomas Ballard, Maj. Philip Stephens, Lt. Col. Henry Gooch, Mr. John Hansford, Mr. Robert Hyde, Maj. John Brodnax, Rev. Edward Folliott, Rev. James Sclater, Col. Richard Lee and Dr. Henry Lee, Peter Perry, Dr. Henry Power, Dr. Francis Haddon, Mr. Robert Vaulx, Mr. Anthony Robinson, Mr. Thomas Curtis, Mr. Thomas Bushrod, Capt. Thomas Hill, Mr. Thomas Nutting, Mr. Edmund Peters, Rev. Roland Jones, Mr. John Baskervyle, Mr. Robert Sheild, Mr. Mathew Hubard, Mr. John Howard, Mr. Robert Curtis, etc. Quite a number of these settlers have been traced to respectable families in England, and it is perfectly evident from the environment that most of the others whose connections have not been so traced belonged to the same social circles. They were as a rule men of good education, and it is certain that no better set of immigrants could have come to a new country for settlement.

After the cutting off of Gloucester County (1651) and New Kent County (1654), York assumed its present dimensions. Its mean length is 26 miles, mean breadth 5 3/4, and area 149 square miles.

THE FIRST REBELLION.

The Yorktown region was from a very early period a center of political activity. Sir John Harvey, who became governor in 1629, lived to be very unpopular in Virginia because of his sympathies with the tobacco monopoly desired by the king and with the designs of Lord Baltimore to cut off Maryland from Virginia, of which it was originally a part. Chiskiack and York were the centres of opposition to Harvey, and on April 5, 1635, at the house of William Warren, who had leased a part of Martin Baker's patent on the river, a meeting of protesters was held, at which the chief speakers were Capt. Nicholas Martian, Capt. Francis Pott, and Mr. William English, the first sheriff of Charles River County. Harvey was enraged at the proceedings, and caused the leaders to

be arrested, but his council took sides with the culprits and deposed Harvey from his government. In May an assembly was convened which confirmed the action of the council and conferred the government of the Colony upon John West, of Chiskiack. Harvey returned to England where he appealed to King Charles, who ordered his reinstatement as governor. But the deposition of Sir John Harvey was the first vindication on the American continent of the right of a people to "self-determination."

It is interesting to note that William Warren's house in which the first steps were taken must have been only a few hundred yards from the Moore house in which the articles of Cornwallis' surrender were signed, and that the chief actor at the meeting was Capt. Nicholas Martian, the first patentee of Yorktown and an ancestor of George Washington, who was the chief actor in the overthrow of English authority at that place in 1781.

Sir John Harvey was an active, energetic man, and soon after his return to the Colony in 1637 he began improvements at Jamestown, and started measures to erect a brick church and brick state house. All the island side for half a mile along the river was taken up, and the Secretary of State, Richard Kemp, erected at Jamestown a building of brick, "the fairest ever known in this country for substance and uniformity." But the fires of the old quarrels still burned brightly and the old councillors, West, Utie, Matthews, Dr. John Pott, and Pierce, who had been summoned to England, were untiring in their efforts to ruin Harvey. Added to this, as an element in fanning the flames, were the autocratic methods pursued by Harvey and his friends.

Among those who had incurred his ill-will was the minister of York and Chiskiack, Anthony Panton, who had come to the Colony in 1632. Panton had no use for Harvey's secretary of state, Kemp, and ridiculed him from the pulpit, referring to "his pride of a lock he had tied up with a ribbon old as Paul's." This talk it must be confessed was rather provoking, but Kemp allowed his resentment to go too far. Panton was hauled before the governor and council, and through Kemp's influence his property was confiscated, and Panton himself banished from the Colony on the pain of death should he ever return.

The affair made a great sensation, both in Virginia and England, and contributed to Harvey's final undoing. In 1639 after a brief second term of eighteen months, Harvey was recalled by the king, and the government of Virginia was turned over to the opposing faction. Sir Francis Wiatt and the old councillors came again into authority, and they speedily restored Panton to his parish, and to satisfy the claims which arose from many quarters, Harvey's estate both at Jamestown and York was seized upon and exposed to sale. To avoid punishment, Kemp, the Secretary of State, secretly fled from Virginia, and appeared at the court of King Charles. He contrived to adjust matters, and in 1642, when Sir William Berkeley came over as governor, he returned to Virginia and served as Secretary till his death in 1649.

THE COMMONWEALTH PERIOD.

Many people came during the civil war in England to Virginia, but the records from 1648 to 1657 are for the most part missing in York County. The county duly submitted to the rule of Parliament, but there was certainly much sympathy with the old royal cause. Among the royalist officers who settled in York County was Major John Brodnax, who died in 1660 and left the fine wardrobe of a cavalier, which is on record. Descendants of his name are still well known in Virginia. After the death of Oliver Cromwell, the Lords of the Council of State in England sent a letter to the Governor of Virginia apprizing him of the accession of Richard Cromwell as Lord Protector. This letter was read in the House of Burgesses in March, 1659, and assented to by them. But there was much dissatisfaction at this time, and in July, 1659, Major Joseph Croshaw, who sat in the House of Burgesses from York County and was a justice, "questioned and disputed the present authority."

Thereupon Governor Samuel Mathews suspended Croshaw from his office as a justice by a letter addressed to the Commissioners of York County (as the justices were then called) bearing date July 16, 1659. The Governor declared the conduct of Croshaw as very "presumptious and tending much to ye breach

and detriment of this our colony." It happened, however, that before that time unknown to the Virginians, Richard Cromwell had resigned from his office and the Long Parliament under the protection of the army had again taken over the government in England.

There is evidence that many people in England were looking to Virginia at this time to escape the troublous conditions. This is manifest from a letter written by Francis Wheeler in London to his father of the same name living at Queen's Creek in Virginia. In it he says: "Father I think it would be convenient for you to keepe a plantacion & something in Virg[a], the times being so dangerouse here." At the date of the letter there had been another overturn in the government of England. The soldiers, who, on the resignation of Richard Cromwell, had put in the old Long Parliament, in a little more than five months after its restoration expelled it a second time on October 12, 1659. The nation became divided between the army commanders, Fleetwood and Monk, and the Long Parliament, which, supported by the navy and some troops, reassembled in the hall at Westminter.

All this is very interestingly referred to in Francis Wheeler's letter recorded in the York books:

Francis Wheeler of London to his Father in Virginia.

London, December the 29th 1659.

Loveing ffather,

My duty remembered to you with my Love to my mother Lawe and all the rest of our freinds in generall desyreing yor health, praise be ye Lord for that health I enioie at present: my last to you was by Capt Holman wherein I certifyed you of the Receipt of 16 hhds of tobacco pr the Virg[a] Merchant and three of my Unkle Tustians. I think I also certifyed you that I had sold ffifteen hhds of yor sixteenths in ye aforesaid shipp for ffive pence ℔ pound & the excise; the hhd I thought had been lost was found, & I have recd 16 hhds upon yor Account out of ye Virginia Mrchant this yeare & my Unkle Tustians 3 hhds of tobacco. I have here sent you an accompt of sixteen hhds. in ye Virginia Mrchant what they produced; my Unkle Mann and Aunt rememb their Love to you & my Mother law; and all

ye rest of your freinds in ye Countrey remembr their Love to you and my Mother Law.

Since the 9th of October here hath been another overturne in the Governmt of this nation: ye soldyers turned out ye last long Parliament & for a while we were without any settled Governmt but ye sword, & swordsmen bare ye rule of ye Nation & this Citty not many weekes ago stood in a dangerouse condition, according are we judge by the eye of fflesh, and had not the good hand of the Lord prevented what was feared, for aught I know this Citty might be turned into Ashes & the streets running with blood. The soldyers they are divided one against another, & the people they are divided some for one government some for another, & how long thus a kingdome divided against itselfe can stand, I know not. Sinne & eniquity hath divided us one against another & who knows but that the Lord may give us upp to be destroyed one of another. The last Parliament part of their members, have againe within these eight days, mett againe at the Pliament house & some of the soldiers have revolted from their Comanders & adheered to this Pliamt & this Long Pliamt together with ye soldyers are likely to be our rulers againe for a season unless ye soldiers Clash againe.

As for tobacco it is rather worse comodity than better, then it was 2 monthes or 8 monthes agoe & what it will be next yeare is very uncertaine, unlesse here were like to be some settled Governmt. Father I thinke it would be convenient for you to keepe a plantation & something in Virga, the times being so dangerouse here; and this with my prayer to ye Lord for you I leave you to ye protection of ye Lord & Rest

Your Loveing and Obedient Sonne

Francis Wheeler.

(Thus superscribed)

These for his very Loveing ffather Mr Francis Wheeler, Living at Queens Creek in Virginia.

The "mother-in-law" (a designation then for step-mother) mentioned in the letter was formerly Eleanor, widow of Nicholas Comins, whose daughter Elizabeth married Mr. Robert Harrison, of York County, father of Mr. Robert Harrison, who built the prison at Yorktown in 1699.

It was not long after this letter that the restoration took place. Monk, commanding the army in Scotland, declared for a free parliament and invited King Charles II to return. Charles II embarked on the fleet from Holland May 23, and on May 29, which

was his birthday, he entered the city of London. The way for twenty miles was strewn with flowers and the gutters of the city itself ran with wine.

In the meantime Virginia had become very restless in view of the chaotic conditions in England, and, on the death of Gov. Mathews, the assembly meeting at Jamestown March 13, 1660, assumed all power into its own hands and unanimously recalled Sir William Berkeley back to the governorship, from which he had been expelled in 1652. Means of communication were slow in those days, and it was three months and a half after the king returned to London, before he was proclaimed in Virginia. On September 20, 1660, Sir William Berkeley, having received the royal commission as governor, issued the following proclamation:

Proclamation of Sir William Berkeley.

By his Majyes Governr and Capt. Generall of Virginia.

Itt is thought fitt & accordingly ordered for the speedy & better dispatch of all Affaires tending to ye peace & welfare of yis Collony and the Inhabitantes yereof that all officers whatever within this Country doe remaine & continue within their severall offices until further order to ye contrary.

And forasmuch as it hath pleased Almighty God to invest our most gratious Soveraine Charles the Second, King of England, Scotland, ffrance & Ireland In the dominions & just Rights of his Royall ffather of ever sacred Memory, these are therefore in his Matyes Name strictly to charge and comand you and every of you forthwith to cause the said King to be proclaimed in every of the respective counties and that all Writts and Warrants from henceforth issue in his Maiestyes name. Hereof faile not as you will answear ye contrary at yor uttermost perill. Given at James Citty under my hand this 20th of Septembr, sixteen hundred and sixty.

William Berkeley.

To the Sherr and other cheife officers of York County.
Recr 20 Octobr 1660.

The joy in Virginia over the restoration was probably only second to that in England. The colonists had practically enjoyed self-government under the King, and they had a sentimental attachment to the crown, which continued throughout the Common-

wealth period. They submitted to the powers that be, but there were outcroppings of impatience, which exhibited itself in nearly all the counties. Seen at this distance of time, the gross human faults of the cavaliers in England were preferable to the cruel, heartless creed of the Puritans and their total lack of sympathetic feelings. That York was not behind the other counties of Virginia in manifesting their joy on the day "his sacred majesty" was proclaimed is shown by the County levy.

The whole population must have assembled at York plantation. There was music furnished by a band of trumpeters. A barrel of powder obtained from the governor was used up in firing salutes and John Fox (ancestor of the Fox family of Virginia), captain of the *William and John,* thundered with his cannon. Six cases of drams and 211 gallons of cider were consumed by the crowd, which must have been consequently pretty lively and noisy. Yet the solemnity of the occasion was recognized by the presence of Rev. Philip Mallory, who had officiated as minister of the last two assemblies, and was recognized as a man of excellent example.

From the York County Levy Oct., 1660.

Att the proclaiming of his sacred Maiesty

	(Tobacco)
To y^e^ Ho^ble^ Govern^r^ ℔ a barrell powd^r^ 112 lb.	00996
To Capt Fox six cases of drams	00900
To Capt Fox for his great gunnes	00500
To M^r^ Philip Malory	00500
To ye trumpeters	00800
To M^r^ Hansford 176 gallons Syd^r^ at 15 and 35 gall at 20, caske 264	03604

COL. GEORGE READE.

Capt. Nicholas Martian, who had made himself conspicuous in Harvey's deposition, died between March 1 and April 4, 1657, the dates of the making of his will and its proof in court. He left three daughters, Elizabeth who married George Reade, Sarah who married William Fuller, some time Puritan governor of Maryland, and Jane who married Lt. Col. John Scasbrooke of

York County. By virtue of his marital connection the land at Yorktown came into the possession of George Reade, who on account of his importance deserves more than casual mention. He came of a well known English family, being the son of Robert Reade, Esq., and grandson of Andrew Reade of Linkenholt, Hampshire, England. His mother was Mildred Windebank, daughter of Sir Thomas Windebank, and his brother Robert was secretary to his uncle Sir Francis Windebank, Secretary of State to Charles I. Now, unlike his father-in-law, George Reade was a friend and adherent of Governor Harvey, and Secretary Kemp had been his chief friend from the time of his arrival in 1637. So it happened that, when Kemp ran away from the Colony, he left Reade to act as deputy secretary. Afterwards Reade was burgess for James City County in 1649, but removing soon after this time from Jamestown to York County he was one of the justices there in 1652. During the commonwealth period he was elected by the House of Burgesses a member of the Council of State, a position in which he was confirmed by Charles II in 1660, in the royal commission issued at the time. Reade remained a councillor till his death, which occurred some time between September 20, 1671, when he made his last appearance in Council, and November 20, 1671, when his will was proved in the General Court by Thomas Reade and Henry Richardson. He left surviving four sons, Robert, Francis, Thomas and Benjamin Reade and two daughters Mildred, who married Col. Augustin Warner (from which marriage Washington was descended), and Elizabeth who married Capt. Thomas Chisman, of York County.

BACON'S REBELLION.

Five years after Col. Reade's death this region became involved in the throes of another rebellion, even more extensive than that which deposed Sir John Harvey. Heavy taxes and Indian massacres, which Governor Sir William Berkeley failed to suppress, brought about the rising under Nathaniel Bacon, Jr., who like his cousin Nathaniel Bacon of King's Creek, was a relative of Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam. In York County the leading

friends of Bacon were Edmund Chisman, Thomas Whaley and Thomas Hansford.

Chisman and Whaley were majors under Bacon, and Thomas Hansford was commander of four counties and president of Bacon's court of sequestrations. For about six months a guerilla warfare prevailed throughout the colony. There was a great deal of pillaging and plundering on both sides, and York County was in such confusion that no court was held for nearly a year. A company of rebels under Hansford took possession of Col. Reade's house and another company under Whaley occupied the house of Nathaniel Bacon, Sr. As long as Bacon lived, the rebel cause was triumphant. Berkeley was driven from Jamestown over the bay to Northampton County, where he was the guest of Col. John Custis at Arlington. But just at the time when Bacon's authority was most recognized, he was taken ill and died on October 26, 1676.[14] He was succeeded in his command by Joseph Ingram, who like Bacon was a recent comer, but had less merits as a commander.

The altered state of affairs stimulated the loyalists to new endeavors. Berkeley greatly encouraged by Bacon's death sent over the bay Major Robert Beverley, who surprised Hansford and the twenty soldiers that kept guard at Col. Reade's house. They were taken to the governor in Northampton, and a second expedition under the same commander was successful in securing Major Chisman and one Captain Wilford.

They met with scant courtesy from Sir William Berkeley, and notable was the conduct of Hansford, who is described by Berkeley himself as a "valiant, stout, man and most resolved rebel." He was a son of Mr. John Hansford, who had been one of the justices of York County and had died not long before the rebellion broke out. At the trial he made no vain supplication, but only asked that "he might be shot like a soldier and not hanged like a dog," and when the plea was denied he made use of the short interval allowed him before the execution in professing repentance for his sins. But

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[14]This is according to the report of the commissioners. *British Calendar of State Papers Colonial America and West Indies*, 1677-1680, p. 167. T. M.'s account in Force's *Tracts* says Bacon died Oct. 1, 1676.

he expressed no repentance for his rebellion, which he would not acknowledge, desiring the people at the place of execution to take notice that "he died a loyal subject and a lover of his country." It is said that he was the first Virginia born ever hanged on the gallows.[15]

When Major Chisman was brought into Berkeley's presence there was a tragic scene which was much to the honor of his lady. The governor immediately demanded of him why he engaged in Bacon's designs. He was about to reply when his wife threw herself at the governor's feet and asked to be hanged in his stead, declaring that it was owing to her instigation that he had taken Bacon's part. But the governor, using a vile epithet, rejected her intercession and ordered Chisman to prison. Here he died before his trial came off, some say, of bad usage.[16]

Captain Wilford, the third of the distinguished prisoners, was the second son of a knight who had lost his life and estate in the late king's quarrel with his parliament. "He was a little man, yet he had a great heart, and was known to be no coward." Bacon had made use of him with the Indians as an interpreter. In the recent fighting he had lost an eye but he made a jest of it, declaring that, as the governor had long ago promised him a hanging as being one of those who went out with Bacon in his first expedition against the Indians, it made no difference whether he had one eye or two eyes, for that in either case the governor would see him well guided to the place of execution. He suffered like Hansford on the gallows.

Having so far succeeded beyond his best hopes, Sir William came over to York River with four ships and two sloops, and

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[15]For an account of the Hansford family, see *Virginia Historical Collections*, XI.

[16]For an account of the Chisman family, see William and Mary College Quarterly, I. Lydia Chisman, the wife of Major Chisman, is described in the York records as a daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Bushrod. She married 2dly. Thomas Harwood, and in 1698 was killed by lightning. T. M. says that she was a niece of Capt. George Farlow, an expert mathematician, who like her husband, took part with Bacon, was captured by Berkeley, and was executed.

taking up his station before Tindall's Point (now Gloucester Point) despatched Major Beverley on another expedition. He was again successful, and surprised a party of Baconians under Col. Harris at William Howard's house in Gloucester.

This success enheartened the loyalists of Gloucester, who assembled at Major John Pate's house at Poropotank under Major Lawrence Smith, and about the same time a rising of Berkeley's friends occurred in Middlesex County. Ingram at West Point promptly sent against the latter a band of soldiers under Lt. Col. Gregory Walklett, and when Smith set out from Major Pate's with a hope to cut him off, Ingram made a rapid march and captured the weak garrison left behind under the charge of a minister. He then marched to meet Smith, who having learned of Ingram's movement had retraced his steps. When the two forces faced one another in a short time, the men under Smith being lukewarm in their new loyalty refused to fight, and Ingram, having made prisoners of all the officers, dismissed the soldiers to their homes.

Much about the same time Berkeley met with another severe reverse. He sent a party of men under Hubert Farrell, of Charles City County, to attack Major Whaley and his guard at Col. Bacon's house in York. Col. Bacon and Col. Philip Ludwell went along also, and the attack was made at night. But Whaley and his forty men, though much outnumbered, made so valiant a defense that they not only held back the assailants, but killed Farrell, the leader of the royalists, wounded several and took three or four prisoners. It is said that Whaley and his men "gloried more over their victory than Scanderbeg did for the greatest victory he ever obtained over the Turks."

So far Ingram had done well, but he was not composed of the same stuff as the dead Bacon. The news that reached him from England of the sailing of a regiment of red coats cooled the ardor excited by his victories. And when he was visited at Poropotank by Thomas Grantham, commander of the ship in which Ingram had come to Virginia, he was easily induced, through the intercessions of this gentleman, to negotiate terms of surrender. These being satisfactorily accomplished, he suffered Grantham to go to

West Point and inform the garrison there of his determination, whereupon the soldiers forsook West Point and were taken by Grantham on his ship to the governor at Tindall's Point to receive the benefit of the articles of surrender.

The news of the surrender of West Point had a demoralizing influence on the Baconians generally. At Green Spring where Bacon had planted a strong garrison under Capt. Drew, similar negotiations took place, and Drew, having been promised his safety, agreed to hold the place till the governor returned.

The capitulation of Ingram occurred in the early part of January, 1677, and at this time Lawrence and Drummond who had been considered the two leading friends of Bacon were at the "Brick House" in New Kent County, opposite West Point. They had been excepted out of the governor's pardon. Drummond had been governor of North Carolina, and was esteemed a man of much wisdom and honesty. Lawrence was an Oxford scholar, and had been a burgess for Jamestown in the assembly which had sat at the call of Bacon in September, 1676. At the time of the burning of Jamestown when Bacon set fire to the church, Lawrence and Drummond, not to be outdone, fired each his own house—their houses being two of the three best in Jamestown, the third being the house already mentioned as built in 1639 by Richard Kemp, but then in 1676 the property of William Sherwood, the lawyer.

They had made some attempt to hinder Grantham's design, but not succeeding they sent down to Col. Bacon's house for Major Whaley and his guard. He hastened up, and on his arrival the combined forces numbered three hundred men and boys. Feeling that with this number they were too weak to make a successful stand, they marched higher up the Pamunkey River as far as the new house of Lt. Col. Henry Gooch (Gooch's Ferry), in what is now King William County. But on arriving there and finding that many of the soldiers had deserted, the party broke up altogether, every man undertaking to shift for himself.

Lawrence and Whaley, with three other soldiers, mounted their horses and rode off into the woods in snow ankle deep and were

never heard of again.[17] Most of the rest went to their homes where the most important were soon arrested and brought to Sir William Berkeley at Tindall's Point.

Berkeley had his quarters at this time on Capt. John Martin's ship, and on January 11 a court martial was held on board when Thomas Hall, clerk of New Kent County, was tried and condemned to be hanged at Col. Reade's place on the southern shore. This Hall was described by Berkeley himself, on account of his facility with the pen, as of more value to the rebels than forty armed men. On the next day, January 12, three others were tried on the ship and hanged at the same place: Captain Thomas Young, of Chickahominy, who had served in the parliamentary army, and was son of Thomas Young, who in 1634 explored Delaware Bay; Henry Page, a servant and carpenter, whom on account of his ability Bacon had made a lieutenant colonel, and one Harris, who had shot to death, a "valiant loyalist prisoner."

These executions being over, the governor after a few days moved up to King's Creek, and on January 19th anchored before Col. Bacon's house, now cleared of Whaley and his men. They found that the damage done to the estate amounted to £2000 sterling, chiefly in goods taken from Col. Bacon's store. Here Mr. Drummond, taken the day before in Chickahominy Swamp, was presented to the governor. The governor had an old grudge against Drummond and was delighted to have him in his power. His words have been often quoted, "Mr. Drummond, I am more glad to see you than any man in Virginia. You shall hang in half an hour."

Probably the governor was wrongly reported in this last particular. Drummond was hanged sufficiently speedily, but not in "half an hour." That night he was sent on board a ship in irons. On the next day the governor landed, and rode in his coach to Col. James Bray's house at Middle Plantation. The following day (Jan-

[17] Whaley left behind a son, James Whaley, who became a prominent merchant and lawyer of York County. He married Mary Page, niece of Col. John Page, and had an only son, Matthew, who died at nine years of age. His mother in 1706 established a school to his memory, which the College of Wm. & Mary still maintains.

uary 20) he sent a body of cavalry for Mr. Drummond, who walked all the way (five miles) from King's Creek to Middle Plantation in fetters. On his arrival he was tried, condemned at one o'clock and hanged at four.

On January 22, Berkeley proceeded to Green Spring (six miles west of Middle Plantation), where a court martial was held on the 24th of the month, and sentence of death passed on James Crewes, William Cookson, John Digby, William Rookings, William West and John Turner—all leading friends of Bacon.

The ships with the troops from England, and the commissioners appointed by the king to enquire into the present troubles, entered Chesapeake Bay January 29, 1677. Berkeley went to Kiquotan, now Hampton, and visited the ship "Bristol" to confer with the commissioners and gave them a list of those executed.

Then an assembly was called to meet on the 20th of February, when the Rebellion may be said to have reached its end. After the assembly met, civil courts were resumed, but though the accused had the benefit of a jury, executions and fines, under the influence of Berkeley, were continued as long as he remained in the colony, despite the protest of the commissioners. Lt. Col. Henry Gooch, at whose house the rebels had their last gathering was fined 6,000 pounds of pork for the use of the soldiers.[18]

HANSFORD HOUSE AS A COURT HOUSE.

In the celebrated meeting at Middle Plantation August 3, 1676, Bacon had compelled the justices to administer to the people an

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[18]The comparatively light fine put on Gooch shows that his support of Bacon had been only half-hearted. At the meeting at Gloucester C. H., when Bacon demanded an oath of allegiance and there was some hesitation, Gooch suggested that he had "spoke only to the Horss and not to the foote." Whereupon Bacon retorted: "He had spoke to the Men and not to the Horss, leaving that servis for him to do because one beast would best understand the meaning of another." Col. Gooch (pronounced "Gouge") married twice—first about 1661 Millicent, widow of Robert Kinsey and 2dly about 1676 Jane Jones, sister of Rev. Rowland Jones of Bruton Parish, Middle Plantation (Williamsburg). He was ancestor of all of the name in Virginia.

oath of allegiance, and in a letter dated February 17, 1677, these gentlemen for York County—John Page, John Scasbrooke, James Vaulx, Otho Thorpe anl Isaac Clopton—now besought the governor "to indemnify" by them by name for obeying the mandate and to indicate "who should be justices of York County." The governor on March 23 reappointed all, except John Scasbrooke, who had married Chisman's wife's sister Elizabeth (his second wife), and whose case was reserved for the consideration of the council on account of suspicion. And on March 31, in reply to a petition of the court, who complained that the county was without a courthouse, he ordered that its sessions be held "in the house lately belonging to Thomas Hansford, whose estate for his rebellion and treason is forfeited to his sacred Majesty."

However, this idea of forfeiture did not receive the approval of the commissioners sent over by the king, who reported in favor of giving the estates of "the wretched men" executed for rebellion to "their poor wives and children, which will be an act of great mercy," and the king approved.

The right of Hansford's children to his estate, which was located at the head of Felgate's Creek, was recognized by an agreement made February 20, 1678, between the court and the executors of Mrs. Hansford (who within a year had followed her martyred husband to the grave), by which the house lately belonging to Mrs. Hansford was leased to the county for a court house at one thousand pounds of tobacco per year. This arrangement continued till January 20, 1680, when the place of meeting was changed to the French Ordinary not far distant on the York road, half way between Williamsburg and Yorktown.

COURT HOUSE AT THE FRENCH ORDINARY.

There is in the record a deed from Andrew Reader and Agnes, his wife, dated February 24, 1680, for the sale to the worshipful court of York County of "one house new built" at the French Ordinary for "a court house with the ground whereon it stands," and in this house the court began now to hold its sessions. Eleven months later Mr. Reader died, and not long after William Whitaker of

Warwick County, who married his widow, was employed by the court at 3,000 pounds of tobacco to repair the courthouse and for 7,000 pounds to put up a prison. Further repairs on the courthouse were made in 1686 by Mr. Joseph Ring, to whom Whitaker and his wife sold thirty-five acres of land at the French Ordinary.

In 1698 after 18 years at this place a new move was made, and the capital of the county was taken back to the river, near its original site, where it has ever since remained.

BEGINNINGS OF YORKTOWN.

By the will[19] of Col. Reade, cited in the records, the land at the present Yorktown amounting to 850 acres was left to his three sons, Robert, Francis and Benjamin Reade, one-half to the former and the other half to the two latter. On February 24, 1691, a division line was drawn between Robert Reade on the one hand, Benjamin and Francis Reade on the other. It was to begin "at the River syde at a Rock lying by the edge of the Water and running south, 39 degrees west, on y^e^ North Side of a small swamp, which is a little above the Well where the ships usually Water, and so Running into the woods, keepeing the same course by a Lyne of Marked trees unto a marked gum, which stands by the syde of a branch which Runes into y^e^ swamp, which parts this land and the land of Mr. David Condon." Benjamin Reade, who moved to Gloucester County, owned the fourth part lying immediately on the river, amounting to 212½ acres.

When, therefore, in April, 1691, the General Assembly passed an act directing the justices of the several counties to purchase or condemn fifty acres for a county port, the town site for York was taken entirely from Benjamin Reade's tract.

On July 24, 1691, the following order was entered:

"Ordered that the court on the 29th day of this instant July meet upon Mr. Benjamin Reade's land beginning at the lower side of Smyths Creek and so running downward by the river towards

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[19]Col. Reade's will was recorded in the General Court, whose records were burned in Richmond in 1865.

the ferry being ye land appointed by Law for a Port in order to laying out of the same for a town and doeing all other things relateing thereto, and that the sheriff give notice to the surveyor of this county that he then and there give his attendance. And further this court doth hereby nominate and make choyce of Mr. Joseph Ring and Mr. Thomas Ballard to take and receive of Mr. Benjamin Reade a ffirme and authentic Deed or Conveyance of the said land as ffeoffees in trust which is accordingly by them to be confirmed to every respective pson or psons as ye law directs for what shall to him or them."

Nature, indeed, appears to have pointed out this situation as the permanent place for the capital of the county. Here the two shores of York River approach within a mile of one another and the deep water between enabled the ships to come close in to the land. As a consequence not only a well had been dug on the south bank for the convenience of the sailors, but in 1661 there were both a ferry and an inn or ordinary near the well for the accommodation of the public. On the point opposite, known first as Tindall's Point after Capt. Robert Tindall, who came with the first settlers, and in the 18th century as Gloucester Point, was a fort called Fort James constructed in 1667 of dirt and in 1672 ordered by the Assembly to be rebuilt of brick, which was accordingly done from clay taken from Col. Baldry's land at York.[20] Tindall's Point was, as we have seen, an important locality in Bacon's Rebellion, and after its suppression the General Assembly thought seriously of building the new Jamestown there, and even passed a resolution to that effect which was afterwards reconsidered and repealed.

Col. Lawrence Smith[21] acted as surveyor, and as laid out by him the fifty acres for the port began "at a marked poplar on the branch adjoyning to the River, thence running South Forty de-

[20] York County Records in William and Mary Coll. Quarterly, XXVI, 34; Hening's Statutes at Large, II, 255, 293.

[21] For Smith family see Ibid., II, 5-15. Col. Smith died in 1700, leaving a son, John, who became a member of the Council of State and inherited his Gloucester estate, and a son, Lawrence Smith, who succeeded to his Temple Farm estate.

grees west thirty two poles, south east eight poles, south forty degrees west thirty two poles, south east sixty two poles south forty degrees west ten poles, south thirty eight degrees East sixty two poles, north forty degrees 62 poles to the River side, north thirty 8 degrees West up York River from low water Marke sixty five poles, north forty degrees east ten poles and north west seaventy poles along the said low water marke to the beginning place." The lots into which the fifty acres were divided were half acre lots, most of which were speedily sold, and of which Gov. Francis Nicholson bought three, which in 1696 he presented, with the houses upon them, to the court of York County "to be disposed of for the use of Mr. Robert Leightenhouse the present schoolmaster, and afterwards for the use and advantage of such persons as shall teach school with the approbacon and allowance of the court aforesaid." The sum paid Benjamin Reade for the fifty acres was 10,000 pounds of tobacco and cask. There are in the records a plat of the fifty acres and a chart showing the division into lots, with the names of the first purchasers.

The ancient well, "where the ships usually watered," was near the eastern limits of the town, and as late as 1699 Thomas Pate was licensed to keep ferry there.

The following taken from the York County Records shows the total cost accompanying the Port Land, and the number of record books existing at that time.

At a court held for York County Feby ye 24th 1691/2.

Present Mr. Dudley Digges, Mr. Robert Read, Mr. Thomas Ballard, Mr. Tho. Mountfort, Capt. Peter Temple, Capt. Thomas Harwood, Capt. Charles Hansford, Justices.

An Account of ye whole charge of ye Port Land in York County:

	Tobacco
To ye Consideration thereof	10000
To Caske	00800
To Col. Smith	00500
To Caske	00040
To Wm Sedgwicke	00500
To Caske	00040
To Severall Cops of Ordrs abt ye Town	00299

To Sherrs Charges for laying out ye Land & Towne	00715
To caske 12894 lb. Tobaccoe	01032
To Sallery	01290
	15216

A List of Bookes and papers belonging to ye Courts Office of ye County aforesaid delivered to me ye subscriber by Mr Joseph Ring, & Capt. Thos Ballard by vertue of an order at June Court last 1691/2.

Imprs Thirteen Record Books bound five of them dampnifyed in some respects both in the covers and paper.

Imprs Five more Record books dampnifyed being unbound & very old.

Imprs The Statute att Large, a Collection of ye Statutes att Large, Dalton's Justice, also a bound written booke of ye Lawes of Virga writt by Mr Job Howes.

Imprs A Deal box of papers ould and nailed up.

Imprs An old Dansick Case of Papers since ye time of Coll: Edmund Jenings being first Clerk here, together with a pcell of loose papers.

March 18 1691/2

Received then [from] ye above named Mr Joseph Ring & Capt Thomas Ballard ye above noted articles according to yo list to receive & be accomptable for, as witnesse my hande ye day and year above these presents written, I say Received ℔ me

Wm Sedgwick.

March ye 18 1691/2 Ordered to be committed to ye records (by the) above named Mr. Joseph Ring and Capt Thomas Ballard and is accordingly ℔ formed

℔ Wm Sedgwick, Cl. Cur.

Of these records reported as existing in 1692 none of the papers and unbound books are preserved, and but ten of the thirteen bound books.

Doubtless it was expected from the first, that Yorktown, which was the name given to the port, would be the seat of justice as well as the emporium of commerce, but the court seemed to be in no hurry to move from the French Ordinary. Several years passed and it was not till 1696 that action was definitely taken. Then to hasten the purpose Governor Nicholson in October of that year made a promise to give five pounds sterling "towards building the court house at Yorktown" and the General Assembly about

the same time reciting the complaints which came to them of the inconvenience of the existing site to the inhabitants of the county, ordered the court house to be built by the last day of October of the next year, on a penalty for failure of fifty pounds sterling to be paid by each justice.

Thus prodded the justices contracted with Mr. Henry Cary of Warwick County, at a cost of thirty thousand pounds of tobacco and cask, to put up a building, which was doubtless accomplished in time to escape the legislative penalty; for at a session of the court held September 24, 1697, at the French Ordinary, it was ordered that the next meeting should occur at Yorktown on November 24, 1697.

On that day the following justices were present at the new court house: Mr. Joseph Ring, Capt. Thomas Ballard, Mr. Robert Reade, and Capt. William Buckner. Capt. Thomas Barber, son of Lt. Coll. William Barber, attended as sheriff and William Sedgwick as clerk.

The old prison at the French Ordinary appears to have been used for some time longer. It was not till March 24, 1699, that the court ordered the sheriff to give notice to the members to meet at the court house in Yorktown on the 11th of April following and contract for a building of a prison adjacent thereto and for "such other ye instruments of justice as then will be found necessary to be forthwith undertaken," nor was it till that year that the sheriff was ordered to remove to Yorktown "ye standard of this county and all other implements and materials yt are moveable and belong to this county from the old court house, ye prison, stocks and pillory, and yt ye same be duely pformed sometime betwixt this and the next court." The prison was erected by Mr. Robert Harrison at a cost of 10,000 pounds of tobacco and cask.[22]

There was also the project for the erection of a church at Yorktown. Governor Nicholson while subscribing five pounds sterling towards building the court house at Yorktown gave also

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[22]The tobacco had to be placed in casks for convenient transportation, and this was paid for at the rate of eight per cent, so that Mr. Harrison received 10800 pds.

in 1696 twenty pounds sterling, "if within two years a brick church be erected there." Whether the church was built within the time contemplated is not known, but it was certainly built soon after. Instead of brick, however, the walls were composed of stone marl obtained from the banks of the river, which though soft when first handled quickly hardened when exposed to the air. This church now became the church for York parish, and the old wooden church at Wormeley's Creek was abandoned. In the course of a hundred years it was so entirely forgotten that its scattered foundation bricks were taken as the vestiges of "an ancient temple," and the enclosing walls "as a safeguard against the Indians." Within the enclosure is still a flat slab, bearing a coat of arms and an inscription which reads as follows:

Major William Gooch,[22] of this Parish
Dyed Octob: 29, 1655

Within this tomb there doth interred lie
No shape but substance true nobility;
Itself though young in yeares but twenty nine
Yet graced with vertues morall and divine;
The church from him did good participate;
In councill rare fit to adorn a State.

At the time when Yorktown was laid out the church of New Poquoson stood on the side of the road leading from Yorktown to Hampton, and the site is still marked by some old brick and broken stone. By will proved in 1688 James Calthorpe, son of Col. Christopher Calthorpe, gave to the parish of New Poquoson two hundred feet of land square "for the use of the church where the church now stands."

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[22]In 1652 William Gooch was a justice of York County, in 1654 he was a member of the House of Burgesses for York County, and on March 31, 1655, he was made Councillor by the General Assembly. He died the following October. Henry Gooch was doubtless a near kinsman, and Governor William Gooch (1727-1749) was doubtless his nephew, as he had an uncle of that name who died in 1655. Major William Gooch left an only daughter, Ann, who married Capt. Thomas Beale, Jr. For *Gooch Family*, see Wm. & Mary Quarterly, V, 110-112.

At this time, too, the church of Marston Parish at the other end of the county stood near the village of Magruder, and its site is marked by tombstones placed there in later times. After its union with Middletown Parish in 1674 to form Bruton Parish, a book containing a register of births and deaths in Marston Parish was used for similar purposes by the new parish, and it is still preserved in Williamsburg, though in a somewhat mutilated condition.[24]

The church of Hampton Parish stood, first, as it appears probable, near the river in the neck between King's and Felgate's Creeks. About 1700 the old site was abandoned, and a church of brick built on the ridge near the head of Felgate's Creek. This church about 1706 was united as already stated with that at Yorktown and the two parishes of York and Hampton became known as York-Hampton Parish, and for a long time the minister who officiated at Yorktown had under his charge the church at the head of Felgate's Creek just mentioned, still referred to as old "Cheescake Church" and torn down during the "Civil War," to furnish bricks for the chimneys of the barracks of the Federal officers at Williamsburg.

All the early churches in Yory County including the first church at Middle Plantation, were mere wooden structures, but in 1674 when Bruton Parish was created a small but handsome brick building was erected at Middle Plantation, which was followed by the stone church at Yorktown. At the time of the Revolution all

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[24]In 1658 Major Joseph Croshaw gave an acre of his estate, Poplar Neck, on which stood the church "lately erected" for Marston Parish. Among the ministers of Marston Parish was Rev. Morgan Godwin, son of Morgan Godwin, archdeacon of Shropshire, and great-grandson of Thomas Godwin, Bishop of Bath and Wells. March 16, 1665, he took the degree of A. B. at Oxford and soon after came to Virginia, where he took charge of Marston Parish. He returned to England before 1676 and handed to the Bishop of Winchester "a virulent libel against all the plantations and Virginia in particular." Burke, *History of Virginia*, app., xxxix.) In 1680 he published a dissertation against slavery called *The Negroes and Indians Advocate*—and in 1685 he preached a sermon at Westminster Abbey against the slave trade, preceding by more than a century Wilberforce and Clarkson.

the churches in the Peninsula from Hampton to Richmond were of brick.

CONDITIONS OF LIFE.

Conditions of life in York County in the 17th century were similar to those prevalent in other parts of Eastern Virginia. Besides the animals still extant in the county wolves lurked in the coverts, a menace to sheep and pigs. No county levy is free from rewards paid in tobacco for the destruction of these "pernicious vermin." There are now no beaver in York County and very few otter, but the land grants and deeds of the 17th century make "the beaver dams" and "otter dams" an essential feature in the description of tracts of land, showing the great abundance of these animals at that time.

There was "no wild and wooly west" in York, but society was orderly and organized on the principles which prevailed in the county of the same name in England, modified it is true by the environment. There was the same recognition of classes, though the distinctions were not fixed or constant as in Yorkshire. And if among the servants some convicts were found there were also among them, as the records show, men from the gentry of England, who were attracted to Virginia by the opportunities of fortune making.[25] These opportunities, while sometimes the means of raising humble families to a sudden degree of importance, were also active in re-establishing families reduced in wealth but well recognized in England. But there were no hard and fast lines, and York County aristocracy was without the influence of any class of lords or peers; and universal suffrage for the House of Burgesses stimulated all freemen towards an equality of independence. Moreover, the leading men were generally from the younger sons of the English gentry in England, whose pretentions to aristocracy were much diminished by their character as merchants.

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[25]For an example of this kind, see York Records in William and Mary Coll. Quarterly, XXVI, p. 31, where William Gardner, of Ludlow, gentleman, contracted to serve Mrs. Eliz. Higginson three years.

Virginia owes much to the London firms, because they were continually sending over trusted young agents like Samuel Timson, many of whom settled down and founded Virginia families. York County was essentially a colony of London.

This class system, and its precarious authority at the same time, is illustrated by two apt instances in the York records. In 1673, James Bullock, a tailor residing in York County, was fined 100 pounds of tobacco for his unprecedented presumption in running his mare in a race with a horse belonging to Dr. Matthew Slader for a wager of 2,000 pounds of tobacco. Racing was declared by the justices "a sport for gentlemen only."[26] On the other hand, William Hatton in 1662 scandalized the court by declaring that the justices who composed it were a lot of "coopers, hogg-trough makers, pedlars, cobblers, tailors, weavers, and not fitting to sit where they doe sit."[27] He was hauled up and made to eat his words, but the records show that one of the court at least, Lt. Col. William Barber, had been a cooper in the early day of his residence in the colony, and Major James Goodwin another was the son of a salter in London. All were engaged in merchandizing.

The terms "gentleman and yeoman" had pretty nearly the same meaning as they had in England, but they lacked in application the character of persistency. Land was easy to get, and the yeoman readily became a gentleman. "Mister" and "Mistress" were terms applied in conversation to persons of the better condition, and in the documents all persons of inferior grade are named without any title, and when spoken to were addressed as "Goodman" and "Goodwife." The term "Esquire" was strictly confined to members of the council, and the sons of knights, of whom there were very few in the colony. "Clerk," pronounced "clark," was a term descriptive not only of clerks of courts and the House of Burgesses and committees of the House and Council, but of ministers of the gospel.

The church establishment was modeled after the Church of England, and there were very few persons of other religious pro-

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[26] York Records, in Ibid., III, 136.

[27] York Records, in Ibid., XXVI, 30.

fessions. About the middle of the century the Quakers excited apprehension by their strange doctrines, and the sheriff was instructed to break up their meetings. In 1661 the fractiousness of Mr. Thomas Bushrod, a justice himself, who took the Quakers under his protection, occasioned a lively scene in court, which resulted in his arrest—and reference to the governor and council.[28] There were long intervals in which these people were not disturbed, but on occasions the authorities in the county would recur to their old apprehensions, and such Quakers as had been non-attendant on the church would be summoned and fined. No harsh jail sentences, nor any whippings, nor any personal mutilations were inflicted. Toward the close of the century the toleration act took effect in Virginia, and there was a Quaker congregation near Skimeno, in which James Bates and Edward Thomas were leading members.

The business of the merchants consisted largely in buying and selling tobacco and importing settlers and servants, for each of which if imported at their expense the merchants were entitled to fifty acres of land. Then there was the usual trade in clothing and articles of general use. During the whole of the 17th century labor was chiefly performed by white men, and negroes were not present in any great number.

The society was largely that of city people transferred to rural conditions. They missed the community life of New England, but social relations were encouraged by the crowds brought together at the County Courts, funerals, marriages and races. We have much data regarding funerals, which shows the expenditure of much money on the entertainment of guests, who came from miles away. Whole beeves would be consumed, and much powder used in firing salutes. At the funeral of Major Philip Stevens, a Parliamentary officer who came over in 1649 with Col. Henry Norwood, as much as ten pounds of powder was consumed in his honor. But the expenditure of powder was insignificant in comparison with the consumption of liquor. The amount drank

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[28] York Co. Records in William and Mary Coll. Quarterly, XI, 29-37.

in burying John Griggs in 1676 was six gallons of cider and six gallons of rum, and the whole expense of the funeral was estimated at 1750 pds. of tobacco, which appears rather disproportional to the value of his estate. There were not wanting people, however, who even in that day, when drinking was universal, condemned the custom at funerals, among whom was Rev. Edmund Watts, who in 1676 directed that there should be no drinking at his funeral having observed that "it tended much to the dishonor of God and his true religion."[29]

According to the law of the colony servants, who were imported without indentures, specifying the term and condition of service, were compelled to serve five years, or, if under 24, till reaching that age, and on their release were entitled to two barrels of corn, two suits of clothes, a pair of canvas drawers, two shirts and one felt hat. During their service the custom seems to have been to give them meat three times a week, and when Major James Goodwin violated this custom by confining his servants to a diet of corn bread and water, much murmuring arose at his quarters. The ringleader, Isaac Friend, spoke of getting a matter of 40 armed men together, who should go through the country, crying "who would be for liberty and free from bondage." Any dangerous results were prevented by the vigilance of the magistrates, who entered an order desiring "the severall magistrates and masters of families to prevent the like dangerous discourses in those parts and carefully to look into the practice and behaviour of their severall servants."[30]

The unrest of the servants in York had probably some connection with the widespread conspiracy of the servants the following year in Gloucester County, on the north side of the York. Many Oliverian soldiers had been sent over to serve, and being in disfavor because of their conduct in England, were treated in Virginia with doubtless more than usual severity. The betrayal

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[29]Bruce, *Social Life of Virginia in the Seventeenth Century*, p. 220; York County Records.

[30]York Records in William and Mary Coll. Quarterly, XI, 34-37.

of their plot by one of their number enabled the authorities to put down what might have proved a very dangerous uprising.

A servant who raised his hand against his master or mistress was punished by an extension of his term of service two years, but servants had their protection in the authority of the court, to whom they were authorized to appeal if badly treated. There are repeated instances recorded in the York court books of the interference of the justices for their protection against cruel masters.

The following letter recorded in one of the York books is much to the credit of Sir William Berkeley:

Majr Croshaw: Here hath been a woman servant wth me who hath been most unChristianly used by hir master one Jno Russell I desyre you to call him before you & if he will not give security for his better useing of hir then you are to bind him over to the County Court, where I doubt not but the Comrs will take care servants shall be Christianly used.

May 2d Ao 1661

Yor freind & servant
Wm Berkeley.

Major Croshaw bound Russell over to keep the peace in the penalty of forty pounds, which at a court held in June, 25 lbs. was declared forfeited, because of Russell's uncivil language to Major Croshaw, from which, however, he was relieved at the court for August following, by his making humble submission and asking forgiveness.

The county court met at first monthly, and then six times or more a year. The number of justices was eight, but they were seldom all present. At the last term each year the court laid the annual levy. This was assessed on the number of tithables in the county. In those days labor was in great demand and a man's wealth was dependent on the number of persons in his family. The tithable was for the most part any white man and all negroes of both sexes above sixteen, and the population was supposed to be four times the number of tithables. Thus in 1700 the number of tithables in York County was 1180, so its population was probably about 5000.

The county court had a considerable range of authority. It appointed the supervisors of the highways, the ferrymen, the constables, and other officers, and saw that they complied with the law.

A word as to the professions. The physicians appears to have been chiefly apprentices attracted to Virginia by the lack of any restrictions on the practice of medicine. The regularly graduated man was probably the exception. Their help was greatly needed from the prevalence of scurvy among the servants, and the chills and fever, which was very fatal. For most of the 17th century, one out of five immigrants was lucky if he survived the first year of his stay, and this period of probation was called the "seasoning time." The mortality fell chiefly upon the servant class, who were most exposed. Among the more prominent men of the medical profession during this century were Dr. Giles Mode and Dr. John Petit, two Frenchmen, whose names were anglicised into Moody and Pettit, by which their descendants are known in Virginia today, Dr. Francis Haddon, Dr. Henry Waldron, Dr. Patrick Napier, Dr. Henry Lee, Dr. John Toten, and Dr. Matthew Slader.

The lawyers were also, like the doctors, largely untrained men. The business of the courts was at first of a very simple character, and there was not much need of expert lawyers. But Henry Cabot Lodge did not know what he was talking about, when in one of his books he says that the early lawyers of Virginia "were for the most part pettifoggers and sharpers, broken adventurers from London and indentured servants." If Mr. Lodge had taken the trouble to examine the Virginia order books he would not have made such an ill-founded remark. As a matter of fact, the lawyers of York County were like the lawyers of other counties in Virginia, the first men in the community. At first the causes were pleaded by the more prominent merchants and planters, acting for the parties in suit. But towards the latter part of the century trained lawyers began to make their appearance. A simple statement of the names of the lawyers is a sufficient rebuttal of the charge made by Mr. Lodge. We find in 1646 among the lawyers William Hockaday, Francis Willis, Thomas Bushrod and Dr. Robert Ellyson; about 1660 John Morecroft, James Bray, Thomas Ballard, John

Page and Daniel Parke; about 1675 William Swinnerton, William Sherwood and Gideon Macon; about 1690 Benjamin Harrison, Robert Hyde, Hugh Owen, Dionysius Wright, Isaac Sedgwick and Jams Whaley. Of these, Willis, Bray, Ballard, Page and Parke became members of the Council of State; Hockaday, Bushrod, Ellyson and Macon were at different times members of the House of Burgesses. With the exception of Sherwood, Harrison and Wright, who were trained lawyers, and the possible exception of Hyde, Owen, Morecroft and Sedgwick, all were merchants and planters, well informed but not regularly trained to the law.

No conclusion to the disadvantage of the lawyers is to be drawn from the acts of the Assembly during this century. Rural communities are ever jealous of special classes, and strictures on the profession of law are sometimes even yet heard in rural districts of Virginia.

The inventories of estates show the great increase in wealth in York County throughout the century. Towards the latter part some of the planters had as many as a hundred cattle and from twenty to thirty horses. The houses were well furnished with plate, carpets, chairs, beds and other furniture. The planters did not use forks, and they are not noticed in the inventories during this century.

The houses were as a rule framed structures, one story and a half high with dormer windows and a chimney at each end. Towards the middle of the century brick houses began to appear. The Lee house, and that at "Ringfield," formerly the home of Joseph Ring, doubtless belong to this early period.

The amount of education in York was above the average for that age. Nearly every inventory enumerates books, and the wills have frequent provisions regarding education. There were many teachers and tutors, and the county courts looked after the poor children and saw that they were taught to read and write by binding them out to useful trades with this requirement in the indentures. As a colony of the great English metropolis, York County in the 17th century had doubtless more of culture than was to be found anywhere else in the English colonies.

CONCLUSION.

This account of York County during the 17th century may be concluded with some extracts from the records, which throw light upon the character of the people that came to Virginia and on their mode of life.[21]

Mr. Tom Peck, one of the younger sons of Mr. Henry Peck, of London, merchant, came to Virginia about 1650, and had stores in James City County and York. His letters show that he was affectionately assisted by his father and brother Charles, for whom he acted as agent in Virginia.

Mr. Henry Peck to Tom Peck.

Tom: Out of a true sense of yor condition which hath more wrought upon me than my own Necessityes I have to my own preiudice sent you another servant (Vizt) a Boy; which though it may seem but little to you, yet to me, in ye condition I am yet in, it is a great matter to spare Tenne pounds, for soe much or neare it every servant stands me in. Besides you may consider what I have formerly done for you which I am sure hath been more than any man in England hath done for his younger children. Nay there be many that have farre greater estates than I ever had have not done hardly halfe soe much for them as I have done. But if God blesse me & ever make me able, I shall doe what is fitting for mee to doe hopeing God will blesse your Industry in ye meane time, & that above all things your care to serve him shall Increase more and more which that it may is ye dayly prayers of

Yor Loving ffather

H Pecke

July 26, 1659
To Mr. Tho: Pecke, mrchant at Skiffes Creek on James River in Virginia
Recr 17 Novemb 1659

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[21]For full information the reader is referred to Dr. Philip Alexander Bruce's noble works, *The Economic History of Virginia During the Seventeenth Century*, *The Institutional History During the Seventeenth Century*, and *The Social History of Virginia During the Seventeenth Century*.

Mr. Charles Peck to Mr. Tom Peck.

July 23th 1659

Dearest Brother

I have sent you goods & one servant in John Chambers Mr of ye *Prosperous*, & in ye *Charles*, Saml Cooper Master, two servants and goods two boxes with hatts No 1, 2, C. T., and a bayle of cloth & one mothers box in ye Bayle C. T. No 3 in ye *Charles*. I pray doe ye most you can for me this yeare, for I doe intend for to send to you in some other shipp this yeare, in ye *Pilgrim* or some other shipp or by Mr Hunt.

I am willing to doe what I can for you and doe still intend for to entreat our ffather. He doth not know that I have sent you a mayd servant or goods this yeare. I told him that I have sent James Clarke to serve you for an yeare, for to help you till you get other servants, and that James Clarke will doe you but little good, for you must send something for his yeare's service.

I have gott money of him for the Boy. I pray give him thanks & wright to him & our mother & earnestly entreat them for to supply you once more, for I find them willing if hee could get money in & happily hereafter hee may; however in ye meantime I will not be unmindful of if I see opportunity for to doe you good.

I have spoken to one yt was Mr Gowres man, one Mr Thomas Solsbury newly out of his time, for to make you his ffactor, for he is heare part owner of a shipp & told me that he did intend hir for James River, but ye rest of the owners were not agreed, & he answeared if hee could have his will hee would not be unmindful of my Brother. If anything happen I pray doe yor best, for he is a man of gentile spiritt & much a gentleman & merchant, & if I bee not mistaken hee is of a better nature then young Mr Gower.

I pray if tobacco be very deare, I mean ordinary, send not too much but rather if you can, send me a bill of Exchange for to receive moneys & som sweet scented, soe they be very right; that I may have moneys for to cleare them I pray send one hhd of your own cropt & Ile send you how it proceeds here.

As for ye mayd I have promised that shee should be a servant in your house for to ye worke of a servant mayd, & that she should not be sold unlesse that [to?] some planter for a wife. I pray send returne for hir.

Remember my kind love to my sister & I pray be kind to James Clarke.

Soe I rest yor Brother to serve you & love, whilst I am

Charles Pecke.

I pray send this letter enclosed as soon as you can.

Recordr 17 Novemb 1659

Before this letter arrived or soon after Mr. Tom Peck died, and his widow Elizabeth was allowed to take over the goods and servants shipped to her husband. On June 20, 1660, "Charles Pecke of London merchant" appointed "James Clarke, dwelling at Yorke now in Virginia Mrchant" (& in case of his death Wm. Hay of the same place and Nathaniel Hunt of James River in Virginia "Merchants") his lawful attorney and agent in Virginia.

The following letter is from Capt. Richard Longman, merchant in London, to Mr. Richard Jones in Virginia. Mr. Jones was a planter of some means, and his daughter Elizabeth afterwards married Thomas Hansford. He died soon after this letter was written. At this time Longman was represented in Virginia by John Achley and his son Richard Longman, Jr.:

Capt. Richard Longman to Mr. Richard Jones.

Loving freind Mr Richard Jones:

Yors I reced ℔ Capt. Cooper & by the *Lyon*. I was very glad to heare of your safe arrivall, thoughe wth a long and tedious voyage. I am sorry to heare of ye losse of yor sonne & of yor servants; blessed be God yt you was soe well your selfe, for I did very much feare it haveing so long a passage.

By Capt Wilson I sent you a Letter, haveing another opportunity. I thought convenient to let you know that I am in good health with the rest of my family & I hope this will meet with you & your family in ye like condition. Capt Wilson doth intend to make two voyages this year that makes him hasten so soon.

There is no good newes to write you at all, for we know not who shall govern us as yet; here is very dead times, for trading was never worse, but I doe not question to make as much of tobacco as any man shall according to its quality.

Mr. Jones, I hope I shall not need say much to you concerning ye ordering of your tobaccoes; give it, but substance & cure it green & whatever you doe pack it true; let it be all of one cise as neare as you can & in small bundles & I doe not question by ye Grace of God to Answear yor expectation or any friend of yors that you can write to me that maketh good tobaccoe; the *Wm & John* & Capt ffox is not arrived as yet but expected very speedily.

My wife & all my family desyre kindly to be remembered to you & Mrs Jones & soe doth your assured freind.

Richard Longman.

the 15th of June 1659.

For Mr Richard Jones living in Cheescake Parish, Yorke River in Virgª, from a freind whom God prserved.

Orders Relating to Servants.

At a court held for York Co. 31, 1661. In the difference between Daniel Smith pltf & Wm Crumpe attorney to Mr Robet Vaulx deft. Itt is Ordered yt ye said Daniell be paid his freedom Corne (his freedom clothes being already paid) and that his Inkhorne, books, wrightings and other things which hee brought into ye Countrey with him bee returned wth costs of suit als. Execucon.

At a Court Holden for Yorke April 24th 1665. In the difference between Judith Walker, pltf. & Mr Edmund Cheesman dft concrning ye plts freedome beinge formerly servt to ye deft & it appearing yt ye defte delivered her up her Indentures It is ye courts opinion & thereupon ordered that ye pltf be free & that shee have her clothes & Trunkes delivered her & yt the defte pay costs als Exec

At a Court &c 24 Oct. 1662. John Shelton ordered to serve his master "one whole yeare" after the expiration of his Indentures according to act of Assembly, "for useing threatening speeches to his master Thomas Morley and striking his overseer, his master's son William."

Some Records Relating to Old Attorneys of York Co.

[Court June 16, 1646]

Mr Kiggan my respects. These are to intreate you to do me the favour as to present my business in court concerning Mr Ludlowe. John Phillips was to have been my attorney but hee is by accident fallen lame and therefore cannot appeare. And yis note shall fully oblige me to stand to without any contradiction what shall by you be accomplished and ever remaine yrs to comand

Christopher Boyse

[Court 24 Sept 1647]

Mr Bushrod: Loveing ffreind, with my best respects remembered I pray you to let me entreate to ꝑsecute a suite for me against Capt. Ralph Wormeley for a debt due to Joseph Nettmaker from the estate of Luke Stubbins decd. I have sent yu Mr. Nettmakers letter of attorney, by which I give you power to psecute ye suite yrselfe or to appointe another. I have sent you also Mr Stubbins his note under Mr Nettmaker his hand and Mr John Stringers deposicon to prove the debt. I believe Capt Wormeley will pay ye debt without suite when he sees Mr. Stringers deposition Not ells at present I rest yrs to be Comanded

Cornelius Lloyd.

[Court, Dec 21, 1661]

Mr. Bray: This is first to give you thanks for your civility at Kent Court concerning Terrell, and indeed I shall not forget it, but I have made you ample sattisfacon and indeed is the ground and cause of this my writing to you that is to be my Attorney now at this Yorke Court. If you refuse it for any reason that you are engaged to ye other party as being employed by him, then be so civill as to crave a Refference till ye next court, for I finde myselfe so disabled in body that I dare not venture as yet; though I have attempted twice to go out of doores, I have found that I have gone by ye worst of it. Now ye business is yat Newell [Jonathan Newell a leading merchant of James City Co.] sues me for a debt of my wives a pretended bill past to him for a servant of five hundred pounds of tobacco past in hir husbands lifetime. Now I would faine know of him what force that is, shee being under covert baron. If the court grant judgment upon that, Appeale to Towne The second is Mr Aldrey's for a hogshead of tobaccoe. It appeared that ye tobaccoe was worth nothing by ffoure deposicons. If hee Newell substantially proves that was his hogshead which must be by two oathes, then submit to ye judgment of ye Court

Another action of Case Newell hath Arrested me on Thursday last. What it is for I cannot tell nor devise, therefore can give noe instruction soe of necessity you must crave a Refference, for if I did know what it was yet in that case that I am in I could not in that time provide myselfe to Answear him.

Nor Sr when this Court is over if you please to entertain my businesse with my freinds you shall finde a considerable business for ye Quarter Court and I shall give you very good sallary I doubt not but to your content So I cease to wright leaving many things to your discretion.

Joseph Croshaw.

[Court August 25, 1662]

It is ordered that Mr John Page and Mr. James Bray, for their uncivill wrangling and rude deportment in the face of the Court, be taken into the Sheriff's custody till the Courts further pleasure therein be known.

(Both lawyers apologized and they were "discharged from their comittment paying costs.")

[Court May 24, 1660]

Capt [Daniel] Parke: Mair Croshaw hath arrested mee to Yorke Court. You know ye Governrs comand lyes uppon mee to attend him & ye speaker to Nanzimond; if therefore either the crossnesse

of winds or any other intervening accord should impede my returning I shall entreat you in my behalfe to crave a Refference untill General Court. In doing this you will engage yor freind & servt

Edward Folliott

May ye 15 1660

(Mr. Folliott was at this time minister of Marston Church. It appears that later he was minister of York Parish. He was a son of Sir John Folliott and Elizabeth Aylmer, daughter of John Aylmer; Bishop of London. He left descendants in Virginia.)

Court November the 12th 1678.

Mr William Sherwood appeared attorney for Samuel Richardson and Mr Gideon Macon for James Bullocke

NULLIFICATION AND WAR.

Communicated by GEORGE P. BLOW, ESQ.

George Blow to Hon. John Y. Mason.[1]

Dear Sir:

Your most welcome and valued letter of the 26th ult., was duly received by mail. I had determined to postpone my answer until my return from Norfolk, (where I expect to go in a few days) and until I could mix a little with the people, and ascertain their opinions, so that I might be enabled to express to you the feelings and sentiments of your constituents on the subject of the differences between the General Government and South Carolina. But an accidental opportunity of hearing of the good health of your family, has changed my determination; as I am perfectly sure that you would rather hear that, so late as Monday last, your good Lady and children were all in fine health, than to read any political composition that could be written.

My daughter Mary (later married Lieut. Hunter, U. S. N.) recently received a note from Mrs. Mason of that date containing a cordial invitation to go with her to a splendid Ball to take place at "Belfield" on the 23d inst.; and the bearer informed us of the general good health of all your family. Now nothing in the world would give Mary so much delight as to carry into effect a darling, and long cherished, scheme of hers of visiting Mrs.

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[1]This letter was a rough copy of the original sent to Mason who was then a member of the House of Representatives. It is without date, but was evidently written not long after Andrew Jackson's Proclamation against South Carolina. It is especially interesting for its comments on the course to be pursued to render nullification harmless, and the probable course taken by the other Southern States had coercion been attempted.

Mr. Blow, who was a prominent citizen of Southampton Co., Va., was son of Richard Blow, who distinguished himself in the American Revolution.

Mason. But alas! the old "Rattlebox" (the remnant of what was once a carriage) is her only vehicle, for traveling;—and woman's pride cannot go *that* (far); so that, in truth, I must not only bear the blame;—but deserve to have it showered on me, by the "Women-kind" in pouting, sober earnestness! Bless my soul! how have I been able to withstand so long such a formidable battering train of artillery?—Indeed I begin to think seriously of capitulating at discretion; and then, I am sure that I may promise on the part of Daughters, that they will not be long kept from displaying the "Trophies of their Triumph" to Mrs. Mason, amongst the very first of their visits; and if the "Old Lady" is not too "unwieldly," I am sure she will cordially join them.—I mean fat; nothing else! I assure you!

That part of yours relating to your own concerns, I will delay answering for the present;—that I may have a good excuse;—I will not say for "troubling you;" but, of "affording myself the pleasure" of again writing to you.

My son, the Doctor (Richard Blow), met his disappointment like a Philosopher;—although he had set his Heart on getting into the Navy;—and we all greatly wished his success. If you think there is no chance of his succeeding the next winter, he had better know his fate at once;—withdraw his application;—and settle himself down for life in sober earnestness. A state of suspense is, I think, *adverse,* not only to his happiness, but to his success in his profession, and his future prospects. Did I not feel confident that he is well qualified for the appointment, I should never have made the application!

And, the Grandson of a man who was eminently serviceable in the Revolution—who, as the owner of many successful privateers, annoyed the commerce of the Enemy, and supplied the Southern Army with Clothing, etc., at time of great privation and suffering; who, as a Militia Officer at the time, rendered some important services to the "Committee of Safety" of Virginia! and in after times, was a respectable merchant in Norfolk, the president of a State Bank, and the President for many years of the Dismal Swamp Canal,—a work of National importance patronized by the Government;—a man, too, who never asked a favor

of the Government;—always a warm friend of Gen'l Jackson; always a true Republican:—I repeat it: the Grandson of such a man should *not* be treated with cold neglect, and see others selected, not for their superior endowments or qualifications—but merely from political motives! Put it upon the ground of superior merit, and I would be satisfied; but upon any other grounds and I cannot but feel that we are improperly overlooked, and neglected;—as others have met with success at the Department, whose claims were certainly no better than ours.

I am much gratified to see, by the last papers, that *your*(?) House has gone seriously to work—not to debate, but to *act* upon the Reduction of the Tariff,—If the measure, as reported by the Com. of W. L. M., can be got through both Houses,—there will be an end to the disaffection of South Carolina:—and her Ordinance—and warlike measures—will be repealed at once; or die a natural death!—If not, then I think that the Mediation of Virbinia will induce her to postpone any hostile act until after the meeting of the next Congress.

I do not believe that *the People* of South Carolina are ripe for "Secession"; or willing to resist, with arms, the Gen'l Government, backed by the Moral and Physical force of all the other States;—*unless* after events should madden her into hostilities. The people of that state have been deluded and misled. They have been made to believe that "Nullification" was a peaceful measure; not a violation of the Constitution. They now find that it leads to "Secession" from the Union;—Civil War with the other states, and probably amongst their own citizens;—arbitrary and intolerable oppression towards the Unionists of their own State;—in a word;—to all the evils of Anarchy and Confusion;—endangering the Peace, the Happiness, and the Liberties, of South Carolina herself;—My life on it! if left alone by the Gen'l Government, they will soon *nullify* their "Nullification Ordinance"! But, if the General Government should madly raise her arm to coerce South Carolina whilst the passions of the people are inflamed, all the Powers on Earth will never bring her back again into the Union;—and Virginia—North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, and probably Mississippi and Louisiana will,

and must, go with her! for her principles are theirs; her interests, theirs; her cause—theirs. And if war be kindled,—the South —the whole Slave holding South—will go with her! Is it to be believed that those States will join the "Black Cockade Federalists," of the elder Adams stamp, in a war in favour of protective Duties, and Consolidated National Government;—against a southern State contending for her Sovereignty, Equal Taxation, and a Federal Government? It cannot be! Away then will go our Union as soon as the General Government raises her arm to coerce South Carolina; and who can foresee the consequences?

Possibly Virginia herself may be split in twain;—the Western part joining a Northern Empire, and the Eastern part uniting with a Southern Confederation or Republic. Possibly we may all be swallowed up in one Grand Empire, with a Czar at our head, to trample our Liberties under his imperial Feet.—

For God's sake! Let all the friends of the President! Urge! Implore!—Importune! him *not* to hazard, any hostile movement whatever, of the Government, against South Carolina!—now acting in the capacity of a Sovereign State,—under the Sanction of a Solemn Convention of the People! But first to consult the Representatives of the *Whole* "People in Congress assembled" *before he acts at all.* And in the meantime, to take no precautionary steps calculated to inflame or madden the people of that excited State! I would even wish him to withdraw all his Troops from that State, leaving barely enough to preserve the public works. And *not* to send any additional Revenue Cutters there; or make any demonstration of a Naval force off their harbour, or in their port.

Only let them alone, and they will soon get over their passion!—their merchants will not, without being provoked into the measure by the indiscretion of the General Government, think of availing themselves of their Replevin Law;—and, if they do not, then the whole Nullification affair will turn out a mere innocent farce. For, if one year is gained,—the Tariff will be brought down to the "Revenue Standard" by the next Congress;—and then the Ordinance, and its appendages, will be rescinded.—This is my view of the subject; and I really think more now depends on the

General Government, (particularly the Executive) than on South Carolina—whether we are to continue "United"—or to be severed; embroiled in a civil war;—and our liberties swallowed up by a Monarchy or a Despotism.

Your views on this subject, as presented in your letter, correspond exactly with mine. The President, after his admirable Message, had the game entirely in his own hands.—The Friends of the Tariff System—of Internal Improvements—of the Bank—the Federalists—the Adamsites, the Clayites;—all,—all were prostrate! He had completely put them down; and they would have given up the contest in utter despair. And, as to the South Carolina affair, he had said just enough in his message on that head:—not one word too much, or too little. South Carolina was even satisfied with him; and lauded the spirit and temper of the message. She would have soon got into a good humour; and, at the instance of Virginia, and the other Southern States,—postponed the period of giving action to her Ordinance until after the adjournment of the next session of Congress.—Everything, in fact, was going on swimmingly, when the very demon of Mischief inspired him to issue his Marplot Proclamation which threw everything into confusion:—inspired his Enemies with recuperative energies:—withered the hopes of his friends:—and turned everything topsyturvy:—Besides it exasperating South Carolina against him and the Government, to such a degree, that, if violence had occurred on the spur of the Occasion, and all the Southern states had come with her, it would not have excited surprise in any one.—I do hope he has, by this time, seen his error, if not his folly;—and will be more slow in exposing himself again to the censure of his friends; and to the hozannas of his Enemies. To do this, he has only to adopt the motto of the Merchants to the French Minister;—"Let us alone";—Let the whole affair alone!—to be managed by Congress, if *any* action whatever be necessary!

I have written so much more now on the subject than I intended,—that I nearly omitted to make an inquiry whether our recommendation of ————, to the Post Master General, had reached you; and whether it was likely to be attended to:—or whether he wants more pointed and definite cause to induce him to

displace the present incumbent and appoint a Successor? If so, we are, I believe, all to a man ready and willing to say explicitly to the Post Master General that Bilber is constantly Drunk:—drunk, in the most disgusting and literal sense of the term. That he is too much so, generally, to open or close his mail:—that he suffers *that* to be done by any straggler who chances to be at his shop on the opening of the mail;—that a *pedlar* (mark that), who makes Mop's his home, frequently opens it;—that the letters and papers are scattered about the sadler shop, and the dwelling House, without care or attention;—that papers, *certainly*: and, (I *believe*) letters, are missent. I will mention, as an example, that I have had sent to me from the Post Office Dr. Owen Brown's, and Mr. McAffrie's newspapers; and that I do not get my Herald sometimes for a whole week. And I believe that my letters (to and from me) frequently miscarry,—in what manner I cannot say, unless the letters sent by me are neglect to be mailed,—and those *for* me are kept in the office and not delivered:—or are in some manner or other way made way with.

I believe those facts can be substantiated by all who signed the memorial, if necessary; for I have conversed with them all; and they fully concur with me on the truth of the above statement. —You may read this, if you think proper, to the Post Master General—in fact the Post Master at Littletown *must* be changed, and that speedily,—or no person will make use of that office.

(Signed) Geo. Blow."

KIRBY (KERBY) FAMILY.

(See William and Mary College Quarterly, Vol. XIV, 154-158.)

Copied from the Bible of Lucy T. Kirby, wife of Samuel Tompkins Kirby, of Dinwiddie County, Va., and communicated, with his memoranda in parentheses, by Judge S. B. Kirby, of Louisville, Kentucky.

Births.

Rebecca E. M. Vaughan, born June 21, 1807 (I know nothing of her)

Lucy M. Vaughan June 2, 1801 (same comment as above)

Wm. Warwick Nov. 24, 1816 (same comment)

Minerva W. Bonner, 1802 (daughter of Jesse Bonner and wife of J. D. Kirby.)

Martha Bonner, March 21, 1800 (another daughter of Jesse Bonner and wife of J. D. Kirby).

Samuel T. Kirby, June 3, 1824 (son of John D. Kirby and Martha W. Bonner; father of Judge S. B. Kirby)

Mary Kirby, June 16, 1826
William Kirby, Feb. 4, 1829
William R. Kirby, Feb. 5, 1832
John A. Kirby, Feb. 9, 1834
(Children of John D. Kirby; left no descendants.)

Martha E. F. Walker, (wife of William Kirby), born Oct. 29, 1816

John Munford Walker Kirby, April 19, 1836
Lucy W Kirby, March 11th, 1838
Lula P. Kirby, Jan. 9th, 1842
(Children of Wm. Kirby, brother of John D. Kirby.)

Eliza Ann Bonner, Aug. 23, 1813

Azuleka Rice, daughter of Robert Rice and Mary A. Shirley, his wife, Mch 26, 1837

Clay S. Rice, June 17, 1819

Paul Rice

Lucy Kirby Rice, August 28, 1842

Mary S. Rice

Robert R. Rice
Lucy McGruder Rice, dau. of S. T. Rice & Adelinoa Wyatt Rice

Deaths.

Bennett Kirby, Nov. 17, 1770.
Martha Kirby, June 13, 1779.
Tho' Kirby, Jan. 7, 1794.
Bennett Kirby, Jan. 17, 1795.
William Kirby, April 28, 1795.
Samuel T. Kirby, March 16, 1803 (father of John Dunn Kirby).
Bennett T. Kirby, Sept. 3, 1803.
Wm. Kirby, son of John, Sept. 20, 1805.
Dorothy Kirby, Nov. 7, 1805.
Capt. John Kirby, Sept. 9, 1806.
Mary D. Oliver, July, 1809
Charlott Kirby, Oct. 2, 1798
Elizabeth C. Watts, April 1, 1804.
Frances Kirby, wife of Saml T. Kirby, Sept. 23, 1796.
Charlott Kirby, Oct. 2, 1798
Minerva W. Bonner, July 21, 1824.
John B. Rice, Aug. 10, 1822, aged 43 years, 7 months and 27 days.
James W. Rice, Oct 8, 1814, aged 3 years, 8 months, 7 days.
William Rice, April 21, 1827, aged 39 years, 2 mos and 14 days.
Minerva W. Kirby, April 4th, 1827.
Martha Kirby, April 6th, 1834.
(My grandmother. Wife of John D. Kirby)

Mary Kirby 1826
William Kirby 1829
John Kirby Nov. 20, 1837.
John Kirby June 1827.
} (Children of John D. Kirby.)

Eliza Ann Kirby, June 27, 1837. (J. D. Kirby's 3rd wife.)

John Munford Walker Kirby June 13, 1839. aged 3 yrs 1 mo 25 days.
Lucy Walker Kirby, June 21, 1839 aged 15 mos 10 days.
} (Children of Wm. Kirby.)

Lucy T. Kirby Rice, July 9, 1840, aged 67 years, 1 mo. 15 d. (Wife of Saml T. Kirby and mother of J. D. Kirby.)

Robert Richie Rice, Dec. 23, 1852.

Mary J. Rice, wife of S. T. K. Rice, June 12, 1860.

S. T. K. Rice, Thursday, Dec. 15, 1870. (Son of Lucy T. K. Rice & half-brother of J. D. Kirby.)

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

LEWIS FAMILY.—The will of James Miller, dated March 29, 1678, and proved in York County, settles the long mooted question as to the name of the first wife of Major John Lewis. She has been sometimes represented as Isabella Warner. This will names his "loving brother Major John Lewis," "sister Mrs. Isabella Lewis, wife to Major John Lewis," to whom he leaves his whole estate during her life, and after her death to "my two nephews, Edward and John Lewis, the younger." In 1648 James Miller patented 150 acres on Rowlston Creek. He appears to have been son of a James Miller, who in his will dated Jany. 24, 1657, names "sons James, Edward and Augustine, daughter Mary Strachey, son William Strachey, daughter Elizabeth Miller, wife Mary Miller."

Edward Lewis, son of Major John Lewis, was a justice of King and Queen County in 1692. Thus in the York Records there is an entry with this caption: "At a Cort held for King & Queen County August ye 12, 1692 Present. Major William Wyatt, Capt. John Lane, Capt William Leigh, *Capt Edward Lewis,* Mr William Gough. Robert Beverley, Cl. Cur.

William Strachey mentioned above was, according to a record in York County, 34 in 1660. Could he have been the son of Lord Delaware's Secretary? He is represented as coming to Virginia and dying in 1686, leaving a daughter Arabella, who married John Cox. (See Quarterly, IV., 194.)

A PLANTER'S HOME.—The following advertisement in the record books of York Co. gives a very good idea of the home of an independent planter in the last part of the 17th century:

These are to give notice to all psons whome it may concerne yt on the northwest side of King's Creeke in York County there is a plantacon to be sould containing 200 acres of Land, bounding on ye said Creek one mile, with a good pasture well fenced of 100 acres of ye said land bounded on ye said Creek & Marsh. There is a 36 English framed dwelling house, with a good Cellar under itt, and a 15 foot kitchen, about 200 yards from a good landing a thirty foot tobacco

house, a good peach orchard of about 300 trees, & about as many apple trees Young & ould And is exceedingly convenient for stock. Any pson yt is aminded to buy itt they may have itt Reasonable. And many other necessaryes for ye manageing of ye said plantacon

℔ me Robert Hide

York County, November ye 12th 1694, Published att Cort and is Recorded. Teste Wm Sedgwick Cl. Cur.

GUMMEY, RICHARD (Gummy, Gumey, Gomey, Gomie, Gumby, &c.) came to Virginia in 1635 at the age of 21 (See Hotten's "Original Lists, p. 95). Descendants, collateral relatives, and other persons possessing information concerning him, please communicate with Miss E. A. Gummey, 104 Cliveden Ave., Germantown, Phila., Pa.

THE BEGINNINGS OF PUBLIC EDUCATION IN VIRGINIA, 1776-1860.—Under this title Dr. A. J. Morrison, of Prince Edward County, gave to the public in 1918, through a report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, an excellent review of the Educational status of Virginia for the period mentioned. By the American Revolution the educational system which prevailed before it passed out of existence, and for many years affairs were in a chaotic condition. The parsons' schools taught often by eminent scholars from the English universities were followed by "the Old Field Schools," whose teachers were often poorly educated. Dr. Morrison's valuable work shows, through extracts taken from many sources, the efforts made in Virginia for better things. The early years were marked by the establishment of the Literary Fund, the University of Virginia, Randolph-Macon College, Richmond College, Emory and Henry College, the Virginia Military Institute, and many academies. "From 1846 to 1860 education in Virginia was carried forward creditably. The University, the Military Institute and the colleges grew in numbers and were strengthened in every way. Schools for girls became well establishd. Good academies were everywhere." The great need which had been often recognized was a system of public education through all grades. "This lacking, it cannot be questioned that the voluntary enterprise of the State had given a good account of itself and particularly in the item of secondary schooling." Dr. Morri-

son's work sustains his reputation as that of an eminent scholar and careful and tireless investigator.

THE STITH FAMILY (*Wm. and Mary College Quarterly,* Vol. XXII).—The following corrections were made by Rev. Robert Brent Drane, D. D., Edenton, N. C.: Page 46-10, i; page 48-10, "Col. John Dawson, of Williamsburg, married Mary Johnston, dau. of Gov. Gabriel Johnston, of Edenton, N. C." On Mr. T. L. Skinner's chart, Penelope is the name of Gov. G. Johnston's daughter who married John Dawson. Page 48-13, ii, Penelope Dawson married Tristrim, not "Tristram Lowther." Major Tristrim Lowther was killed at Mechanicsville (instead of Sharpsburg). Page 51-53, ii, Maria Louisa Lowther married Joseph Blount (not "Blair") Skinner.

QUERY.—The will of Sarah Turberville in Orange Co., 1761, names sons John and William Willis, daughter Sarah Hawkins, son Henry Wood, sons David, Joshua & Bessie Hudson. What was the maiden name of Sarah Turberville and the given name of her Willis husband; also the given name of Sarah Hawkins' husband, and was Sarah Hawkins a Willis?

THE VIRGINIA STATE LIBRARY received early in May as a gift an exceptionally interesting and valuable collection of books—twenty-one volumes in all. Among these are reprints of the earliest editions of the Book of Common Prayer, namely, the editions of 1549 (Edward 6th), 1552 (Edward 6th), 1559 (Elizabeth), 1604 (James 1st), and 1637 (Charles 1st). These are exact reproductions and were printed by William Pickering in London in 1844.

Other unusually interesting volumes in the collection are Robert's "Sketches of the Holy Land" (2 volumes) and also his "Sketches of Egypt and Nubia" (2 volumes).

They were presented to the State Library by Misses Eliza and Caroline White, of 609 Fifth Avenue, New York City. The Misses White are relatives of Mrs. James Alston Cabell, of Richmond.

STRATTON NOTTINGHAM

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